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Newton Bishop Drury

PARKS AND REDWOODS, 1919-1971

With Introductions by

Horace M. Albright and DeWitt Nelson

An Interview Conducted by
Amelia Roberts Fry and Susan Schrepfer

VOLUME II

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Newton B. Drury
Director of the National Park Service
1949

Photograph by Hans Knopf

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PART III

NATIONAL PARKS

DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The Initiation

The Appointment

Fry: How would you suggest we approach this rather large subject of your experiences in the national parks?

Drury: Well, it is as you imply a large order. The great problem is that sometimes the person who's immersed in the everyday affairs of an organization like the National Park Service can't see the woods for the trees. I take it that the purpose of these interviews is not in any way to develop an exhaustive treatise on an institution like the national parks or the state parks, but to give collateral matter that perhaps in the more conventional types of records such as books and magazine articles, even correspondence, might be missed.

Fry: Plus the advantage of this being from a unique point of view, that of the drafter himself.

Drury: [Laughing] The person who had to bear all the slings and arrows of both good and outrageous fortune.

Fry: Would you like to start at the very beginning of your national park career by telling us how you found out about your appointment?

Drury: Perhaps I ought to mention when we begin to express my relationships to the National Park Service that in 1933 Secretary Ickes to my surprise offered me the position of Director of National Parks. This was done on the recommendation of the advisory committee that he had appointed at the time when Horace Albright indicated that he wished to resign to go into private business. One of the members of that committee,

Drury: and I think the chairman, was Dr. John C. Merriam, who was also president of the Save-the-Redwoods League. A number of others with whom I was connected through the Save-the-Redwoods program and state parks were also on it. One was Dr. Harold Bryant who for many years was chief of interpretation in the national parks. I wouldn't say that it was exactly a stacked committee, but it wasn't an unfavorable one. I felt complimented at the time, but after studying the whole situation in California I decided that I could render my best service by remaining in California where the situation had not yet reached its climax; so I declined the appointment with thanks. There's a lot more to it than that but that's the essence of it.

You can understand my surprise therefore when seven years later, in 1940, Dr. Merriam and others intimated to me that Arnold Cammerer, who had been appointed director and had served seven years, was in a difficult position so far as his health was concerned and had to take it easy; and that they were considering me again as his successor. My first intimation of it was meeting on the street in Berkeley Professor Joel Hildebrand who'd just been to Washington and seen Harold L. Ickes. Out of a clear sky Joel said to me that when I was going to Washington shortly Harold Ickes wanted me to see him. Well, I was first going to New York and to Baltimore to meet with the ladies of the Garden Club of America and then I had an engagement to go to Washington and spent the weekend with Dr. and Mrs. John C. Merriam. When I arrived there I found a message from Harold L. Ickes. By that time I knew pretty well what he wanted but of

June 17, 1940.

Hon. Harold L. Ickes,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Secretary Ickes:

It has to-day been possible for me to complete arrangements with the various interests to which I have obligation in California, and I have wired you that I am willing to accept the appointment as Director of the National Park Service. This I do with full realization of the responsibility involved, as well as the opportunity for public service and the difficulty of the task.

Because of my desire to assure my own effectiveness in living up to your expectations, at least within the limits of my ability, I suggested, at the conference with you and Assistant Secretary Burlew on June 3d, certain conditions governing my acceptance. These I understood to be approved by you as being reasonable and satisfactory.

Feeling that you would desire, as I do, that these considerations be clearly understood, I am commenting on each:

"1. Concurrence by incumbent."

This we agreed was desirable. Perhaps I can help in this respect if you approve the suggestion in my telegram of June 14th that Mr. Cammerer (whose health I know is not good) present to you, if he is willing, application for transfer to a less onerous post in the National Park Service. If you desire, I could go to Washington in the near future to discuss this matter with you and with him. Probably the precise nature of

Drury: course I maintained the fiction of being duly surprised when I called him.

Fry: The office had been vacant for quite a few months at this time, I believe.

Drury: I remember that just before I went over to talk with Secretary Ickes I had luncheon at the Cosmos Club with John C. Merriam and Dr. Waldo Leland, who was quite active in conservation matters and was later chairman of the National Park Advisory Board. Well, I was utterly green, didn't know my way around Washington, so after luncheon Dr. Leland kindly walked up the street with me and pointed out the Interior Building. Ten and a half years later when I was in some difficulties I told Dr. Leland that if he hadn't done that for me that day perhaps I never would have found the Interior Building and it would have spared me a lot of trouble. [Laughter]

Anyhow, I had a very pleasant talk with Secretary Ickes and told him I'd let him know within a few days, that I was favorably inclined towards taking the position; I didn't expect to impose any conditions but that I did want certain things understood that I was sure he would agree to, and that it would be worth my while to put in the time on it. I sent him a list of those things and I'll give that to you when I find it.* He readily agreed to them although he said, as I have said, that of course nobody takes a government appointment conditionally.

The announcement of my appointment was made a little prematurely. I'd come back to California and was about to send in my acceptance of the appointment. I was up in Yosemite with John C. Merriam and

*Appendix.

Drury: his son Lawrence C. Merriam, who at that time was superintendent of Yosemite. We were at Glacier Point. There was a radio loudspeaker in one of the camps up there, and over that loudspeaker we heard that I had been appointed Director of National Parks, which was as much of a surprise to me as it was to a lot of other people. In other words, Secretary Ickes evidently got a little impatient and thought he'd force the issue.

Fry: When Ickes talked to you that day did he give you his evaluation of the state of the national parks at that time at all?

Drury: Not in any detail, no. We just talked in very general terms about conservation generally and about parks. He was very friendly and kind in his remarks to me, as he always had been during the time he was in office. I told him that I was a little surprised because of the well-known fact that lightning never strikes twice in the same place and I never expected to have him offer me the position again. At the time I was sworn in he made a little speech, and all I said in reply was "I thank the Secretary for his persistence and his patience in regard to myself."

We had many discussions from time to time about basic principles in national parks, and he was kind enough to say that he thought that I could give an element of inspiration to the program that it needed.

Fry: Have you read Ickes' diary?

Drury: I've read portions of it, of the first volume. How many volumes have been issued, do you know?

Fry: Three. He and Roosevelt apparently couldn't come to agreement on a director. He suggested Bob Moses twice to Roosevelt and was turned down twice.

Drury: Yes, he told me when I went to Washington that he had offered it to Bob Moses. Moses was one of the most brilliant men in public life, but I think it would have been a sad day for the national parks if he'd ever been Director of the Park Service. He was a far abler man than most of us ever could be, but he was the promotional type -- that is, from my cantankerous viewpoint. I told him that. I said,"I'm a great admirer of Moses, and of his ideology -- he's a right-winger and an anti-bureaucrat; but nevertheless I think his ideas about development particularly in the states would have been bad for the national parks." As far as I was concerned, by the time I left Washington my view was that it would have been a happy day for me if he had appointed Moses instead.

Fry: I believe Roosevelt had the reaction, according to Ickes, that he felt that Moses simply couldn't be controlled. Ickes had said that they needed some new blood, with a fresh viewpoint.

Drury: He wrote me some very nice letters about what we'd done in California, and I guess he was impressed by the fact that seven years before I considered the California work more important than the directorship, which I thought it was at that time.

Fry: Was Bob Moses actually offered this and turned it down, or did Roosevelt never permit Ickes to ask him?

Drury: I don't know.

Fry: What did your family think about going back to Washington?

Drury: My wife and I were in New York when I had this call for an interview with Harold L. Ickes. We discussed

Drury: it then, and finally we more or less cavalierly decided it would be a good idea and an interesting experience during which I might be able to contribute something if we went there for a year or two. Then after I took the job the war came on. It was a fascinating challenge, quite rewarding in satisfaction.

Fry: After the announcement of your new post, do you remember any particular "first official act"?

Drury: I telegraphed my acceptance and appreciation, and shortly thereafter went to Washington. Almost immediately I had to plunge into things like, for one thing, the dedication of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, which was quite an interesting experience. I was just barely there when they hustled me off down to North Carolina. Secretary Ickes presided and President Franklin D. Roosevelt made the chief speech. In my new capacity I had to sort of take the position that I had a lot more knowledge than I really had.

There must have been eight or ten thousand people down there at Newfound Gap, miles from anywhere, and one of the most dramatic happenings was right in the midst of this ceremony with all of these people sitting there silently while the speaking was going on. It happened that the Appalachian Trail -- which is like our Sierra Trail, the main hiking and packing artery in the Appalachians -- ran through Newfound Gap. Suddenly two hikers with their back packs, evidently having been in the wilderness for a week or two, came up over a rise and to their surprise were confronted with 10,000 people [Laughter]. The audience was a little surprised, too.

About the only part I had in the dedication of

Drury: the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was a decision on an issue that the superintendent of the park at least thought was all-fired important; Superintendent Ross Aiken had hired a brass band, evidently local talent, and they were not very good. The Secretary was a little irrascible that day anyhow; it was pretty hot and the situation was a little complicated and finally Ickes said to Aiken, "Now don't you let that band play again, under any circumstances." Just before we adjourned, Aiken turned to me and he said, "I have this order from the Secretary not to have the band play again. On the other hand, you said we were going to sing the Star-Spangled Banner. What shall I do?"

"Well," I said, "I think I can take the responsibility for having the band play the Star-Spangled Banner," which I did. So my sole exercise of authority that day was countermanding an order by Secretary Ickes. We both laughed about it afterwards.

Working Conditions of the Job

Fry: Your term of office, spanning the war years as it did, did not lack in challenges, did it?

Drury: The difficulty was that almost immediately we began to edge into World War II, and very soon Secretary Ickes was absorbed with wartime tasks, particularly as the Director of Public Works and in the conservation of resources like rubber and oil, helium, that sort of thing, so that none of the bureau chiefs had the kind of normal touch with the Secretary of the Interior that we would have had if we weren't in the war. That was one factor.

Drury: The second factor was that early in 1942 we were notified that to save office and building space for the government some of the non-combative agencies like the National Park Service were to be de-centralized and the headquarter office moved to Chicago. Well, of course we had a lot of hearings on that and we resisted it and there was considerable local opposition to moving any of the old-line bureaus, but it ended up with our moving to Chicago that summer. This was a very expensive thing for the government; they saved very little money because most of our personnel simply transferred from the National Park Service to war agencies -- which of course was one purpose of the order. We had very expensive space, very good space, on the eleventh floor of the great Merchandise Mart in Chicago overlooking the Chicago River, a spectacular location. We stayed there for almost five years. I had to engage in almost weekly commuting to Washington but the enforced absence diminished my touch with Harold L. Ickes. I always regretted that I didn't have a more normal relationship with him. We had of course an extensive correspondence back and forth and every so often I would be there for staff meetings or formal hearings, but he just didn't have the time to give to a lot of the basic problems, such as the national parks, that would have been important in peacetime but were relatively unimportant in the war picture.

When we finally faced the problem of decentralization to Chicago I had to decide whether I would stay in Washington, where I would be closer to the Secretary of the Interior, or move with the organization where I could keep it together, and I elected to

Drury: leave Associate Director Demaray in Washington. He was born there; he'd lived in Washington all his life and knew the ropes, a very able man. I moved with the organization to Chicago and never regretted it except that I unquestionably lost some touch with the Secretary and his office in so doing, and some touch with the Congress and other bureaus in the government which remained in Washington.

Fry: It seems to me that would be the most unfortunate thing, that you wouldn't be there right near Capitol Hill all the time.

Drury: Sometimes I'd have to jump on a plane, if I could get one, on half an hour's notice. There'd be a Congressional hearing, I'd wait around a day or two, and they'd adjourn the hearing till the following week. I always had lots of other business to do in Washington but that's the way it was frequently. It wasn't the best of arrangements and yet by and large I think the National Park Service did a higher quality of work in fields like planning and interpretation, isolated as they were in Chicago, than they did in Washington. I think the mere effect of isolation may have helped them somewhat to gain perspective. Anyhow, I was beginning to get my hand on the organization and I had a very capable group of colleagues, most of them, like myself, beyond military age so that they were rendering their service to the nation in their own calling. We got the organization, I thought, very closely-knit. Conrad Wirth, the present director of the NPS, was one of the chief assistants, as was Hillory Tolson. We had a very able group of division heads.

Policy

Fry: How would you like to divide your comments on policy? I suppose there was first of all that policy that originated from some of your own built-in ideals when you joined the National Park Service.

Drury: I had one or two principal motives I will confess. One of them and the least worthy perhaps was curiosity to find out whether a man of good will, as I more or less thought I was, and who wanted to do the right thing, could get anywhere in the jungles of politics and bureaucracy. But that was just a minor phase. I did feel rather strongly, due to the inspiration that I had from my contacts with Steven T. Mather, John C. Merriam, Horace Albright and others that there was a certain duty involved to try to give to this enterprise the best that I could and to bring to bear on it the somewhat varied experience that I'd had in the park field. I had pretty definite ideas as to what the National Park System should be. I must confess that my ideals were more austere than were generally acceptable. I think they were pretty close to the original ideas of Stephen T. Mather. I had felt that perhaps I might contribute something along those lines.

Then I had another motive, which was one of being of service to the very fine corps of men who made up the National Park Service. I felt that because of the experience I'd had with state parks and related matters and with the kind of people who dealt with them, as well as my contact over the years with national park people, I might help in bringing to bear on the running of the national park more than sometimes is customary

Drury: of the experience and the thoughts of the men in the field. They had, in my opinion, greater touch with reality than did the staff. I had been appalled sometimes to notice how newly appointed officials would brush aside all the accumulated experience of years on the part of such men, who not only were most closely in touch with the park properties that they supervised and the phases of park operations that they were in charge of but who also professionally -- and because of their belief in the program -- had most at stake. I've seen many issues, still occurring, decided absolutely independently of the findings of the men in government who are closest to the actual conditions. Of course, even then and more now after the sobering experience of about twenty years in government, I realized that there are at headquarters modifying factors that sometimes make it impossible to do what the man on the ground thinks ought to be done. There are fiscal considerations, there are political considerations, and there again I resolved that where compromise was necessary I would at least take into my confidence the men who perhaps expected to have their ideas more fully recognized.

Those are some of the motives that I had when I undertook this task and I am very happy that I did and very proud to have served even as well as I did in that capacity. I didn't do it for the salary, because when I arrived in Washington I didn't know exactly what the salary was. I found that out later.

Fry: Would you like to go into your specific ideals of preservation in the national parks and especially those that differ from the way things were being run at the time?

Drury: I had no criticism in my mind of the way things were being run or the ideals of Director Cammerer, who preceded me, and who retired because of a nervous breakdown, nor of the key men in the organization with most of whom I was pretty well acquainted. Most of the things that perhaps I objected to were the result of the warping of the intent of the National Park service officials through political and other pressures, and I'm frank to say that I wondered whether with what little footwork I'd learned in the California legislature and aspects of the Save-the-Redwoods League such as the money-raising and all, I perhaps could contribute some know-how as to the mechanics of maneuvering in order to attain a good end.

On the subject of wildlife policy, for instance, there were half a dozen moot questions that even to this day probably haven't been settled fully, although the National Park Service so far as I know today is adhering to the purist idea of letting nature take its course insofar as possible. It was felt that the nightly spectacle of the bears congregating at the garbage dump was surely an unnatural way to display this noble animal. Before my time the movement against this started and during my time we eliminated that kind of a show. The same way with the annual drive of the bison -- partly because of the fact that that again was a tour de force and also, frankly, partly because it was an expensive process, it was eliminated. There were several other matters of that sort.

Fry: You had a pretty good idea, I imagine, of what pressures you would be under as you tried to implement these policies?

Drury: Yes, I think I had a pretty good sample of it in California, although the sailing in California when we initiated the state park system was a lot easier than anything I encountered in Washington. We had a friendly administration under Governor C. C. Young, and there was a new public realization of the importance to California of preserving for the future some of its outstanding scenic and recreational and historical areas.

Wildlife

Fry: Speaking of policy measures, I had noticed in your annual reports that you gradually were able to put the wild animals back on a natural forage basis and eliminate the garbage put out for the bears and the feeding of the bears in Yellowstone by tourists.

Drury: Yes, I have already spoken of this. Perhaps I was a little too austere. There were those who felt that since the national parks had these animals to show the people, they should be displayed in a more or less spectacular manner to the largest possible number. Long before I joined up with the National Park Service I had belonged to the school of thought that believed in letting nature take its course insofar as possible. I recognized , of course, that the whole world has been artificialized; I also recognized that while some parks involve millions of acres none of the national parks or monuments is large enough to give free range to natural forces. There is bound to be artificial interference with the operation of nature that has to be compensated for.

Fry: In cases of overpopulation of certain species, did you ever allow hunters in for a limited time?

Drury: That was the dilemma we faced: whether we should allow hunting in the national parks. There were half a dozen reasons why hunting is inconsistent with and abhorrent to the idea of national parks, which are wildlife refuges. In general, I believed that processes like predation should not be interferred with unduly. If there was danger, on the other hand, of extermination of a valuable species, it might be necessary to reduce the number of predators. We faced that issue in Mt. McKinley National Park where there was a great hue and cry because apparently the population of the Dall sheep was reducing rapidly. It was blamed on the wolves, that the policy of hands-off as to predators on the part of the National Park Service was leading to the extermination of the sheep. Probably there were other factors, but there was a great pressure to reduce the number of wolves or even eliminate them. We were anathema to certain groups of sportsmen because we were thought to be "wolf-lovers". As a matter of fact, some of our naturalists like Victor Cahalane, who was our chief naturalist during my time, and Adolph Murie, a very eminent naturalist and well-acquainted with Alaska and Mt. McKinley, were great admirers of the wolf as an animal, as a spectacle of wild life. They contended, and I think the facts brought out, that the wolves were not exterminating the Dall Sheep, but finally after a great parley and after sending a representative of the American Museum of Natural History to make

Drury: a special report, I departed from my ideal to some extent and issued an order sanctioning the killing of ten wolves so as to reduce the number. Well, you know the Mt. McKinley ranger force, with all their trying never could locate and exterminate that many wolves, which shows that the wolves weren't so prevalent as they were thought to be, or at least were smarter than we were. Meanwhile I'm pretty sure that the Dall Sheep population has gradually come up again. I remember in our hearings Tom Wallace, a very eminent conservationist from Kentucky -- editor of the Louisville Times and one of the successors to Col. Walterson of the Times and the Louisville Courier -- also a member of our National Parks Advisory Board, was brought into the Congressional hearings as a witness. He aroused the ire of the sportsmen and some Congressmen by saying at one point that he wasn't worried about the wolves consuming the Dall sheep, what he was worried about was whether there were enough Dall sheep to keep the wolves alive. That had to be smoothed over.

Fry: Was artificial feeding in overpopulated areas ever practiced?

Drury: Anyone would be unrealistic not to recognize that one alternative was the possibility of artificial feeding. It was practiced by the Fish and Wildlife Service, not by the National Park Service, although I believe in the early days the Park Service did some feeding of the elk.

Fry: The elk must have presented an unusually sticky problem, politically and biologically.

Drury: Yes. The Yellowstone and Jackson Hole elk herd, which would migrate south in bitter winters and would be bottled up in the Jackson Hole Valley, was one of the outstanding examples of this dilemma. In the original years of that migration they could spread out over the desert to the south -- until that desert became settled and they were shut off. We had the problem of reducing the elk population within the limits of the food supply, but without violating the principle that there should be no hunting in the national parks. It was a very difficult thing to do and our success was incomplete in the end as far as Jackson Hole was concerned. We faced there very great opposition from the organized sportsmen, who apparently took the position, which somehow or other I've never been entirely able to comprehend, that it was cruel for the government to shoot these animals but was not if sportsmen did it for the fun of it. They apparently felt it was an atrocious waste of a natural resource that could make for recreation on their part. Some of them more or less demanded to be admitted to the national parks for hunting.

Well, it's another story. When we talk about Jackson Hole we can discuss it more if you want, but we finally did yield somewhat, and regretfully on my part, so far as the Jackson Hole itself was concerned. In finally getting through the bill to add Jackson Hole to Grand Tetons National Park we tried to save face by providing that the Secretary of the Interior could deputize sportsmen as temporary rangers who

Drury: could qualify to shoot a certain number of elk in a given season, thereby reducing the herd under the supervision of the park superintendent.

Fry: In problems of overpopulation, do the preservationists feel that if you simply let this go on for a few generations the principle of survival of the fittest would solve the problem for you?

Drury: Perhaps it would if it weren't for the fact that these areas, large as they are, are nevertheless so constricted that populations that would escape to other areas are hemmed in.

Fry: It's not just a matter of letting the weak ones die off from lack of food. Some also have to be able to escape?

Drury: Well, it is partly so, but the whole strain is deteriorated by an abnormal condition, you see. It's almost an impossible ideal to live up to, the ideal of maintaining in national parks or anywhere else a so-called balance of nature, but I think that's a more acute problem in relation to wildlife than it is in other aspects which in a sense perhaps are more important, namely the preservation of forests and of earth forms and of vistas and examples of superlative scenery. That to my way of thinking was the primary purpose of the national parks -- to preserve the great spectacles of the original America as it was seen by the pioneers, and somehow or other make it possible for the public to enjoy these sights, to have the experience of being in this environment without destroying it. That was the challenge that anybody who was bold enough or benighted enough to go into the national park business had to face.

Plants

Fry: There was never any problem about whether or not to undertake all the research necessary in treatment for plant diseases, such as the white pine blister rust?

Drury: Yes, there was a continual problem of getting money for studies of that sort.

Fry: But this is no policy question?

Drury: Well, there are policy questions involved. There are some cases perhaps where the cure would be worse than the disease when you would adopt artificial measures in order to preserve the species. I myself couldn't go so far as some of my colleagues but there were one or two of them who were even opposed to the white pine blister rust control program, which as you know involved millions of dollars and thousands of men over many years establishing camps, the main purpose of which was to eradicate the host plant of this rust, which has destroyed a great many of the white pines and related species. I myself feel that it was worth the try and I'm frank to say that I don't know at this moment just how effective it was. I know that the progress of the white pine blister rust was impeded, but I've heard that it's pretty close to Yosemite and some other national parks. It affects only certain species but it's a deadly thing.

We had a disease of the saguaro cactus that is still being studied, the necrosis. They've identified the disease but I don't think that they're at all sure of the method of its spread or of its eradication.

Drury: That's still the subject of study by the plant pathologists, who were in the Department of Agriculture related to the United States Forest Service and with whom we worked very closely. I remember with particular appreciation Dr. Willis Wagner of that bureau who not only worked with us in the national parks but who made a definitive study of the cypress canker which was threatening the cypress at Point Lobos. Undoubtedly his studies and the preventive measures that were taken to keep it from invading Point Lobos were at least partly responsible for saving the trees. In any event, I remember predicting about thirty years ago that it looked as if the Monterey cypress was doomed because cypress all around Point Lobos had died from this disease. But somehow or other we kept it out of the Point Lobos preserve. It may well be, as I think Dr. Wagner believes, that the presence of the salt spray from the Pacific has something to do with keeping it out, and also the fact that the trees on Point Lobos are native, whereas the trees that were affected in the surrounding country were many nursery trees that had been propagated.

There are other phases of what we have been discussing, but the primary purpose of the national parks in protecting the integrity of all the features that make up their greatness is one of resisting, and we hope effectively, any attempt to turn to utilitarian purposes the resources represented by the forests of the forage, which of course was subject to some use of grazing. The minerals in the soil

Drury: fortunately were not as prevalent or as rich in the national park areas as they were some places. Latterly the water resources, which have been a grave threat in the dam-building program which was our nemesis and which led to many many bitter disputes. We can talk about that more fully later.

Fry: Would you preserve these parks against all change, including natural change that might come about?

Drury: No, I would say just the opposite, that if you took the simon-pure policy it would be almost one of laissez faire and would lead inevitably to reconciling oneself to change. We have plenty of concrete examples of that, which always involved a lot of discussion and soul-searching as to what was the right thing to do. One of them had to do with the vistas in Yosemite Valley. The oldtimers, like my dear friend William E. Colby, objected to the fact that the trees which in his youth were saplings had grown to such proportions that they impeded some of his favorite views, as of Yosemite Falls. The problem was whether or not we were justified in tampering with the processes of nature to the point where from an aesthetic standpoint we would probably get a better effect or anyhow an effect that we liked better. For instance, one of the great features of aesthetic appeal in Yosemite Valley is the contrast of the lyric beauty of the valley floor with the towering granite cliffs above; the forests on the floor of the valley are in a sense just an addition thereto which, as you suggest, is necessarily changing, evolving. I myself was inclined to let nature evolve, but there was a great deal of pressure on the

Drury: part of some of our friends to try to restore some of the early Yosemite vistas, such as the open floor of the meadows and the views of some of the falls like Nevada Falls and particularly Yosemite Falls, so that finally we compromised somewhat on that. We established a program of eradication of seedlings in certain of the meadows so as to restore the views of both the upper and lower Yosemite Falls from certain key points. But the principle I always tried to follow was this: that if any modification of natural conditions was effected, the burden of proof should rest upon the person who wanted to change the natural process, and it shouldn't be based on purely a personal idea that certain landscape arrangements would be more acceptable or more pleasing than those that existed.

Fry: In other words, not just for human aesthetics.

Drury: Yes, but the best thinking that we could give it should be applied to this question, always recognizing that the burden of proof was on the person who wanted to make a change, whether he thought it was for better of worse.

Now of course you have the other side of it, where people want to cut down trees for lumber or flood lands by building dams or scour the landscape by mining or denude it by grazing. Obviously the burden of proof is upon them not to show that it's for the benefit of humanity, and that's what most of our arguments are about. Many times we lost.

Related Activities

Fry: As I understand it, you found your national park system included not only parks but national cemeteries.

Drury: Some of the national military parks were taken over in the 30's of course in the reorganization act, largely as an administrative expedient but also because in certain quarters they were felt to be nationally significant.

Fry: You also found yourself building airstrips and things like that in lands outside national parks under Civilian Conservation Corps, is that right?

Drury: Well, that was of a piece with the basic policy that no construction should take place in a park unless it were obviously necessary to the enjoyment of the property for itself and its innate qualities, modes of transportation, roads, modes of communication, things like airstrips and all the rest of it according to the national policy were held to a minimum.

Fry: Weren't all Civilian Conservation Corps operations under you?

Drury: The Civilian Conservation Corps so far as it related to parks was under the National Parks Service. The CCC was beginning to dwindle when I went to Washington. Its heyday was in the Cammerer regime and it did a tremendous amount of good, more good I think in the national parks than it did in the state parks because the national parks were organized to make use of it. They needed the labor, they had the skilled supervisors to direct it.

Fry: What happened when the days of the CCC and the Emergency Conservation Work came to an end?

Drury: Well, the CCC and the Works Progress Administration and other work agencies gradually dwindled in the early forties, and I remember being way up on the Olympic Peninsula when I got word that the Congress had refused to make appropriations to continue the

Drury: CCC, whereupon I had to fly down to San Francisco and hastily call a meeting of all of our regional directors from all over the United States to figure on the problem of placing or eliminating about 300 employees almost within a couple of weeks. It was a very painful process. We had to make the program within less than two weeks and when the fiscal year rolled around some of these men went into state park work, some of them into other callings, and some of them were absorbed into the regular national park organization. That was another of my objections to expanding unduly these emergency programs, because I'd had previous experience as to how painful it is when you have to contract. Many a time I advised men against going into that type of work as against the old-line established and reasonably well-financed basic work.

Fry: Didn't your policy have to cover much more than just the national parks -- you also had to think of lands such as state recreational areas that originated in an act of Congress.

Drury: Yes. The Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Act was passed before my time, but under that the National Park Service had begun to expand its functions to include advisory services to state parks and even to local parks in some cases, and I think some very effective and worthwhile work was done there. I was a little narrow in my view toward that in that I tended to discourage expanding that phase of the work of the National Park Service to the detriment of what I considered the more basic task they had of completing, protecting, and interpreting to the people, making available to the people, the really great places of the nation that were

Drury: so important nationally that it was obviously the proper function of the federal government to support them. As you can readily divine I was a conservative, even a Republican, so that I didn't believe that a paternalistic federal government should reach into every segment of government below it and more or less interpose in their affairs. But then I must confess that I was perhaps out of tune with the trend that was coming along pretty rapidly and that now is here.

My attitude is not original with me -- there are lots of others like Frederick Law Olmstead and Duncan McDuffie and all the fine men I worked with who believed that the national park system should primarily be devoted to things of national significance. Whether the National Park Service is the best agency to do the local planning and to take the backward communities by the hand and guide them is no longer a moot question; it's been decided that that is one of their functions. They're doing it very well.

Fry: At the time you felt that local communities could handle these problems better?

Drury: Well, I did, frankly. That is, I felt that the strength of America lay in the fact of its diversity, and I also have had the old-fashioned suspicion of bureaucracy in this: that in a small segment of government if a mistake is made it's immaterial, but in an all-pervasive government organization one mistake is multiplied many thousand times and its effect is sometimes almost disastrous. Questions, for instance, as to the over-development of areas for artificial sports and that kind of thing, if that were a national policy followed consistently throughout the United States in uniform pattern it would be much worse than if some local community takes

Drury: a fine natural area and defaces it by artificializing it and putting in paraphenalia for recreation that could be taken care of elsewhere.

Fry: Did you have any definite idea of the role that the federal government should play in providing tourist accommodations when you first went into national parks?

Drury: Yes, and I feel that that has been since the beginning in greater or lesser degree the basic policy of the federal government, that the accommodations and other facilities provided by concessioners in the parks are a means to an end and not an end in themselves. I tried to make a definite distinction, for instance, between that kind of activity in the national parks and that kind of activity in a private resort, or even a government-owned resort. A resort is an area which might be originally a natural area, could be remolded in any way that the owner thereof pleased to attain his end, which is to get patronage through giving people the kind of experience they want, and endeavoring to do it at a profit. But surely when hotels are placed in a place like Yellowstone or Yosemite or Grand Teton or any of the other national parks they should be an essential facility and not an end in themselves; that is, the fact that the parks are remote, and that people have to have housing and be fed and accommodated in other ways makes those things necessary, but their installation should be related to the primary purpose of the park, and in design and in remoteness and in the character of their activities they should insofar as possible harmonize with the primary purpose of the national parks, which is to provide to the public these great spectacles of nature.

Fry: The same would be true then for recreational provisions?

Drury: Yes, for certain types of recreation which require very extensive artificial paraphenalia, such as power ski lifts and that kind of thing. That of course has been one of the moot questions since the beginning, and in general our policy was to try to help them find alternative sites to those within the national parks that they proposed for this overdevelopment, not that there was anything but good involved in those things, but that they were inappropriate or inharmonious with the purposes of the park. The prize park as far as I was concerned was the Great Smokies, where we had no concessions. It just happened historically that the Great Smokies had the town of Gaplinburg and some of the towns of North Carolina south of there which had rather adequate accommodations, so that they made money, which is the purpose of course of running a hotel or a resort. Nobody objects to that, but they didn't make it at the expense of the values in the park.

Fry: I guess the elimination of concessions within the parks altogether would more or less change the type of tourists to those that are a little bit hardier and who do their own camping.

Drury: Well, there was no element of austerity in that policy in the Great Smokies.

The essence of an attitude that conservationists took in matters like decentralization of the mechanics of operation at Yosemite was that the finest places, those that were superlative examples of nature, should be held insofar as possible intact and unmarred by artificial inclusions, they should be the object

Drury: of a pilgrimage to enjoy them rather than being the scene of all the mundane activities of living, sleeping, eating, garbage collection and sewage disposal, and all those things. It's just ordinary horse sense and good taste, it would seem to me, to relegate that kind of activity to the lesser lands.

Fry: Did you undergo any major policy changes? I read in one of your annual reports about a reappraisal of policy.

Drury: I don't think there's been anything fundamental. I think the keynote was struck in the original National Park Act and it was maintained by successive directors and their staffs and by the Secretaries of the Interior. I don't know of any institution where it's any clearer as to what the ideal is than it is in the national parks. The great problem in the light of all kinds of pressures and the frailties of human nature and the vicissitudes of politics and of financing is to live up to the ideal.

Fry: It seems to me that logically there should not be any concessions in the parks. The problem is that of becoming overcrowded anyway with tourists.

Drury: Well, if the surrounding communities can amply provide accommodations for the public I think it's a grave question as to whether concessions should be intruded into the national parks.

Fry: Now, in the early 1960s, do you see policy as taking in more recreation and development in the parks?

Drury: Well, of necessity, as the millions of people come to the parks they have to be provided for, in the absence of some way of limiting attendance. I was up at the dedication of the Tioga Road, which has been the subject of considerable controversy. To me it represents a

Drury: great advance so far as transportation is concerned, but surely at some points does not adorn the landscape. Now maybe that's the price you have to pay for the increased attendance. We wrestled with and the Service is still wrestling with the problem of possibly limiting attendance, which is the only way that you can get away from the inevitable erosion of park values through mass use.

It isn't confined to the national parks at all. The city of Berkeley's a good example of that kind of erosion. In my neighborhood we had a little square pleasantly planted with trees and shrubs, Fremontia Park. It needed a new firehouse, so what did they do but cut down some of the trees and stick their rather futuristic-looking building -- it looks like a merry-go-round -- in the center of that park, and they justified it on the ground of public need. I myself think it was a breach of trust toward the people who established the park and I surely don't think it's an adornment to the landscape, but that kind of thing is going on by the hundreds of thousands in every community in the United States.

Now they're proposing to dispose of this little body of water at the entrance to Berkeley, fill it in and provide more taxable values by bringing in industrial sites. I would think it would be a violation of trust to do that, and it surely would not be an adornment to the city of Berkeley. I've seen in my time the city of Berkeley descend from the status of a quiet attractive village to that of a nondescript second-rate municipality. And on that high note let's end this session.[Laughter]

Organization

Fry: Before we get too far in our accounts of what went on, wouldn't it be a good idea to explain the organization of the national park system and what the various classifications of park areas mean? Here is a current listing of them.*

Drury: I think probably the best way I could describe the functioning of the Service is to give you the organization chart as it was when I was there. It was practically the same as it is now: administration, operations, design, construction, interpretation.

Now this summary of area types** was compiled by Hillory Tolsen, who was our conscience in most things and a very meticulous worker. He was assistant director, having to do primarily with management, fiscal affairs, and personnel and office operations, record keeping and that sort of thing. He was very good on compilation and he enjoyed doing it. This whole format was originated by him with my encouragement. After that time we really didn't have any other very clear-cut summary of just what there was in the national park system. Of course, like most institutions

*Areas Administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1961.

**National parks, national historical parks, national memorial parks, national battlefield parks, national monuments, national military parks, national battlefields, national battlefield sites, national historic sites, national memorials, national cemeteries, national parkways, national seashore recreational areas, national capital parks, national recreational areas, and national historic sites not owned by the federal government.

Drury: that evolve, there was legislation that created a National Park Service under the act of August 25, 1916, but that act in a way was like the rules of grammar, which do not precede but usually succeed the evolution of speech.

Parks and Monuments

There were half a dozen of the national parks created by Act of Congress prior to 1916 and some national monuments. A national park usually, although not always, is an area on the grand scale, the boundaries of which are determined by an act of Congress. A national monument, on the other hand, can be established either by act of Congress or can be carved out of public lands by Presidential proclamation. As far as the purpose and administration of either area is concerned, I have never recognized any difference. Both of them are intended to be outstanding, superlative examples of landscape or geological formations or other natural phenomena that are worthy of preservation by the federal government because they are of significance to the whole nation; it's worthwhile for the entire nation to see to it that they are preserved and held intact. That's at least my conception of the purpose of national parks and national monuments.

Of course, the very presence of the word "national" in all these different types of areas would imply that they are of national significance, although of late there's been a tendency to look upon the great white father as just that and the word "national" really

Drury: means simply that the national government for one reason or another has assumed the responsibility for a given function or a given type of area. That I think is particularly true of the national recreation areas which are rather well down on the list and came in much later in the history of things.

Fry: Generally speaking, the terminology national park is meant to give an area a little higher status than a national monument, isn't it?

Drury: Yes, but most of these other categories, under authorization from Congress, can be established by administrative order by the Secretary of the Interior. National monuments can, national historic sites can, and national memorials can.

Fry: But the money has to be appropriated.

Drury: The money has to be appropriated, yes, but the anomaly in the situation is that sometimes Congress takes the reins into its own hands and by specific legislation also establishes national monuments and national memorials. There is confusion on that even within the Department of the Interior.

I remember that Lindsay Warren when he was the Controller of the Treasury in Washington, D.C., for some reason wrote an article to a national magazine in which he tried to distinguish between a national park and a national monument. He made the point -- this was in the 40's -- that the main difference was that national parks were administered by the Park Service and national monuments by the Forest Service, which hadn't been so since the reorganization act of 1933. Here he was seven years later, the Controller of the

Drury: Treasury, writing an article, or having an article written for him under his signature, making a statement of that sort.

The World Almanac still says so, as far as I know. We never could get them to change their statement that national monuments are administered by the U. S. Forest Service. All of them were transferred to the Park Service under the reorganization of 1933.

Even some of our best friends in Congress had strange ideas. They were asked continually what was the difference between a national park and a national monument and I remember one, Congressman J. Hardin Peterson of Florida, who was the best friend we had there and who we thought understood what it was all about, when suddenly called upon to distinguish them said the only difference he knew was that swimming was allowed in national monuments but not in national parks, which was a preposterous statement to make. He may have been just kidding. But there is that constant confusion.

Fry: The question that's in my mind is why aren't more monuments established by Presidential order?

Drury: Well, there are more and more being established by proclamation. But you can't establish a national park that way. Now, in my mind, and I think in the mind of all of the directors of the national parks, the word national park is like the word sterling on silver. It's the symbol of excellence. I tried to make a distinction at least in the minds of our own personnel between the primary national parks, the great parks like Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grand Canyon and so forth, and the areas that are related to them as a part of

Drury: the national park system administered by the National Park Service. But I know from having been in charge of all of them that they don't any of them differ in their basic concept, after you've made that one distinction I've already made, between the primary national parks and the other areas in the system.

Fry: What about budgeting and development?

Drury: Well, that's one reason I suppose for having so many categories. You can break it down into these groups for budgeting and the money is appropriated usually by national park regions and then by specific areas under each region.

Fry: I imagine they would probably budget more for projects in national parks than in lesser parks.

Drury: In general I think that was so, although not necessarily so. Some of the areas that were popular with members of the Appropriations Committee, like Boulder Dam national recreational area, fared pretty well particularly when Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada was on the Appropriations Committee.

Fry: Can you reclassify an area once it has become a national park but isn't really worthy of this classification?

Drury: Attempt was made to do that in some cases, but I was never successful in getting it done. We were successful in getting it done. We were successful in getting relieved completely of the responsibility for certain areas, particularly the recreation-demonstration areas that were established during the early days of the New Deal by act of Congress. A considerable number, I'd say fifteen or twenty, of these areas by act of

Dedication of The Restored McLean House, Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, Appomattox, Virginia. April 16, 1950. Crowd larger than Lee's surrendering Army of Northern Virginia assembled in front of speaker's stand (left) and McLean House (background). Photo by A. Fawcett, National Park Service.

Drury: Congress were authorized for transfer to the states, which we did in many instances. One of them was transferred to the state of California.

Historical Areas

Fry: I guess it's the distinction between historic sites and battlefield sites that confuse me.

Drury: Well, the original national parks and national monuments were primarily concerned with works of nature. There was, however, a very strong movement to have the federal government preserve some of the outstanding scenes of our history, such as battlefields like Yorktown in the Revolutionary War, and Gettysburg, and the battle where Lee surrendered to Grant, Appomattox, in the Civil War. (When we dedicated the McLean House at Appomattox we had more people in the audience to which we spoke than took part in the battle of Appomattox.) Anyhow, the historical parks and the battlefield parks originally were established under the authority of the War Department. In 1933, the beginning of the New Deal, an act of reorganization was established which grouped together not only national parks and monuments but other significant national areas like the historical parks and the battlefield parks and military parks under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

It's more a question of the terminology used when the orders were written or the laws were passed that we have so many different categories; they're all in purpose and function about the same.

Fry: They're not under different administrative structures

Fry: within the National Park Service?

Drury: No. They're grouped regionally in the National Park System. National parks had four regions during my time and they've now added a fifth region, the officers in the East in Philadelphia.

There is only one national memorial park. (Let's see what it says on page 12; no one without reference to this index could know.) It's the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. I can give you some history of that because with my purist ideas and my moderate familiarity with the badlands on the Little Missouri River, when Congressman William Lemke of North Dakota introduced a bill to create a Theodore Roosevelt National Park, rightly or wrongly I took the position that these lands weren't of caliber to be made a national park in the true sense of the word, and I opposed it, much to Congressman Lemke's disgust. Well, finally we compromised on calling it a national memorial park, because Lemke was in a position to put it through anyhow. He took the position that he had the most important park in the whole system because there was only one National Memorial Park.

Fry: This didn't actually make any functional difference, did it?

Drury: No. They're all administered under the same policy. All the lands are protected with the same rules as to destruction of natural objects or wildlife or anything of that sort -- and development for human use -- in such way as not to impair seriously the natural qualities. There has been a tendency of late to weaken the policy so far as National Recreational Areas are

Drury: concerned, but in the rest of these categories there's no material difference.

Now, the National Cemeteries, in my humble opinion, were transferred mistakenly to the National Park Service. I think it would have been much better for the War department to have kept their management. It's a very sad function to have to perform anyhow; to me it didn't seem to be a matter of primary concern to the National Park Service, although it should be to the military forces. The reason that it was transferred to the National Park Service undoubtedly was that most of the national cemeteries adjoin these battlefields that have been set aside as historic exhibits. For instance, at Gettysburg adjoining the scene of the battle is some land where a great many of those who fell in battles in various wars and particularly the Civil War are buried. One of the complicating factors in World War II was that the War Department notified all parents of boys who had been lost in the war that they could select the cemetery of their choice, and overwhelmingly most of them settled on Gettysburg because it was the best known, and also I guess because a great many of the boys who were killed in the early stages of the war came from that part of the country. Anyhow, we were certainly overwhelmed with applications that we couldn't possibly meet. We had to acquire more land and we had to persuade some people to transfer their interments to other battlefield sites.

Each one of these categories historically has some reason for it. The national historic sites not belonging to the federal government were made possible by the Act of 1935, which provided that not only federally-owned lands but also private lands could have the

Drury: stamp of approval of the federal government if an agreement was reached that they should be preserved and administered in a certain way and the public be admitted to them. The old Swedes' church in Philadelphia was declared a national historic site in my time by a proclamation of the Secretary of the Interior simply because we had a cooperative agreement with the owners of it -- the Episcopal Church has it now -- under which they would keep the historic structure as it is and make it available for people to visit it. And Touro Synagogue in New England was another one that I remember our establishing. Each one of these involves a long series of negotiation with the owners of the property and has made it possible to hold intact certain outstanding historic areas even while they might not be owned by the government. Some of these of course were owned by the government. I spent some very pleasant hours at the home of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park; in fact I made a couple of trips with the President up there when he was paving the way for making the home of Franklin D. Roosevelt a national historic site. It was ultimately transferred by the Roosevelt family to the federal government. And there were others -- Fort Laramie, Wyoming, was also transferred; the Adams mansion in Massachusetts was owned by the federal government; Federal Hall was designated a national memorial but is owned by the city of Philadelphia.

Fry: Under these cooperative arrangements do you ever have to put out money for the upkeep and the administration of these sites?

Drury: No. That's one condition, that the place shall be maintained by the owners.

Parkways and Local Parks

Drury: Now the only categories in this list that we haven't discussed are the National Seashore Recreational Areas and the National Capital Parks. Well, of course the national capital parks are city parks in the District of Columbia, and I'll be frank to say that during the ten and a half years I was there I paid very little attention to the capital parks. I'm not sure I would have gone there if I'd known that we were responsible for six or seven hundred city parks on top of everything else, some of them little patches about the size of this room, but some of them tremendous areas and very beautiful. The Rock Creek Park is to some extent a man-made park; at least it was restored. It used to be a garbage dump but it was taken over by the District of Columbia and made into a very attractive area of great recreational value to the people of Washington, D.C. The national capital parks were administered primarily by a local superintendent under the immediate jurisdiction, which I arranged, of the associate director, who for a long time was Mr. Demaray. Mr. Demaray knew all the properties intimately and he was tremendously interested in them. I was very fortunate in having an associate who was interested, because my primary interest was out in the great open spaces.

The National Parkways are a distinct phenomenon which do not have all of the national park principles

Drury: applied to them. They're primarily scenic highways. The most extensive are the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Natchez Trace Parkway, the first of which runs between Shenandoah National Park and the Smoky Mountains National Park. The Natchez Trace runs between Nashville, Tennessee, and Natchez, Mississippi; the trace, which was the term for trail, was the route that the boatmen on the Mississippi who were taking cargo down to Natchez and other ports would take back to where they started from. They floated down the river and then they came back on foot or on horseback. Both of those are extremely interesting in that along them are relics of the early history of the region, the Blue Ridge, the mountain culture and the Natchez Trace, particularly the old inns and some of the old plantations that are scattered through that country, some of which are included in the parkway site and some of which are simply nearby.

Fry: In these parkways, none of this is for picnicking or camping or anything like that? It's just mainly to drive through, isn't it?

Drury: Not necessarily. There are sections where they were able to get enough land where campgrounds have been developed and there are some places where concessioners have cabins, particularly the Blue Ridge. The Blue Ridge was much better developed during my time than the Natchez Trace. I'm not sure just how much of that has been done on the Natchez Trace.

Fry: The parkways kind of stump me because this seems to be an eastern phenomenon, and I wondered historically how did they become parkways? Why didn't they become parks?

Drury: Well, because they were primarily related to a highway. You see, the original parkways developed in New York State, particularly around New York City and environs. One of the founders of the Save-the-Redwoods League, Madison Grant, was also one of the founders of the system of parkways in the Bronx in New York. Later the Sawmill Parkway and a half a dozen beautifully landscaped or preserved landscaped highways were established, primarily for light travel, not trucks and commercial travel, and to a considerable extent for recreational travel. The New Yorkers unquestionably are the most advanced in their attempt to preserve the amenities of landscape, far ahead of California. We've done probably just as much in establishment of state parks but we haven't done nearly as much in the field of parkways as New York. In fact, only in the current legislature has a resolution been passed which calls for recognition in highway building of the parkway principle.

Fry: Why were parkways undertaken by the National Park System instead of by the Bureau of Public Roads?

Drury: It was done primarily because the Bureau of Public Roads wouldn't have been justified in including in the network of national highways travel routes that had as little travel as there was in those Southern states, and partly the colossal appropriations that we obtained for these parkways were due to the fact that from 1933 on these were located in states south of the Mason-Dixon Line. I remember during the height of World War II when we put in a very modest budget -- we weren't allowed to put in much -- we asked nothing

Drury: for the Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace parkways, and when our budget finally went through they'd added two or three million dollars. The key men on the Appropriations Committee were also key men in those states.

They're wonderful accomplishments. The figures of expenditure on them would run to hundreds of millions now, because although these are highways of a somewhat lower standard than modern freeways, they're available for rather rapid travel, and they have the element of a park in that there are no billboards, practically no access, and there's some planting in country that has been mutilated by logging or by mining or whatnot. It's to preserve a natural route of travel which people will enjoy as they go along. It's primarily for recreational travel. That isn't entirely true of the parkways out of New York, because they're man-made and serve a dual purpose of pleasant travel and an agreeable environment, and the drivers get home to the suburbs quickly.

Program
Planning

Fry: I thought we could start out by talking about planning in our discussion of the program of the National Park Service. There is a great deal of data available on this because your master plans and also the more specific plans within the park system are a matter of public record. Could you comment today on the question of planning being a realistic procedure, in view of other influences over which you have no control, such as acts of Congress?

Drury: Well, needless to say planning is basic to all human activities, and it's particularly important when we deal with lands, whatever their purpose. Before you can make a plan for acquisition of land or development of it for park purposes, you have to have what we used to call our policy statement: to hold them intact for the enjoyment of this and future generations. This is simply the reason for existence and the purpose of the area in question.

At one time I made the rounds of many of the parks and personally asked each superintendent, and later I confirmed it in writing, to prepare a brief -- usually a one-page -- summary of what in his opinion and his experience with the public visiting the park was the reason for its establishment. Not until you have that, and a policy statement so that you know exactly what you want to do with the lands under your custody, is there much point in making a plan for them. That was one of the things I was able to incorporate in the master plans, which of course involved a great many other things.

They involved first of all the mapping of the physical characteristics of the land; they involved the existing holdings and a concept of the ultimate boundaries. It's the same thing we're doing now, for instance, up at the Rockefeller Forest in the Humboldt Redwoods, where for thirty-five years we've had a concept that this area should include the complete Bull Creek watershed from ridge to ridge -- in other words, from a fire protection standpoint and of course from an aesthetic standpoint controlling everything in sight from any adverse development. That thought is

Drury: important. Making our master plans really involved writing a book, almost, with abundant illustrations for each park.

There was a long process of investigating the physical conditions; in many cases we had basic maps, mostly from the U.S. Geological Survey, on which to base our data, but in other cases extensive and expensive reconnaissance and surveying were necessary to have an adequate map of the terrain. These maps were used in various ways; to record the vegetative cover, including the forest growth; to give the conformation of the land, which was essential in planning for construction; and to indicate natural or historic or aesthetic features, outstanding views or historic structures and whatnot, that made the area significant.

Then the development section would prepare detailed preliminary maps -- first of the broad aspects of development such as the road system; the classification of areas that were to be held inviolate as against areas that could be developed for lodges and campgrounds and the necessary mechanics of operation -- warehouses and machine shops and residences for personnel. As money became available all those things were broken down into much more detailed plans and specifications, and that's where the landscape architects and engineers came in.

Always, anything that we did or anything for which we asked appropriations was promised upon the then-existing master plan. Some of these master plans were works of art, and some of them were distinctly elementary. One thing that we had to keep in mind was that they were not static; that is, times changed,

Drury: as for instance the attendance of a park increased, as it has in places like Yosemite. It is often necessary to change the traffic pattern; it's necessary to provide more parking and in some cases, unfortunately, to widen roads, to provide more overnight accommodations, both through the lodges of the concessioners and through campgrounds.

Fry: As I understand it the master plans were passed around to all of the employees, is that right? Everybody knew.

Drury: During my time, the National Park Service one or two years had large appropriations for development. Most of the time, because of the war, we were almost on a maintenance basis, but although we were rather meager in staff we did have a breathing spell during the war in which we could get a great many of our master plans up to date. Incidentally, many of them never were up to date and I guess they're not today. You know, they're like good intentions everyone has.

At that time, in the forties, speaking of construction and development, we could foresee the increase in attendance as soon as the war was over and we had worked out a number of programs, the charts for which we thought extremely interesting and which were forerunners of Mission '66. They indicated what was needed in various phases of development, for instance employee housing, roads and trails, service structures, campgrounds, and the like, and projected the amount of appropriation in the then purchasing power of the dollar that would be adequate to meet these needs on a basis of catching up in five years or in ten years or in twenty-five or fifty years.

Fry: Was this the plan that President Roosevelt asked for in 1943 for postwar planning?

Drury: Yes. Unquestionably the fine concept that Director Wirth incorporated in the Mission '66 Program (a program aiming to bring the parks, so far as physical development and boundaries are concerned, up to the needs of the estimated population in 1966) was based on the data -- not all of it, but a great deal -- that we started to gather in those early days.

Problems: Artificial Lakes, Inholdings

Fry: I wonder how you handled such things as the Theodore Roosevelt Park, and Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake, and Lake Texoma. It might serve as an example of something being put under your domain for recreation and development that had little relationship to master plans.

Drury: I don't think that Grand Coulee -- now Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake -- was actually incorporated in our operation during my time.

Fry: It was mentioned in the 1946-47 report.

Drury: I do remember many trips to Grand Coulee, and my vain efforts to keep from having anything to do with it. I spent endless hours there with our planners.

Fry: There were no funds and no land --

Drury: Well, that's the point. The great defect of these recreational areas on the artificial lakes such as those created by the Shasta, Coulee, and Grand View dams, and Lake Texoma, was that the Park Service had no part in the initial planning. It got better as time went on, but in spite of our recommendations the

Drury: agency that was building the dams, and was primarily interested in construction and correct design, of course, gave practically no attention to the acquisition of adequate lands so that these reservoirs could be used recreationally by the public. Much of my time, which I begrudged because I'd rather have spent it on the major national parks where we were terribly behind, was spent in trying to induce the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Engineers to acquire, at the time when they got their holdings (lands in fee or their easements or flowage rights), adequate land on the margin so that a satisfactory recreational development could be planned and carried out. That was true at Texoma; it was very true at the Shadow Mountain Grand View Dam at Rocky Mountain National Park. I recommended that we not involve the National Park Service in that kind of thing.* Needless to say I was turned down, but I then recommended that if we were going to do it, adequate land holdings should be acquired to make it a worthwhile job. The primary answer to that was that neither Reclamation nor the Army Engineers had legal authority to acquire land beyond what was actually needed for the operations of the dam.

Fry: I remember that in Texoma there was a great deal of local community feeling against acquiring any land at all.

Drury: There always is, especially after the improvements are put in and land values are enhanced. That's one of the

*See Appendix, correspondence with Strauss and Ickes, "Ivory Tower - Black Magic".

Drury: things, not only there but even in my last years in the state parks here in California, I vainly tried to get the authorities to see, including the legislature, that land on the margin of proposed lakes should be bought in the original purchase. Shasta was our big project in the state parks; we spent over $2,000,000 to buy land at Shasta that could have been bought probably for $100,000 if at the time when the Army Engineers built it they had taken an adequate holding.

Well, they contended that they didn't have the legal authority to do that. That may have been true about the Bureau of Reclamation, but I know that it wasn't true of the Army Engineers because I helped draft some of the amendments to the act under which they had that authority. They just didn't want to exercise it. They wanted to husband their resources and use them on engineering works, which was only natural. And they frankly weren't interested in the recreational aspects. What I tried to do in this "ivory tower" correspondence, which was quite famous in the Bureau of Reclamation and in the National Park Service and provided a lot of merriment(an interchange between the commissioner, Mike Straus, and myself) was strongly to recommend that each individual bureau should plan, develop, and administer the recreation that was incident to its operation, because my firm conviction was that the importance of mass recreation to the public was a by-product of some purpose of different types of land management agencies. And I almost got away with it. Naturally the Reclamation Bureau and Army Engineers are primarily interested in water storage and in water supply and in flood

Drury: control, and the use that the public can make of the lands that are marginal to their artificial lakes is purely incidental, a by-product, of their primary function. I also contended, and as you know never quite got away with it, that in the National Park Service the purpose was to acquire, preserve, and reveal to the public the great works of nature and the great sites of history and that the very laudable and pleasurable and desirable incidental benefits through mass recreation were simply a by-product of that primary purpose.

The primary principle of course in connection with the mass recreation activities insofar as they are permitted in the national parks is that they should be limited so that they do not impair the qualities of the area that were the reason for its being made a federal reserve or a national park.

Fry: In the general problem of inholdings before you were able to get any of them, as I understand it the railroad lands and the congressmen's lands were the two that probably caused more pain in planning than the others. Is that correct?

Drury: No, I think the railroad lands were susceptible of being purchased. The question with all land purchases is arriving at a value. The railroads as you know accepted these alternate sections for a given number of miles on each side of the lines as a government subsidy and their purpose was to turn them into money. I don't recollect offhand that we had much to do with railroad lands in the national parks. I'm sure we didn't in the East because there weren't any, except

Drury: in Florida. I believe we negotiated with the Union Pacific in Utah with respect to incorporating those railroad lands into the parks. They were probably the easiest people to deal with.

Fry: Were you able to acquire the property of people who were in Congress.

Drury: Well, I didn't have any serious problems of that sort that I remember. Of course, one of the outstanding episodes, and it became something of a joke, was the summer home of Senator Wheeler in Montana in Glacier National Park. Needless to say, all of the plans for acquisition somehow or other managed to omit Senator Wheeler's home, and he also put on a lot of riders on the appropriations bills that further cramped our style. I think that in Glacier they're still forbidden by law to acquire land that's used for domestic residence. I'm not sure that that's still in effect, but it was in my time.

Fry: Did that apply only to Montana?

Drury: It applied only to Glacier National Park. There are other riders on all the others. There are all kinds of limitations; you can expect that where you're dealing with human beings, and congressmen are more or less human beings.

Fry: I'd like to ask you about congressmen from California. Did Helen Gahagan Douglas author a bill for buying some redwoods?

Drury: She introduced in several sessions the so-called Douglas bill, which had as its purpose the establishment of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial National Forest. It was a very interesting bill; I told her

Drury: right from the beginning it was an unrealistic bill: it would have put under the jurisdiction of the government the entire redwood industry, the entire redwood belt extending from the Oregon line down to lower Sonoma County. It didn't take in the Santa Cruz redwood region. It was undoubtedly generated by some members of the U.S. Forest Service, not the top command but some of them who were very strong for government ownership and operation of resources -- perhaps properly, I don't know. But the idea of putting an entire region and an entire industry under government control was something that I assured them I didn't think they ever could do, even assuming that it was the right thing to do. Secretary Ickes asked me to help Mrs. Douglas with this bill because of my knowledge of the redwood belt and my work with the Save-the-Redwoods League, and I did help her considerably in that first of all I asked the Secretary to let me narrow the issue as far as the Interior was concerned to those areas in the redwood belt which were obviously of park caliber and should be under government protection before the virgin forests were cut, and that applied primarily to the program of the Save-the-Redwoods League. Well, after considerable discussion both with Mrs. Douglas and with Congressman Clarence F. Lea, who represented that district, she did amend her bill to provide for so-called memorial units, which I called park units, that defined according to our suggestion certain buffer areas around the existing redwood state parks. The theory was that if federal money was spent on the redwoods it would acquire these essential properties,

Drury: which are still, incidentally, in our long-range master plan (which seems to get longer and longer as the years go by), in the main following the principle that logical park units are watersheds, taking the property from ridge to ridge.

Well, this bill went through several sessions of Congress and I don't believe ever had a hearing; I know that it didn't pass either house of Congress. Finally Mrs. Douglas was defeated for office and the thing dropped. But it did give the stamp of approval on her part and I think quite a few other members of Congress and of the Secretary of the Interior to these areas necessary to round out the California state parks. Now, I suppose I was carrying water on both shoulders in a sense but I persuaded her to put into the bill that although the federal government might purchase these lands, they were to be turned over to the state for administration inasmuch as the core of each of these areas -- Bull Creek Flat and the main Prairie Creek area, Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast parks -- was already under state jurisdiction. Even today there's some discussion of the possibility of a redwood national park. The thing that really gave rise to the establishment of the Save-the-Redwoods League back in 1918, one of the main objectives, was to establish a redwood national park, but because of the unwillingness of Congress to appropriate any money for the purpose, and since all of the finer redwoods were privately owned, the state of California had to take the initiative. It may someday materialize.

Fry: The Save-the-Redwoods League did not back the Douglas bill?

Drury: No. The Save-the-Redwoods League felt that it was excessive, and felt also that they would not improve their chances of preserving the superlative examples of the redwoods if they championed the taking over by the government of the entire redwood industry.

Fry: Oh, I meant the amended bill.

Drury: Well, the amended bill still called for the taking over for U.S. Forest Service administration of some millions of acres.

Newton B. Drury, new Director of National Park Service, taking oath of office. From left to right: Under Secretary of the Interior, Alvin J. Wirtz; Floyd E. Dotson, Chief Clerk of the Department of Interior; Newton B. Drury, Director of National Park Service; Harold L. Ikes, Secretary of the Interior. 1940.

Honorary Chief ceremony for Newton B. Drury, Black Feet Tribe. Glacier National Park, 1940. Left to right [illegible]: Running Wolf, Weasel Feather, Bull Child, Three Bears (Newton B. Drury), Wades-in-the-Water, Bull (Dick Sansersville)

Members of the Class of 1912, University of California, Berkeley, California at Bohemian Grove, August 2, 1941.

Left to right:

Front row:
- Earl Warren - Attorney General, State of California. Later, Governor, Chief Justice, U.S. Supreme Court
- Roy Shurtleff - Partner, Blythe & Co.
- Newton B. Drury - Director, National Park Service [Guest of the Club, and of Herman Phleger]
- Milo Robbins - Building and Loan Executive
- Herman Phleger - Attorney, Brobeck, Phleger and Harrison. Later the Legal Counsel, U.S. Department of State, Delegate to United Nations

Back row:
- Harold Chase - Realtor, Rancher & Capitalist, Santa Barbara
- C. Nelson Hackett - Trust Officer, Bank of California
- Harold Fletcher - M.D., San Francisco
- James B. Black - President, Pacific Gas & Electric Company
- Joe G. Sweet - Attorney at Law, San Francisco. "Custodian of the Grove"
- Farnham P. Griffiths (U.C. '06) - Honorary Member of Class of 1912, Admiralty Lawyer, San Francisco, Rhodes Scholar, former Secretary to the President, University of California

APPROPRIATIONS

Budget Requests

Fry: We're going on to the appropriations task of the National Park Service. As I understand it, it takes strategy as well as sweat to prepare the budget request.

Drury: In general, we had a continual and somewhat frustrating experience in spending interminable hours in charting what we considered the irreducible minimum for both maintenance and operation, and also for development. Our conception of what was irreducible was not quite as constricted as that of the Congress, and they gave us rather short shrift. In fact I feel that a tremendous amount of time that could have been spent on constructive work was put in on making estimates that everyone should have realized couldn't at that time be carried out.

Fry: Weren't the appropriation levels in your time very different from those in more normal times?

Drury: Well, of course, when World War II came on there was a very pronounced drop. In fact the National Park Service being engaged in a "cultural" enterprise, more or less, was considered a non-essential branch of the government, so much so that they even decentralized us to Chicago for about four years. Consequently the appropriations were pretty well on a maintenance budget, even to the extent that there was practically no construction, no building, no development; as a matter of fact there was very little travel.

I remember for instance at Yellowstone, where we had been having close to a million visitors

Drury: the year prior to the war, we had printed one million copies of our park leaflet. Those lasted us about five years because the attendance dropped down from around a million to around 100,000. There were similar situations, although Yellowstone was the worst. The ban on travel, of course, and the rationing of gasoline was one of the reasons it's a little hard to present the exact facts from the records of the hearings or even from the actions taken by Congress because there are not only specific appropriations for what we call line items, but there is also in Congress the custom of making authorizations of a considerable sum of money subject to later appropriation which might or might not materialize. That's done particularly on construction projects such as roads. We always had a backlog of authorizations but the problem was to get the authorizations turned into appropriations. Of course, all of the development appropriations were dropped during the war. I have a series of graphs that we prepared for out budget hearings -- I think I still have them -- that outlined in terms of dollars the deferred maintenance during World War II and showed graphically how many years it would take to catch up at various rates of appropriation. I think we might introduce that in the record.

Deferred Maintenance

Fry: Well, your maintenance problem was really a great one, wasn't it?

Drury: Yes. Well, of course, we did a lot of what you might call propaganda in and out of Congress on that, making

Drury: reports on the run-down condition of the facilities in the parks and showing pictures indicating the ghastly exhibits. Following the war, that was quite effective. Most of my little speeches to the appropriations committees of the House and Senate revolved around the theme that what the NPS was presenting in its budget estimates was first an attempt to keep abreast of its present responsibilities and next to catch up on its arrears as far as maintenance and expansion were concerned. Of course, the unfortunate thing was that the types of construction that harmonized best with the outdoor scene were those that were perhaps least permanent. For instance, in the early days all of the structures in the national parks consisted of rustic architecture, you might call it, often made with unpeeled logs and with heavy masonry bases (usually not too "regelmässig" as the Germans say). It was fitted much better into the natural scene than the kinds of structures in the later days. Of course we had to put up with the absence of the old-time artisans -- stone-masons and the like who were able to do excellent work, because of the cost of wages. Some of the most attractive masonry had been furnished in the CCC days when these boys who went into the camps had a flair for stone work. It probably cost ten times what you could afford to pay for it if you paid wages to union labor, but they were there to work and many of them did it with zest. The same thing also applied to a great many of the fittings like locks on the doors and hinges which were made in the blacksmiths' shops of the CCC camps by novices under the

Drury: supervision of old-time artisans who, like the boys, were out of a job. There was that silver lining to that cloud.

Fry: Was there much of a silver lining during the war when you used the conscientious objectors?

Drury: The conscientious objectors were a pain in the neck. [Laughter] I never will forget one tour that I made to Sequoia National Park in the height of the war. It was a very warm day and I had to leave early in the afternoon and fly East, but they had some issue up that they felt that I had to adjudicate with -- well, I won't name the sect. It might be just as well not to. Anyhow, they insisted on my going down to this camp right after breakfast to have parley with the head of this religious group and we got down there and found that about 9:30 in the morning they were having prayers and we waited around for three-quarters of an hour for them to come out. Needless to say when they came out we didn't settle anything very much.

Another recollection I have, as long as we're talking about Sequoia, was the time that after a hard day I sat on the porch up there at the Giant Forest Lodge and beside me sat down a tall blond giant about six feet four who evidently recognized me and started in quizzing me and giving me a great deal of personal advice as to how the national parks should be run. Well, I was a little fagged anyhow and a little on edge. Finally I looked at this big hulk of a fellow and I said, "Tell me, how does it happen that a boy as husky as you isn't in the Armed Forces?" "Well," he said, "I'm only 14 years old." [Laughter] I think

Drury: he was from that conscientious objectors' camp.

Fry: Wasn't there some difficulty in administering the conscientious objector program?

Drury: I didn't have much touch with that except on very general questions of policy because where they were put was determined by the Congress to some extent and by the Administration. Our job was simply to find work for them to do and it was sometimes pretty hard. But I wouldn't say that they were an impediment. Some of them did very good work. I think the CCC camp was much more successful in the early days, especially in the national parks. It wasn't so true of the state parks; the national parks had better supervision.

Fry: Speaking of your wartime problems, there were a number of uses made of national parks by the armed services. Did you have an income to cover these expenses?

Drury: In some cases we did, yes, but in the main we were supposed to get along with just what we had. We have a report which I'll turn over to you on the quite extensive wartime uses of the national parks.* Our primary problem was to keep from defacing the parks and still comply to the utmost to help in the waging of the war. We were pretty successful in selecting those types of activities such as rest camps, recreation centers for the troops, and some research projects; those things were not harmful to the parks, and we were I think

*National Park Service War Work, December 7, 1941 to June 30, 1944 (with supplement to October 1, 1945). National Park Service, Ed. Charles W. Porter III.

Drury: surprisingly successful in persuading the armed forces to look elsewhere than in the parks for sites for training and activities that would have been very detrimental to the natural features of the parks.

Fry: I wonder if this helped you any in the hearings, to be able to point out the fact that the parks were extremely helpful in wartime.

Drury: Yes. We surely rang the changes on that. [Laughter] We probably would have gone out of existence if we hadn't done that. But the present Mission 66 which provides for a very extensive program of development, roads, structures, facilities of all kinds, is the outcome of that long lean period during World War II when we just were on a purely maintenance basis.

Fry: Well, since the parks are on public display at all times, did this problem of deferred maintenance lead to a natural protest from the public?

Drury: In many cases it did, and particularly in the western national parks. When we had Westerners on the committees we had better treatment. I remember Congressman Carter wa very much interested in our getting an appropriation to make accessible the Crystal Cave in Sequoia National Park, a very attractive, somewhat smallish cave, and he finally did get an item in the budget.

Fry: Somewhere I got the impression that California's Albert Carter was helpful in helping you protect the parks from overuse by the armed services.

Drury: Congressman Albert E. Carter was for a great many years chairman of the subcommittee on Interior appropriations in the general House Appropriation Committee and was instrumental in getting a great deal of support for

Drury: the parks. He was very sympathetic with the idea that even in wartime we should avoid activities that would be permanently damaging to the parks, unless it was a matter of supreme necessity.

Land Acquisition Funds

Land acquisition was one of the big items, of course.

Fry: I was wondering if the privately-owned lands which lay within parks were a very difficult thing to get funds for.

Drury: Yes, it was very difficult to get any funds for land acquisition at all. In these latter years, the National Park Service has been quite successful in getting millions of dollars of appropriations to extend the boundaries to a logical point and to buy up inholdings. But in those days -- well, when I went to Washington we obtained nothing, and Mr. Wirth, who was assistant director in charge of land affairs, and I put a great deal of time on promoting the idea of getting a recurring annual appropriation to buy up private lands within the parks. Finally, we thought we'd done pretty well when we got the Bureau of the Budget to insert an item of $300,000 a year. But at that rate we figured we could buy up at existing values the inholdings in the national parks in perhaps the next hundred years. [Laughter] A great many of the solemn members of the committee weren't amused by any such statement.

We finally got that, and under this present Mission 66 a very satisfactory acquisition program is being adopted.

Fry: Another drawback, as I understand it, and I wondered how you worked with this, was I guess in order to get support in Congress a great many of these funds were earmarked, so that you didn't have a great deal of flexibility.

Drury: Almost all appropriations were line appropriations. Even when we got a lump sum appropriation as we did in this $300,000 a year for inholdings, we were required by the appropriations committees and the Bureau of the Budget to file with them a schedule of approximately the amount of land that this money was to be expended for, broken down not by legal description but by areas. That had its benefits, too, because we got the ardent support of the congressmen and senators from the states in which we were going to spend some money. The only trouble was we sometimes had to compromise in a way that didn't carry out our first priorities. You can see why that would be.

Fry: Well, my suspicious mind thought that probably a great deal of these strings on this appropriation originated with the congressmen from various states who wanted to have these projects.

Drury: In some cases they did, but the congressmen that were most active in that sort of thing were the members of the appropriations committees. I remember that Congressman Taylor of Colorado and later Congressman Scrugham of Nevada and still later Congressman Peterson of Florida were all wonderful gentlemen and all fine friends of the national parks, but they all saw to it that a reasonable proportion of the appropriations were allocated to their bailiwicks, which is only human.

Drury: Of course, Colorado is a beautiful state. And as I once told the governor of Utah when we were talking about taking land for national parks and he was expressing some misgivings, "Governor, the main problem as you travel through Utah is not what you want to make a national park but to determine what can be left out of the national park system," which was exagerated but which didn't hurt the governor's feelings.

Fry: How important was it to you that the National Park Service was almost alone among federal land-administering agencies in not being permitted to reimburse the community for tax losses when land was acquired by the government?

Drury: Are you sure that's true? I wasn't conscious of the fact that it was. Is it true for instance of Reclamation and of Fish and Wildlife Service and the Indian Service and the others?

Fry: I'm quoting from an National Park Service annual report.

Drury: I think what it probably refers to is the fact that many of these agencies paid a percentage of their revenues to the local community, and that was especially true of the U.S.Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. I think probably the text that you refer to made the invidious comparison between national parks and national forests That's a question I've given a tremendous amount of time to; I personally do not believe in in-lieu taxes. I didn't believe in them there, and I don't believe in them in the state parks.

Fry: They're on an annually diminishing scale...

Drury: Well, I was a party to the compromise in the enlarged Grand Teton Park Bill, where it seemed reasonable to cushion the shock of taking these lands off the local

Drury: tax roll by providing a one hundred per cent reimbursement the first year, ninety per cent the next, and so on down till the point where it tapered off, and that's worked out very well, they tell me. The communities were reimbursed, and the enhancement of assessed valuation because of the existence of the enlarged park and the developments that have occurred and the great rate of tourist traffic have more than offset this loss of ten per cent per annum, so that they surely have been made whole by that. But that's a compromise, of course. We did that other places.

Fry: Do you think that the general policy against paying in-lieu taxes was a serious problem in getting lands?

Drury: Oh, yes, and I think even more the problem was the desire, which is only human I guess, of realtors and land speculators and financiers to make a fast buck through the enhancement of real estate values in the midst of a national park; that surely is true of the state parks, also. So naturally they resisted the attempt to incorporate these lands in the public reserve. This is a very interesting subject to speculate on, and when you ask whether that was a handicap to us in the national parks in rounding out our lands I can't say it actually was, because we didn't have enough money with which to attempt acquisition so that it became a problem. But it surely has been a handicap in the state park program where for instance in one year the Legislature voted $41,000,000 for land acquisition alone, as against the $300,000 a year that we used to get in the national parks.

Pork Barrels

And then there were pork barrel projects. We haven't talked at all about the parkways. That was purely an

Drury: eastern institution and even the New Deal finally reached the conclusion that they shouldn't establish any additional parkways. I personally have mingled feelings on them. I think the Blue Ridge Parkway, which extends from Shenandoah to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, is a wonderful thing. It's a wonderful achievement and it ought to be, because it'll cost, when it's finished, about $100,000,000, and the same way with the Natchez Trace, which goes from Nashville, Tennessee, to Natchez, Mississippi. Those two projects were conceived during the New Deal by Southern senators and congressmen and one year when we decided not to ask for any money in our budget for parkways, we ended up with three or four million having been added voluntarily by the Congress.

Fry: Another instance of unasked for funds was that given to you for re-doing the Statue of Liberty, landscaping it and so forth. It looked like that project was half your entire appropriation one year for development, building, and maintenance.

Drury: I don't remember that. I probably was indignant at the time. I think that it would be a good idea for you to at least read this introduction to Freeman Tilden's book,* because I think that summarizes better than I've done in any of these talks my conception of the essence and purpose of the National Park System. Then you'll have this compendium on the war work of the national parks, which represents another great handicap that took a lot of our time.

Fry: Wasn't the National Park Service a weak sister when it came to enticing appropriations through pork barrel projects?

* Tilden, Freeman, The National Parks, What They Mean to You and Me, Knopf, N.Y., 1951 [Introduction by Newton Drury]

Drury: Yes. One of the things that didn't popularize me in the Department of the Interior was the fact that I insisted on ferreting out that in that department, when the Bureau of the Budget gave the Department the over-all limitation as to how much they could ask for, they would then determine how much the great Bureau of Reclamation should have. What was left of that limitation was parceled out among the other agencies, such as Fish and Wildlife and the National Park Service. Well, it got to the point where we were so cramped for appropriations that we were brash enough to draw up one of these pie charts that showed how the lion's share went to Reclamation and the crumbs that dropped from the table came to the conservation agencies -- which didn't popularize us with either the Department or the Bureau of Reclamation, but it was the truth.

Fry: Probably due to the fact that most of the congressmen could start reclamation projects more easily than national parks in their districts for their constituents?

Drury: Well, it's like the old rivers and harbors bill, you know, which was always a pork barrel measure before Congress. It's inevitable and it's still the case and always will be. Some of the national park appropriations were sort of treated like pork barrel items, too.

Fry: But it was more difficult.

Drury: It was more difficult. They weren't large, and in many cases we had pretty stenuous opposition to the expansion of the national park system. That wasn't universally true. There were some parts of the country where they were very agressive in pressing upon us areas that we didn't really feel measured up to national park standards and asking appropriations for them. One interesting aspect was in

Drury: the South, where there weren't many opportunities to establish areas of the first water.

Fry: But you had to deal with the southern senators who had accrued seniority on committees?

Drury: We usually did, yes. I remember Senator McKeller of Tennessee and Senator Rankin of Mississippi and some of the other southern senators were very aggressive in insisting upon large appropriations for these parkways. In fact, I remember one year when we did not -- this was during the war -- include in our request to the Bureau of the Budget any item for extension of these two parkways, and it was not included in the President's budget; nevertheless when our bill came out of committee, several million dollars had been added for the Blue Ridge and Natchez parkways.

Generally, I'd say that the national park appropriations were not treated as pork barrel items. Pretty well, within the ceiling that was established usually by the Department and the Bureau of the Budget, we were able to apportion our requests in accordance with priorities that had been determined by people who knew the facts.

Internal Division of National Park Service Budget

Fry: Did you have any additional income from your various organizations in conservation over the country?

Drury: No, I don't know of any substantial funds from organizations over the country. We had what we called the National Park Trust Fund, but that only ran to tens of thousands of dollars a year, if that much. Occasionally somebody would want some special thing done for which we couldn't get government appropriations and they would make a gift of

Drury: a thousand or two dollars.

There are, of course, the outstanding examples of the tremendous gifts by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his associated corporations. At the time when I was there we cast up what Mr. Rockefeller had done for the national parks and it was in excess of $15,000,000. The Mellon interests in the field of historical preservation had made pretty substantial gifts, and my understanding is that now, through the Old Dominion Foundation, which is one of their corporations, they have made lavish gifts to the NPS, as has Mr. Rockefeller and his son Laurance and the other Rockefeller brothers. But with the exception of occasional appropriations by states like Tennessee and North Carolina for the Great Smokies, and by states like Kentucky toward the Mammoth Cave, and gifts of lands from states like Florida for the Everglades National Park, money-wise the NPS was pretty well on its own and had to rely on government appropriations. Any income that you obtained from the parks did not go into your budget; it went into the general fund. I think that's a sound way to do it, myself. Of course, here in California we've had a special state park maintenance fund into which revenues from the parks would go, but I always felt both there and here that it was perilous to rely on that kind of thing, because obviously parks can't support themselves and I don't think as a matter of public policy that they should be expected to, because you could easily cheapen and commercialize them purely for the purpose of raising revenue. However, in the federal government we'd have cases like Carlsbad Caverns, which is the only one I recollect, which brought in in admission fees about twice as much as it cost to administer the area.

Drury: On the other hand most of the other parks were deeply in the red. I don't think anybody contends that parks should be run like a commercial enterprise and should be closed if they don't show in the black.

Fry: In your internal budget, I understand that after the war you had a "plans on the shelf" program; it was a five-year program. Was this another name for the five-year program you drew up for maintenance? This was apparently anticipation of a post-war depression in which more CCC boys might be forthcoming and some funds.

Drury: Yes, that may have been one phase of it, but it was mainly following our custom. We had a section in the NPS that devoted itself to keeping current a five-year and I think also a ten-year program, estimates of appropriations that would be needed at current values and prices for construction to carry out the projects in our plans of development and acquisition that have priority.

Fry: This "plans on the shelf" program really was not a separate planning --

Drury: Well, it probably was something called for by the President or by the Congress. We were making out reports all the time to somebody. In fact, there were times that some of us felt that we spent more time making out reports on what we were doing than doing the things themselves. On the other hand, I think that the function of Congress in calling government agencies to task on their expenditures is a sound one, but it can easily be run into the ground as it was in the case of the Senator Bird economy committee.

Fry: How much were you allowed to juggle funds? If you saw that something needed to be done were you allowed to take something out of one fund for another?

Drury: No, no. Neither in the federal government nor in the state. In the state there's more latitude than there was in the federal government, but it was a penal offense to expend money for a purpose other than that for which Congress earmarked it -- within the limits of a general appropriation. For instance, if $50,000 were appropriated for historical research in certain areas, that could be spent on one of dozens of alternative projects within that framework, but you couldn't spend it on building structures or putting in roads or in hiring more personnel. In fact, at least one of my friends came to terrible grief years ago, before I was in the National Park Service, because in order to do something that he felt was in the interests of the government he used funds to do that although they'd been appropriated for another purpose. It was a tragedy for him that he did that. Of course, Congress is very jealous of its power and its responsibility, rightly. That's the reason why the government has so much machinery now for checking that kind of thing.

National Redwood Park Proposals

Fry: Congressman Clarence F. Lea presented a resolution to the House of Representatives to investigate the problem of saving the redwoods in 1919 by creating national parks. Was that a sort of first effort that later culminated in the state funds?

Drury: Well, the origin of the movement for a redwoods national park is sort of shrouded in mystery. I think we need a lot more research on that. I believe that Willis L. Jepson, who was head of the Department of Botany for a great many years at the University of California, in his

Drury: early writings proposed a redwood national park. John Muir, I know, very early wrote on the same subject, probably well before 1919, when the Save-the-Redwoods League began to operate.

I have and will send to you a photostatic copy of an article in the journal -- of which George Cornwell was the publisher -- in which the subject of the redwood national park was discussed. John MacLaren, who was the outstanding city park man in charge of Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, was quoted, I remember, as advocating a redwood national park. At that time, following the Lea resolution, there was a report made to the Congress which was commonly referred to as the Reddington Report because the regional forester of the U.S. Forest Service, Paul Reddington, reviewed it. It was made primarily by foresters; the members of the field party who made it were Richard Hammett and Donald Bruce of the U.S.Forest Service and Merritt D. Pratt, who was the state forester of California. We have copies of that report and a map and I think they could be filed with this interview, if you want to.

Fry: Fine.

Drury: It's interesting to note that that report took cognizance of all of the four main areas that became the program of major acquisition areas in which the state has made the most progress, because when the Save-the-Redwoods League came to make further study of the problem, it concluded that the four outstanding examples of redwood forest which were attainable and which were more accessible to the public were, first, the Humboldt Redwoods State Park, which originally extended from Miranda to Dyerville, a distance

Drury: Park Service with copies of the Reddington Report and also two or three subsequent reports that were made at various times on other areas like the Jedediah Smith Redwoods. It's highly problematical whether there's a possibility of federal appropriations adequate to establish a national park. I have set forth my general view about that, which incidentally was written in a 1946 report to the Secretary of the Interior when I was director of the National Park Service. And the position of the Save-the-Redwoods League toward them, which I transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, was that the State of California over the years had more or less met its responsibility in establishing these four primary parks and helping on the others, and that if there was any help forthcoming from the federal government it should be expended partly at least in acquiring lands to round out and complete the existing state parks. Then the question was more or less a toss-up as to whether the federal government should incorporate all these in a great national park, or whether the federal government under some kind of use permit, having bought the lands, should turn them over to the state for administration. That really was the position toward which I inclined.

There are a good many reasons for that. One of them is that the state park holdings were purchased with money given to the Redwood league and through them to the state, matched by monies that were either appropriated by the Legislature or voted as a bond issue by the people, so that these park lands are to a considerable degree impressed with a trust to maintain them as state parks. That probably could be overcome.

All of that followed this resolution introduced by Congressman Lea which led to the very interesting speculation

Drury: over the years as to how far we should go with the redwood national park. Of course, the federal government in Sequoia and what was formerly General Grant, now incorporated in Kings Canyon, and in Yosemite in the Mariposa Grove has preserved the bulk of the best forests of the Sequoia gigantea, the Sierra redwoods, and it's debatable as to whether there shouldn't be a national park representative of the coast redwood, too.

Fry: At present there isn't one, except Muir Woods?

Drury: Muir Woods is a national monument, but that again was donated to the government by William Kent. They wanted to call it Kent Woods, and he demurred. He was a very modest man, and at his suggestion it was named for John Muir.

Ft. Worth, Texas
February 5, 1942

Congressional Committees and Hearings

Fry: Preparation of testimony before the appropriation subcommittees must have been one of your most important functions. What committees were the most important?

Drury: Our primary committees that had the fate of the national parks in their hands were first the appropriations subcommittees, and second, the policy committees such as the House Committee on Public Lands and the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. I've mentioned the committee on interior affairs, which was a committee that passed on measures dealing with policy, whereas the general appropriation committee had a subcommittee on interior affairs which had to do primarily with appropriations for Interior, including national park matters. However, as everyone knows, the moneybags control the authority more or less even in matters of policy, and we never went into an appropriations hearing that we didn't get a lot of rather contentious discussion on some of the policies that were involved in the spending of the money for park purposes.

Fry: In the hearings, your previous mastery of the art of debate must have been convenient to have at times.

Drury: Perhaps, but I think I ought to make this clear, that the hearings before congressional committees are more or less pro forma. The real analysis of the needs of government agencies is made in the Bureau of the Budget, and of course the requests for appropriations are put in the President's budget which is presented to the Congress as a whole. The section dealing with the Department of Interior was more or less shaped by the Secretary of the

Drury: Interior and his fiscal advisors. There was a pretty cut and dried formula.

Fry: It seemed to me that you had a little easier time in the Senate subcommittee hearings on appropriations than you did in the House, most of the time.

Drury: I think that's probably true, and largely due to Senator Carl Hayden and his understanding, and the fact that in general the senate operates on a little more dignified plane. There's not as much heckling. There was a sort of a disposition in these committees for some heckling of the government administrators -- perhaps it's justified in some cases. I always felt that it was somewhat unfair. We went there with a statement of our honest conviction as to what we should have in order to do the job that they asked us to do and there was a good deal of what I thought sometimes was rather superficial and somewhat prejudiced comment. That's particularly true in some of the hearings that bore on items for local projects that were being pressed upon senators or congressmen by their constituents but regarding which the National Park Service would surely not make a favorable recommendation. That's the kind of situation where rather fast footwork was sometimes required, and it's the kind of situation that I spoke of where Congressman Jensen asked me whether I was telling the truth and I replied that I was trying hard to tell the truth. If we had revealed our inner thoughts about some of these real estate deals that were promoted by chambers of commerce that the congressmen almost tried to force on us, we wouldn't have helped our cause any and the net result probably wouldn't have been any different, so that we had to be supremely diplomatic. I remember particularly some of

Drury: the members of the House committees who heckled us quite a bit. One of my somewhat disturbing experiences when I first went to Washington, the first time I appeared before the House Appropriations Committee, I found myself in the midst of a rather bitter controversy between the pros and the antis as to further appropriations for the Mt. Rushmore Memorial, you know, that tour de force that Gutzon Borglum perpetrated. Well, I had my own inner thoughts about it but I didn't know those fellows well enough to expound them in a public meeting and wasn't very sure of my ground, because there was one group like Congressman Leavy of the state of Washington who denounced it as a waste of public funds, and then there were others, particularly from the Mt. Rushmore area in South Dakota who defended it warmly. Finally, I remember Congressman Leavy shook his finger in my face and said, "Now, I want to know, does the NPS intend to perpetrate anything more like this Mt. Rushmore atrocity?" And I thought fast and finally I said to him, "Well, Congressman, it seems to me that Mt. Rushmore should remain as it is now, unique." Whereupon both sides were satisfied. [Laughter] But I don't think I ever rose to such heights again. It was just an inspiration of the moment. I was a greenhorn and had to think fast.

But I remember particularly the heckling we used to get from Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee in the Senate. He was superannuated at that time and he got more and more so as time went on, and it was really a very serious thing. He was traditionally, for some reason that I can never understand, an enemy of the NPS, and he moved heaven and earth to put us in a difficult position. I remember one time -- he was quite deaf, and

Drury: I knew that -- Arthur Demaray, who was associate director with me, was testifying at one of the hearings and just to throw us off our stride McKellar interrupted and said, "Mr. Demaray, how many employees do you have at the Statue of Liberty National Monument?" Demaray said, "Well, about so many, but I couldn't give you the exact figure." He said, "What, don't you know how many employees you have at each of these areas? Why, if I were in charge of an enterprise and didn't know how many employees I had in every part of it I'd resign." Well, I was in a somewhat flippant mood and feeling pretty sore at the old gentleman anyhow, and knowing he was deaf I whispered to Demaray, "You tell him you'll resign if he will." And Demaray turned white, for fear the senator had heard it. But we got by. Oh, there were constant things of that sort.

One of the members of the House committee that I remember both with amusement and some distaste was a man named Jed Johnson from Oklahoma. He had several pet grievances that he always aired at every appropriations hearing. He always repeated them again and again. One of them was that when he and his mother-in-law and his wife and three children went to Rocky Mountain National Park several years before, before my time, they had been overcharged by a hotel, which, when I looked it up, I found was outside the park and in no way under our jurisdiction. But you couldn't explain that to him. And there were several other things like that. Finally, one hot day in the hearings when we were pretty well tired out with Jed Johnson's heckling, he brought up this question again, and when he was through I said, "Well, Congressman, I have

Drury: here the transcript of the hearings of last year, and on page so-and-so in the second paragraph you'll find the answer to that question." [Laughter]

We had a lot of things like that, but generally the appropriations committees were sympathetic with our needs and as I said in the beginning I believe that all of them had their hands tied by a formula. I guess perhaps that's the only way you can do it. You can't in a public hearing adjudicate away competing interests such as are involved in the appropriation of funds for public projects.

Fry: Were there any congressional blind spots that you learned to steer away from in planning testimony?

Drury: We didn't try to avoid them, necessarily, but I remember that one of the things that always struck me as rather frustrating was the fact that particularly the House appropriations subcommittee would go into a shrill rage if we endeavored in our argument to point out the diminishing purchasing power of the dollar in buying land. They would say, "Now, ten years ago you were getting a million dollars for this item, and here you come in with a one hundred per cent increase." Mr. Tolson or I would reply that that really didn't represent any increase at all, but we were told that we shouldn't even think in terms of that sort. It was a sort of ostrich-burying-his-head-in-the-sand attitude on the part of the appropriation committees and to some extent on the part of the Bureau of the Budget. They continually talked in terms of formulas of increasing past appropriations by a certain per cent, but they weren't willing to cast those into present-day dollars. I finally found that it was futile even to present that argument.

Fry: Do you remember some arguments that really did sink in

Fry: and make a difference?

Drury: Well, of course, the primary argument that impressed any legislator was the call from his own constituents for more facilities in the parks, and in some cases for the establishment of new parks. The term national park is like the hallmark on silver; it's supposed to give any region a distinction that it didn't previously have. And I think that's true. But we had two extremes: we had in some cases Chambers of Commerce who felt we were taking too much land off the tax roll, and in other cases Chambers of Commerce who were urging us to do it because they wanted a national park. It used to be my duty to present some of the prologues to our appropriation bill because the committees always insisted on the head of each agency appearing. If he didn't they felt, or at least they pretended they felt, that he was not interested, and both they and my colleagues always insisted that I go to these hearings and make the preliminary statement and then they handled the details. Sometimes after starting out in the first fifteen minutes I frequently had a sense of futility. You could sense that the whole thing had been cut and dried. They were going through the motions of giving you a hearing but they had predetermined just about how much money you were going to get. And possibly that's the only way to do. I'm not conscious of any kind of argument ever having caused the appropriations committee to change their minds about any item in the budget. I think that a call from home districts sometimes changed their opinions on things, but not from the representatives of government agencies.

Fry: How much did you let yourself use this very effective technique of arousing a call from home?

Drury: Not much. I think our record was very good on that score. I felt at times when there were crises arising where the national parks were threatened with destruction, that since we had taken an oath of office to protect the parks, we were not barred from getting the facts to the people in the constituencies of members of Congress who were necessary to have them back us up in protecting the properties. Sometimes, of course, we were accused of propagandizing, but Secretary Ickes never objected to it and neither did any of the other secretaries. However, on the score of appropriations I can't recollect ever having inspired anybody to incite the members of Congress to be more liberal with the parks. Of course, we wrote articles for magazines explaining, just as these graphs that I speak of explain, how long it would take us to catch up with our deferred maintenance and the expansion of the system at given rates of appropriation.

But as I say, within the limits of the ceiling that some anonymous person always determined -- probably the director of the Budget under the President -- our appropriations in general followed a logical enough pattern but they never were adequate. We always felt that there was a formula that had not been divulged to us. I may be exaggerating when I say that I can't recollect <u>any</u> decision by a committee having been arrived at because of argumentation on the part of the opponents of the appropriations. There may have been a few.

I dug up one of the transcripts of the hearings before the Senate subcommittee on appropriations for

Drury: the Interior for 1951,* which I think is fairly typical in that from pages 101 to 242 some of my colleagues and I -- Hillory Tolson and Keith Neilson, our finance officer, and the assistant superintendent of the capital parks -- discussed item by item the different phases of our appropriations. I thought that this might not be inappropriate to have in your appendix as a typical park hearing. It is not typical in one sense, in that as I said before the Senate was always a more agreeable place to be than the House; there was less heckling, I think that if you run through it, it will also give a pretty complete idea of the so-called mechanics of operation of the national parks because we had each item presented to them. This was after the House subcommittee had reduced our budget as approved by the Department and the Bureau of the Budget and we were there before them in an attempt to get restored $1,894,200, which was only a part of the $2,661,000 that the House reduction had amounted to. Well, item by item we take up funds needed for maintenance and operation, some very interesting discussion on the construction and land acquisition, and a special item on the Lake Mead National Recreational Area, which frankly was not one of my favorite projects -- that is I didn't think it was a typical national park, it was subject to so many adverse uses, nevertheless it was our duty as long as we had it to try to obtain sufficient funds to take care of it.

Well, both Senator McCarran of the committee and Chairman Carl Hayden were from territory close to Lake Mead. I note that a good portion of the hearing was devoted to that subject. Senator McCarran (who inci-

*See appendix.

Drury: dentally was a friend of my grandfather Dr. Bishop in the early days of Nevada) I remember asked a whole series of questions, some of which came perilously close to a sheer attempt to put us on the spot, but we did as well as we could. He was really a very benevolent gentleman, although I remember an incident at one hearing out in his own constituency at Fredonia -- which I think is just over the border in Nevada -- at a meeting attended primarily by stockmen who wanted to perpetuate grazing in the national parks. McCarran was an Irishman and quite a wit. At one point in the hearing, presumably jocosely, he said, "Well, now, I want to be pre-eminently fair in this hearing and yet give the National Park Service a little the worst of it." [Laughter] [Reading from transcript of hearing] Well, here's something. Senator Hayden and Senator McCarran were both quite insistent that the NPS should put in an item for a road to Scotty's Castle in Death Valley National Monument. We come to the showdown here, where we didn't particularly want to do it because we had hundreds of millions of dollars of construction that we thought was in high priority, and I notice they said, "Can we get some of this done this year?" There is some discussion and I point out, "It is a road that is undoubtedly in our master plan but it is not a main stem road. We can't even take care of the major roads in the national parks." Whereupon Senator McCarran with a touch of sarcasm said, "I am calling on your master minds to get a road into Scotty." And perhaps just a little flippantly I replied, "We will try to rise to the challenge, sir." [Laughter]

Drury: This is all warmed-over material; I've forgotten all this that happened, but as I read it now it's quite amusing to me to see the blind alleys into which I was maneuvered and the attempts I made to extricate myself.

There's a very fine book written on the operations of Congress by a man named James Burns [Congress on Trial, Harper & Brothers, 1949]. He was a professor of political science at one of the smaller New England colleges. The burden of his whole discussion, after giving what I think is a very accurate picture of the workings of Congress and the motivation, was that when you speak about lobbyists you have to realize that by far the most potent lobbyists are the men who've been elected to Congress. That isn't a fair generalization, but in many specific cases you know that men were elected to Congress because they represented the point of view of the stockmen or the mining interests or some other group that they perhaps felt legitimately should have a voice in Congress.

Fry: Did you find this was as true of senators as of congressmen?

Drury: It was rather true of senators, yes, in general. It wasn't true of men like Senator Bill Knowland. It might have been true of Senator Bird, the great advocate of economy, who always caused us considered additional expense because we had to hire extra men to furnish the figures that he demanded. I think a great many of them were like what they said of Senator LaFollette, that he was a free trader except when it came to cheese, that being one of the main products of Wisconsin.

Drury: Well, anyhow, the point I was trying to make was that this heckling on the part of congressmen sometimes represented their tendency to speak for certain interests in their constituency, which I suppose was perfectly normal. I think it also represented a rather subtle psychology that would be very difficult to discuss, and probably futile to try to describe. But I know this, that I've traveled in the field with members of both the Congress and the Senate, and when these men are out of the halls of Congress they are entirely different persons, broad-minded and generous and tolerant. But the minute they get into a committee, there's a sort of atmosphere that tends toward narrowing their point of view. For one thing, they're talking for the record. These transcripts go back to their constituents, and I knew just as well as I know my own name that some of the questions they asked were primarily for local consumption.

Fry: I heard this sort of thing described once as the unseen committee which sits behind every man.

Drury: Well, that's it, and then of course the man who is a representative of a section of the country would be benighted -- in any event he wouldn't last very long -- if he didn't try to reflect the desires of his constituency, selfish and unselfish. I remember one congressman from Santa Barbara who was one of our great advocates in the Jackson Hole controversy. In his campaign for re-election after his first term he made the statement that he was for humanity first, for the nation second, for the state of California third, and for Santa Barbara last. He was not re-elected -- although he was from the standpoint of conservationists a very fine man to have on the interior committee.

Fry: You must have had to learn how to be constantly aware of the re-election concerns of the congressmen.

Drury: Yes, and one of the things that always interested me, if you feel it's worthwhile to talk about the workings of the minds of members of Congress, is the fact that a great many statements are made for the record.

I remember one case which occasioned quite a little excitement in the NPS in connection with our concessions policy. Rightly or wrongly we had the feeling that the dignity of the parks should be upheld in all phases of contact with the public, including the commercial enterprises like the hotels and souvenir shops and so forth, and there was a pretty trashy order of so-called curios that they sold in some of the parks. So gradually we tried to persuade the concessioners to eliminate the junk and put in things that were reasonably appropriate and had some quality. Anyone who's frequented souvenir shops in and out of the national parks knows what atrocious things are sold, and it's unfortunately true that the artistry of these things is not necessarily a guarantee of their saleability. However, that's a very interesting aspect of park management, and in many of the parks we encourage them to sell local handicrafts. For instance, down in the Great Smoky Mountains and out in the Indian country, the Navaho silverwork, that kind of thing. There were many local items that, while they were sold for profit, nevertheless seemed to add to the richness of the experience of the visitor.

Anyhow, what I'm leading up to is that one day to our consternation we got a very bitter, scathing letter from a courtly gentleman, Howard Smith, a congressman

Drury: from Virginia, who was chairman at that time of the Small Business committee. Of course, all those committees have their specialized staff who do a great deal of the work. Well, I got this letter which called us to task for presuming to interfere with free enterprise on the part of these concessioners. One sentence was that even in Nazi Germany they would not presume to tell independent businessmen what to do. Well, I called a group of my colleagues together and we had a discussion of how we should reply to this, and finally it was decided that I was the one who should go over and call on Congressman Smith and try to mollify him. So I prepared as carefully as I could and I went over there, made an appointment and greeted the congressman, and brightly I told him how my ancestors had come from Culpepper County, Virginia, which he represented, and talked about what a wonderful state Virginia was, especially that part of it. Finally, I said, "Senator, I know that you're interested in the national parks and I hope you're interested in some of the problems we have in connection with our concessions. Now I would like to ask your advice

Drury: as to the degree to which we should try to control the quality of the souvenirs that are sold in these concession shops." He looked me in the eye and said, "Mr. Drury, suppose you and the National Park Service settle that question. I'm not interested." And yet he had a signed letter evidently prepared by a member of his staff that just ripped the hide off us, and he'd completely forgotten about it.

Fry: But his unhappy constituent got a copy of it.

Drury: Yes, that's the point exactly. I learned a great deal from that one episode.

Fry: Herbert Evison, your Information and Education officer, told me about the episode with Congressman Taber and the limitation put on National Park educational material.

Drury: One difficulty that I remember was in connection with our appropriation for publications and Congressman John Taber, chairman of the Interior subcommittee. Largely as a reprisal against Harold L. Ickes the committee had put a limitation on the total appropriation for printing in the Department of the Interior, on the theory that they thought the

Drury: Department was engaging in too much so-called propaganda. Well, that pinched the NPS more than most of the agencies because we had in the course of the year tens of thousands of applications for the descriptive leaflets on the different parks -- people who wanted to have some foreknowledge of what they were going to see at Yosemite and Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Great Smokies, etc. The National Park Service was expected to send out these publications in response to requests. Under this limitation that the Committee imposed -- and it was not necessarily limitations on the total appropriation, it was simply a ceiling on the amount to be spent on this one item of publications -- we came to the point where we had a room stacked high with about thirty thousand unanswered requests for publications.

I remember getting a dressing down from Congressman Taber in one hearing because in answer to any number of complaints from congressmen whose constituents had complained that we hadn't answered their requests, I sent a letter to each member of Congress telling them the true facts, which Mr. Taber didn't like. When I appeared with my colleagues he held up this letter and said, "Who was it who sent out this foolish letter?" I said, "Well, I'll have to confess that I did. I'm sorry if it gave offense to anyone but it was an attempt to state the actual facts." We had other episodes like that.

Drury: very few national park areas and where they were more or less disinterested. We usually tried to get into the minds of these Midwesterners the fact that the parks were a national enterprise and belonged to all the people, and we had fairly convincing statistics as to the extent of travel to the national parks from states like Illinois and Ohio and Kansas and so forth.

Fry: I was wondering for instance about Jensen...

Drury: Well, Congressman Jensen was a very fine friend of mine personally, and he I think was interested in our affairs. Frankly, he embarrassed us by pressing for us to make a national park of a project in his district -- if I remember rightly the name was Lake Minatare -- and all of our counter efforts were to try to induce the state of Nebraska to make it a state park, which it could appropriately have been. As far as I know Lake Minatare never was included in the national park system even as a recreational area.

Fry: In the Midwest generally do you think the influence of such unusually reactionary organs as the Chicago Tribune contributed any to the lack of enthusiasm for parks?

Drury: Well, I think Illinois was fairly conservation conscious. I don't recollect any antagonism on the part of the Chicago Tribune. They were not super-enthusiasts the way, for instance, the New York Times is and has been for many years. In fact, New York, I think, is on a parity with California and I think perhaps a little ahead of it in advanced conservation thought, but you couldn't say that Illinois was in that class, or most of the midwestern states. I've never speculated as to why it is, but I think it's primarily because they don't have the outstanding, dramatically scenic areas that you find in the West.

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Congressmen

Fry: Were there any particular senators or congressmen whom you could call on the telephone and tell your troubles to?

Drury: Oh, yes. In the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (the policy committee) one of the finest friends the Park Service ever had was Congressman J. Hardin Peterson of Florida. "Pete", as we called him, was naturally park-minded and I think in any event would have been fair and generous, but he was in the excellent position of coming from what you might say was a neutral corner of the country. There were some projects in Florida but they were all projects pre-eminently worthwhile which we all agreed upon, such as the Everglades and the St. Augustine National Monument, the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, but I think that Pete in any event would have been impartial.

He was very helpful in many of our hearings. For quite a while he was chairman of the interior subcommittee of the Senate. We had him out at Jackson Hole during the controversy when the state administration, I think largely for political reasons, because of the local antagonism, did everything it could to disparage the properties that we were taking into the Grand Teton National Park. At one of the hearings the state geologist of Wyoming testified against the expansion of the park, and one of his arguments ran about as follows: if you took away these mountains in the background and the Snake River and the forests in the foreground, this would be just like any other landscape in

Drury: Wyoming. [Laughter] The reason I tell of that is that the last day we were out there the Rotary Club gave a banquet and Peterson was the main speaker. As he wound up his speech, showing that he had noted this rather weird testimony, he made a remark something like this: "Now, gentlemen, one of these days I'm going to come back to this state and take an advanced course in geology in the University of Wyoming."

One of our park naturalists, who belonged to a geological professional society along with this Wyoming man, took it on himself to write a letter to the state geologist chiding him for unprofessional conduct -- whereupon the governor of Wyoming started to bombard me, insisting that we discipline our naturalist some way. And that was another case where I had to use pretty deft footwork, because as far as I was concerned he shouldn't have written the letter but I'm glad he did it. He wasn't reprimanded.

I think of quite a succession of interesting gentlemen who were in key positions, both in the House and the Senate, in the ten and a half years when I had to appear for appropriations. Carl Hayden was I think at the beginning chairman of the interior subcommittee but he is now I believe chairman of the entire committee. Senator Hayden again was a Westerner, came from Arizona and was a graduate of Stanford University and knew the West. It was very helpful to have him as chairman of the committee because he understood what we were talking about and he was interested in the national parks.

Fry: What about LeRoy Johnson?

Drury: LeRoy Johnson happens to have been another classmate of mine in the law school at Berkeley along with Chief

Drury: Justice Warren and Herman Phleger and Horace M. Albright. He was the congressman from Stockton and I think more through persuasion by Horace Albright than by myself he always rallied to the defense of the national parks when he was a member of Congress, and he was a very good friend. I know that when I retired he was generous in inserting in the Congressional Record a speech which he made regarding my regime in the national parks. I think I have a copy of that somewhere.*

Fry: Yes, that's another thing I want to append. We'll have to have a second volume for our appendices. [Laughter]

Drury: LeRoy Johnson was a very excellent legislator. At least I think so, because he almost uniformly agreed with us.

Fry: People like LeRoy Johnson and Peterson of Florida, were very good in supporting park measures. Do you think this was because they came from areas where their constituents had the same point of view? I'm wondering if anybody functioned this way just because it was a principle.

Drury: Yes, I think that's true of both of those men. Even if he hadn't been a classmate of mine I think LeRoy Johnson would have supported the national parks, in fact I know so.

The same was true of a man like Peterson, and there were many others that I could name. Pete's office was a thing to behold. It was cluttered up with all sorts of pictures and paintings of the parks, and he had geological specimens and shells of molluscs, and I think at one time he had a stuffed animal of some sort that came from one of the park areas. He had a park bench

*See Appendix.

Drury: from St. Petersburg, Florida. His wife, who for a while acted as his secretary, despaired of ever even clearing enough space so that people could get through his outer office.

Fry: Well, that's quite a testimonial to his sincerity.

Drury: [Laughter] A testimony to the exuberance of his interests.

Fry: You had Hiram Johnson in the Senate until 1947. In the House, Congressman Albert E. Carter was one of the key men. Later on Congressman Clair Engle, who's now senator, became chairman of the Interior or House Committee on Public Lands and Insular Affairs Committee. Was he good for you to have?

Drury: Yes. One of the congressmen that was a very potent force on the interior appropriations committee and who was chairman for many years of the subcommittee that heard our appropriations was Congressman James G. Scrugham of Nevada, former governor of Nevada who later became a senator, a very capable and aggressive gentleman with a fine understanding of the purposes of the national parks. Of course, he was like everybody else: he could see the beauties of his own bailiwick more clearly than he could those of some remote area. They tell one story about a tour of congressmen -- or maybe they were senators -- that was investigating Lake Mead at the Hoover Dam and the Boulder Recreational Area, which was under the aegis of the National Park Service. Senator Scrugham was one of that party and they were traveling by boat. The greater part of the area and some of the more spectacular part is in Nevada. Finally, as Senator Scrugham was standing up in the boat pointing out to his colleagues the vivid coloring of the cliffs and the picturesque geological

Drury: formations and all, somebody remarked that, "We've now passed out of Nevada into" -- I think it was California. Whereupon Senator Scrugham subsided completely and was no longer interested in the scenery through which they were passing. [Laughter] That's an extreme case. He was very helpful to us and was quite interested in the historical projects, the battlefields and that sort of thing.

Bureau of Budget

Fry: We've spoken so much about the congressional hearings; what about those hearings before the Bureau of the Budget? You said those were really the crucial ones.

Drury: I think that the hearings before the Bureau of the Budget were sincere, but I always had the feeling that they, too, were cut and dried; the issues had been more or less predetermined and to some extent they were courtesy hearings. However, I believe that we did make some progress in those hearings in this respect: that within the predetermined ceiling for our particular function we sometimes were able to give higher priorities to items that we felt were of supreme importance, as against things that we felt were not too important. Of course, the great trouble about appropriations is you go into a hearing -- this is particularly true of Congress -- where certain people are plugging for a specific project, such as those parkways in the South. If those are granted it takes away from the more essential things, according to the opinion of the agency. But I look back with great pleasure on my associations

Drury: with the men with whom we had contact in the Bureau of the Budget. One of them was a man named Sam Dodd, who was very much of a southern gentleman with a fine appreciation of park values. I couldn't help feeling at times that his hands were more or less tied. I think the same thing applied to Randall Dorton, whom I had taught speech and English composition, presiding for the Bureau of the Budget. But he didn't give us any breaks on that account. If anything he was more hard-boiled than Sam Dodd. However, he was highly intelligent and appreciative of park values.

There was none of that sense of being heckled that you always had before congressional committees. They were a hundred per cent sincere so far as the questions were concerned; there were no questions of the "Have you stopped beating your wife?" type, which we frequently encountered in congressional committees.

Fry: Was there anywhere along the way of preparation of the budget that you had a chance to influence it besides at the hearings?

Drury: Yes, I think you could say that here and there, through the higher-ups in the Department of the Interior, through certain friends in Congress, you made a slight dent perhaps.

Fry: What about the President himself? Could you ever get any influence channeled through him?

Drury: No, never. We'd never presumed to do that. But I'm sure there were cases under Franklin D. Roosevelt where he interposed to make sure that certain things were taken care of, and they were always worthwhile things.

Drury: He had a very fine sense of park values and he was a good park conservationist. One of my earliest relationships with Franklin D. Roosevelt was in connection with his home at Hyde Park, the ancestral home, which he felt and a great many Americans felt should be a national historic site, which sure enough it became. I went up there with him and had a very interesting visit.

Fry: Did he want this on the basis of strict preservation?

Drury: Yes, preservation and display in the same way that the homes of other presidents had been preserved.

Fry: Does this about wrap up your comments on the appropriation process?

Drury: There are many phases of the appropriations we haven't touched on, but I think that most of the main collateral thoughts that I would have on that have come out.

Mr. Newton D. Baker, authorized Guest, signed Master Application
Registered Mail, 2. Stamp cancelled. Seated to left; left of left: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Inscription of Franklin D. Roosevelt Home as National Historic Site, Land, Hyde Park, New York.

PROTECTION

Fire

Fry: Could you tell us anything about problems or progress in fire prevention and control while you were head of national parks?

Drury: The fire protection system in the national parks was well-organized when I went to Washington. John Coffman was our chief forester, a title that has recently been changed to "Chief of Park Protection." He was a very able man who'd had previous experience with the U.S. Forest Service, a very conscientious worker. He had direct charge of that phase of the ranger work which has to do with the prevention and suppression of fires, through the superintendents of each park and the chief forester of each region. As far as policy is concerned, the chief forester of each region reports to the Washington office, and as far as administration is concerned he reports to the regional director. Some of the parks like Yosemite have a forester on the staff. The U.S. Forest Service, whose holdings in the West generally bordered on the national parks, were very cooperative in coming in at our request, although they always rendered us a bill, as we did in the reverse case when we were called to help them with fires; we were very grateful for their help.

The parks had had some disastrous fires in the past. One of them was at Glacier. As a consequence we had a very thoroughly organized system of patrol and fire detection and fire suppression. During my time, the worst fire was at Acadia National Park where over a

Drury: quarter of the area was burned over in a fire that nobody expected because the fire history in Maine was practically nil. It just happened that there was a period of low humidity for a long period, with high winds, and it also happened that a fire on the garbage dump for the city of Bar Harbor, which was some miles away from the park, escaped and made its way across a bog and finally ignited some of the structures near the park, and the first thing we knew practically a quarter to a third of the town of Bar Harbor was destroyed. It was a multimillion dollar fire and some of the finest of the coastal scenery in the Acadia National Park was marred. It was nobody's fault except perhaps the local authorities who should have kept more careful watch on the first fire, because it escaped during the night after they thought they'd mopped it up.

This brings out one of the very important principles of fire-fighting, which is that it doesn't do to assume that a fire's out. The mop-up is a very vital phase of the whole process. Offhand I don't think of any other disastrous fires that occurred during my time. As you know, the Sierra is a tinderbox at certain times of the year when the humidity is low and the winds are high. Both at Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks we had two or three fires, but they were always brought under control within a few days.

One of the great troubles in California, and I guess it's true elsewhere, is that in the fire season, particularly in time of unemployment, they accuse the local residents or itinerants of actually setting the fires in order to get jobs as fire-fighters. It's hard

Drury: to believe anyone would do that. No one who understood the terrible calamities that sometimes ensue would do it. I had the impression in the days when I was active that the courts were never severe enough with people who were accused of arson, setting fires. In fact, I've known several cases where they would sentence them and then suspend the fine. I believe that the courts are more severe these days. They surely should be.

Fry: Was this also due to a lack of federal legislation on that score? Was it something, for instance, that you could press for in Congress or the Legislature?

Drury: Well, no. There were plenty of laws; arson of course is a crime. But it's very difficult to prove. Yellowstone was subject every summer to dozens of lightning fires, and of course lightning usually struck in the remote parts of the park so there was scarcely a time that we weren't alarmed about Yellowstone.

Fry: I wanted to ask you about the personnel for fire-fighting.

Drury: Of course, I don't claim to know much about fire-fighting, but the main thing that I insisted upon was that whoever it was, there should be someone in sole charge of each fire -- usually the superintendent who in some cases had been a ranger and had come up the ladder in the conventional way, and who was experienced in the technique of fire-fighting. Occasionally the superintendent preferred to delegate to his chief ranger the job of fire boss.

The great difficulty in several of our fires was that when the experts from Washington began to fly in

Drury: we'd have too many chiefs and not enough Indians. At the fire in Saguaro National Monument we had considerable confusion because at one end of the park was a very able forester who thought he was in charge and at the other end was the chief ranger who had the same idea. We learned the extreme importance of unified command.

Fry: Was your fire-fighting personnal in the parks any different then from what it is today?

Drury: I don't think so. The ranger force in the park was organized for various types of duty.

Fry: And when you had to import fighters---?

Drury: Usually the U.S. Forest Service was in a position to help us if our own ranger force couldn't suppress the fires, and in times of great emergency people were recruited from the countryside.

I had never done any fire-fighting in the national parks; in fact I was a little mature for that kind of active work when I became Director, but in my earlier years up in the redwood country once or twice I was pressed into duty as a fire-fighter. One time I was on a fire line, battling away, keeping the fire from advancing, and I looked up and here was my next-door neighbor in Berkeley who had been touring in that country and had also been impressed.

Fry: How did you get involved in the fire?

Drury: I was driving up the highway and in the old days they used to just take people and say, "Here, we delegate you as a fire-fighter." But I was a volunteer; I didn't get paid for it..

Fry: On the prevention side, what about building fire

Fry: breaks in the national parks? Did that have to come out of your budget?

Drury: Oh, yes. All of the construction work, fire trails and fire breaks and of course equipment for fire-fighting, motorized equipment, and in later years fighting fires with airplanes -- we didn't own any ourselves but we could get the benefit of the U.S. Forest Service planes, all of that was included in our budget.

There was one very finely-balanced problem in relation to fire-fighting in the national parks. Our ideal of course was to maintain a state of nature, to interfere as little with the native landscape as possible, so that in designing roads and trails, which of course are the great facilities for getting fire fighters to the fires, our landscape architects tended to be very conservative, to put in the minimum necessary number of roads and trails. [Laughter] On the other hand, our foresters were constantly contending that we should have a more elaborate network, trails and fire roads, so that if we had followed their wishes completely we would have practically decimated the parks. It was the job of the Director of the national parks to try to adjudicate that problem.

Fry: If you went too far either way you would defeat your purpose.

Drury: That's it. It was a very neat point to adjudicate at times.

In one instance we had a certain amount of controversy between the national park foresters and the landscape architects when we considered the possibility down in the Shenandoah National Park of clearing vistas along the

Drury: park roads. The Skyline Drive, which penetrates through the national park, is a magnificent scenic feature. It extends clear down to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Anyone familiar with highway construction knows that when you build a highway through a forest, the opening up of the right-of-way and the scarifying of the soil tend to accelerate the growth on the roadsides. We've had the experience up in the redwood country of a highway which, when it was built, opened up great vistas, but as time went on and the growth increased, it became simply a tunnel through a mass of trees. In Shenandoah we did a certain amount of vista clearing, but the foresters wanted a lot more done. One reason we didn't do more is because we didn't have the money; it was a very expensive process, cost tens of thousands of dollars per mile to do it. But I finally mollified the foresters by saying that we weren't going to do any more at that time but if there were any trees to be cut in the future the foresters would have the fun of cutting them. [Laughter] And that's the way we left it.

Fry: These were the foresters in the Forest Service?

Drury: No, the foresters in our own division of forestry in the NPS, which is primarily a protection agency. You speak of changes in organization; I'm not as well up on the internal organization of the park service today as perhaps I should be. But I note that they have changed the title of the chief forester to "protective officer" or something of that sort.

Insects and Disease

Fry: What about protection against insects and plant diseases?

Drury: Well, there is today a tremendous revulsion against the widespread spraying to arrest diseases and to try to exterminate insects, because the reaction on bird life particularly and wild life generally has been very adverse in many parts of the country. Some areas have been depopulated of wild life because of an attempt to eradicate certain insects or fungi. Many of us feel that the cure in most cases has been worse than the disease.

In the national parks we had that problem, of course. We had, for instance, constant mosquito abatement problems. We had to take a realistic view where you had human habitations, as in the hotels and the campgrounds. You couldn't just let nature take its course because the insects would have taken over.

The same thing applied to the spraying to reduce insect infestations like the bark beetle and fungi of various sorts. In the national parks we confined that work to the areas in the immediate vicinity of campgrounds and other places of habitation, partly as a matter of policy and partly because we didn't have the finances for wholesale spraying. We had up in the Rocky Mountains a beetle infestation, and then we had the spruce budworm, both of which we attempted to eradicate in the vicinity of the areas where people congregated.

The great scourge of the Sierra was the white pine blister rust which during my time was steadily making its way southward and now I think has pretty well surrounded Yosemite and Sequoia, although I haven't had any recent figures as to how much death of the five-needle pines has taken place as a result of this blister rust. We had during the days of the CCC dozens of blister rust camps. They grubbed out intensively over thousands of

Drury: acres the ribes (gooseberry or currant) that was intermediate host for this blister rust before it was carried to the white and sugar pines.

In fact, my two boys, Newt Jr. and Hugh Wells Drury, worked in a blister rust camp one summer. When they were in Washington they had asked me to get them a job and I had refused, so they went to our personnel officer independently and were put to work. They both told me afterwards that if they lived to be a hundred they never expected to work as hard as they did there at Yosemite that summer in the blister rust camp. The hours were long and the temperature was high. Like all boys they complained about the food. They killed a rattlesnake about every mile along the trail. I think it was very good training for them, because no matter what work they do now their yardstick is that summer they spent in the blister rust camp.

Fry: How much research for the various diseases came out of your budget?

Drury: We had a very fine wild life staff, headed by Victor Cahalane. He's no longer with the Park Service; he's with one of the larger museums in New York. But most of the scientific research was done by related agencies of the government. The Department of Agriculture has what they called the Bureau of Plant Pathology in which there are several very fine scientists who worked with us very extensively. One of them was Dr. Willis Wagner, who worked not only with the national parks but with the state parks. That was a very common arrangement. The same thing applied to specific wild life problems, too. Anyhow, Dr. Wagner, for instance, made the basic study on the cypress canker, which was one of the threats to

Drury: Point Lobos Reserve State Park. They never did find a specific cure. For a while the cypresses all around Point Lobos were dying from this infestation and of course we took extreme care with the trees in Point Lobos, which are one of the unique natural features of the world. I saw Dr. Wagner just recently and asked him what had happened. He said none of this disease had hit the trees that were native at Point Lobos, which seemed to indicate that it was a pest that attacked trees that had been planted, or transplanted; and he also felt that possibly the salt spray had a therapeutic effect, in keeping out this carineum cardinale, which was the so-called cypress canker.

He and Dr. Bailey and E.P.Meinecke, who was the dean of the plant pathologists, worked with us on many of our problems, including the problem of the disease that was infecting the saguaro cactus in Saguaro National Monument in Arizona. Dr. Meinecke, incidentally, was with the U.S. Forest Service most of his life but was also a plant pathologist; he was the originator of the method of arranging campgrounds so as to give campers some degree of privacy by shielding by vegetation, a big improvement upon the stark regularity of the original campgrounds, which were more like a military encampment than anything else.

Fry: Did he have influence on the state parks?

Drury: Oh, yes. In fact, what he did was primarily for the state parks. Not only did he design the system so that we carried it out, but he also made some very fundamental studies on the effect of trampling upon the roots of the redwood trees. There's a pamphlet which we

Drury: still reprint, a copy of which I'll furnish for your supplement, on the effect of excessive trampling. That was one reason why we moved many of the state campgrounds from the heavier and more atractive stands of redwood forest, and the same thing applied in the national parks, in Sequoia and other parks. Another reason why we moved the campgrounds was the extreme peril that people were in from falling limbs and also the fact that the summer came much later in the dense forest than it did in the open lands or the lighter timber on the fringe of the forest. But in connection with this campground design, somebody, surely not a purist in the English language, designed the atrocious word, "Meineckeizing," so that when a campground was designed with staggered locations and a screen of vegetation it was referred to both in the national and state parks as a "Meinecke-ized" campground. That's one way new words get into the language.

Fry: Did you set up any new research groups?

Drury: Not in the field of biology or pathology. Some of the research that we undertook during my time had to do with the mechanics of operation, like the concessions, and some of the historical programs.

Fry: How about archeology?

Drury: We did a considerable amount of pioneer work in archeology under our history section, of which Ronald Lee was the head. In connection with the Bureau of Reclamations's projects and the necessary destruction of archeological remains, we were able to get meager appropriations under which we, either directly through our own archeologists or through contracts with universities like California and Nebraska, tried to keep a jump ahead of the bulldozers in salvaging and saving archeological remains. In many

Drury: cases measured drawings were made of objects of one sort or another which couldn't be preserved. That was an offshoot of the upsurge in water development under the Bureau of Reclamation. The same way other phases of history were gone into in connection with these projects.

Public Use and Park Interpretation

Fry: Would you like to go into how much regulation was absolutely necessary to control public use for the perpetuation of the park?

Drury: Of course, the parks would be without meaning if it weren't for the people. They belong to the people, they're paid for by the people for their inspiration and enjoyment. One of the close decisions that had to be made constantly was the choice between restrictive regulations and enforcement, which tended to curtail the freedom of the visitors, and the destruction of natural features, which would occur unless we did adopt a pretty stringent policy. There again we just had to feel our way. We always tried to minimize the number of things that were "verboten." We tried to be realistic and reasonable, but the basic idea of the national parks, and it applies also to state parks, was one of inviolate protection. Needless to say that was an ideal rather than a reality. The great problem, it seems to me, in dealing with visitors in parks is to give them the maximum natural experience.

One of the problems we wrestled with -- and it still is plaguing the Park Service and will have to be dealt with before the public can get the most out of the experience of visiting the national parks -- is the problem

Drury: of limitation of attendance. It works in a good many ways. In a great natural area its beauty is a fragile thing usually -- that's particularly true of mountain meadows and other areas of relatively sparse vegetation, slow-growing plants. In one day an undue visitation might blot out many of the elements that made the beauty of the place, so that many a great area carries in its beauty the seeds of its own destruction. That to some extent is true of Yosemite. You can't hold the more fragile elements of vegetation and even geological formations if you have traffic akin to the traffic on city streets.

Then the other phase of it which I always deplored even more was the fact that in your facilities to take care of the public in such large masses you had to conventionalize. You had to put in, for instance, curbing on the roads and the parking areas, whereas if in the course of a day you had maybe one hundred people parking in a given area such rather stark and artificial introductions wouldn't be necessary. But when you have two or three thousand in a day, as we did at parks like Sequoia and Yosemite, it was anything but an improvement on the native landscape.

The same thing applies of course to all kinds of structures to provide shelter and public facilities generally. The more people you have the larger they have to be, the more difficult your problems of design and construction and of safety, so that there always was that problem of trying in some way or other to keep below the point of diminishing returns the attendance at the parks. Of course, World War II did pretty well in that

Drury: respect; as I remember the figures it cut down attendance in Yellowstone from a million to about a hundred thousand a year. In that respect the landscape got a little rest at Yellowstone, and to a lesser degree there was a reduction in most of the parks.

Ranger Naturalist Program

The dealing with the public of course was not primarily one of regulating them, it was one of facilitating their use and enjoyment of the parks. We had two phases of our staff that dealt particularly with that; the first were the rangers, who tried to keep the people within line reasonably, to inform them as to what they could and could not do, and if they got marooned on a cliff to take the risks of rescuing them and in cases of accidents bringing them in from the outlying country to the park hospital and so forth, and on days of heavy travel regulating traffic -- they were in effect the police force and yet I think the universal opinion through the country about national park rangers is that there was nothing dictatorial about them. They always tried to be guides and friends of the public. I know that I felt and I think most of our people felt that we had no right to have any sense of possessiveness about this property. It wasn't our property, it belonged to the people. The people of course had a right to use it, but they did not have any right to use it up, which was the distinction that we tried to make.

Well, that was one phase of our public contact which was all-important, and the other was our ranger

Drury: naturalist service, the interpretive service. That was something that was built up gradually, first under Stephen T. Mather and then through the successive directors.

Fry: I'd like to check with you on something that I found. Dr. Hubert Jenkins, at Sacramento State, was supposed to have suggested extending the ranger-naturalist movement throughout the national park system, and you were supposed to have been the one who did this. Do you have any comment on that?

Drury: Yes, I do have. It was a matter of considerable embarrassment to Dr. Jenkins and also to Mr. Goethe and myself that that statement was made, because, frankly, the extension of the ranger-naturalist system throughout the national parks was made not at all at my instance but in the time of Stephen T. Mather. Mr. C.M.Goethe of Sacramento and Mrs. Goethe got Dr. Harold Bryant, who now lives out at Orinda and who was then with the California Fish and Game Commission, to organize this program and they carried it on for some years with increasing popularity. Stephen Mather happened to learn about it and he persuaded Mr. Goethe to transfer his subsidized enterprise to Yosemite, so that's the way the naturalist organization began. Dr. Bryant was one of the first chief naturalists who carried it on in the national parks, and Carl Russell -- who also lives in Orinda, now retired -- was one of the later chief naturalists. Dr. Jenkins felt a little badly about the error and so did Mr. Goethe. It happened that this press interview with Mr. Goethe took place in a hospital shortly after he had had an operation. You know how these newspaper reporters are; they'll go anywhere. The Sacramento Bee

Drury: was getting out a memorial issue -- they were having their first issue with a colored supplement and they wanted to start it with a distinguished Sacramentan, so they did on Mr. Goethe. He was having a relatively minor operation. He told me that this and certain other statements were made just as he was coming out from the ether. [Laughter] That's why I don't always believe what I read in the papers. The Service puts as much stress now -- I know we did in my time -- on the interpretive effort as they do on the regulatory effort of the staff in the parks.

We had I imagine a hundred and fifty or more naturalists in the different parks and monuments during the forties, and while I don't have the figures right at hand I imagine there are three or four hundred of them now. Some of the parks have permanent naturalists -- I'm talking now of the national parks -- who are stationed there the year around and their work is supplemented by temporary seasonal naturalists, many of them science teachers in high schools and colleges, biologists and some foresters. The naturalist work has been expanded and pretty well codified. It's I think one of the most important phases of the park work. However, some of the seasonal naturalists have a hard time mastering the facts about the parks they're interpreting before the season's over.

Fry: How do they get all this information in their training? Dr. Bryant says there was a training school in Yosemite.

Drury: That started I think largely because of this work that Dr. Bryant and Mr. Goethe and others began. The field was uncharted then. There was no such thing really as a park naturalist, so that Dr. Harold Bryant felt it was

Drury: important to have some guidelines for the functions of the position and to have some course of training for men who could go into it. Regularly since that time they have had some vestige of the course -- I think that during the war it was cut down to the minimum, during World War II.

It recruited some very useful people. I know that Elmer Aldrich, who was our naturalist in the state parks until he took charge of this statewide recreational survey, was a graduate of that school and half a dozen of our state park naturalists as well as men in the national parks took that course. Dr. Bryant is a very wonderful character and quite a scholar as you can see, and he rendered a great service in keeping that school going.

Another very important man in that field was Dr. Carl Russell, who succeeded Dr. Bryant as the chief naturalist of the national parks in Washington and who in his earlier years had been a naturalist and museum curator at Yosemite. He's now retired and working on several books, one of them on the fur trade, on which he is quite an authority.

Fry: Was the school accredited so that whoever went there would be able to get any credit on a college transcript?

Drury: I don't think so, no. But it was important as field training, important as qualification for civil service positions both federal and state.

Fry: How did this differ from the National Park Association training course?

Drury: The National Parks Association training course was a summertime program devoted to much younger people, and it was not necessarily pointed toward obtaining positions in the government. The other difference perhaps was that those who went to Yosemite were a very select few, whereas those in the National Parks Association training course in Jackson Hole and elsewhere were recruited from

Drury: universities, not so much on a basis of qualification as on a basis of interest. It was partly a program to stimulate interest in the national parks as well as to give people an insight into performing their tasks. It was a contribution by these students towards the national park program.

Fry: But not necessarily students who wanted to make this a career.

Drury: No, not necessarily. That's what I understand; of course, that was instituted after I left Washington, when I was in Sacramento. In the state parks Mrs. Talbot, who was Miss Martha Haines, was quite active with a classmate of hers.

Fry: That must be the one Dr. Bryant mentioned: Elizabeth Cummings of Vassar.

Drury: Yes. They became interested in getting a course established in the state parks, which we were planning to do, but the state had no money to finance it and the National Parks Association found that they couldn't swing it financially, either, so that never was done. It was a very fine educational effort and ought to be kept up.

Now, my understanding is that the National Park Service itself is getting appropriations to continue that type of student training. But most of our park naturalists are high school and college teachers in the sciences who welcome this chance to come as seasonal naturalists and spend three or four months in various parks. In fact, a good many of the parks do not have a year-round naturalist staff but rely pretty largely on the seasonal men, the same persons coming back year after year. They were a very exceptional crew and they still are.

Fry: How does public information fit into the interpretation program?

Drury: Well, intellectually of course interpretation is at the base of the whole philosophy of the parks, and their meaning and their purpose and what they're for and why they should be protected, why they were set aside in the first place. All that's interpreted to the public, and I don't doubt it has some effect on the public's regard for the parks. That's quite apart from what we call "public information," which is more regarding publicity and public relations.

Fry: Is this handled apart, too?

Drury: Yes, it's handled in the National Park Service under an assistant director who coordinates both, but there are separate divisions.

Fry: Sometimes I think that the naturalists and the rangers who give information to the tourists during the rush season don't have access to an adequate fund of information and occasionally they give some wrong answers.

Drury: That's particularly true of the seasonal rangers, more true of the rangers than the ranger-naturalists. When I was director of national parks, I happened in at a campfire where a very young man, not a naturalist but a ranger, was doing the best he could to keep the crowd interested. In the question period I very unkindly asked him the name of the Secretary of the Interior, which he didn't know. I didn't dare ask him the name of the director of national parks. [Laughter]

One very important aspect of the ranger-naturalist force is their research, which in certain proportion they carried on constantly, and particularly in the off-season.

Fry: This was inside the parks?

Drury: Inside the parks, yes, study and observations of wild life and study of vegetation and tree diseases, matters of that sort. In the Sierra some of the naturalists engage in the recording of snow depths and consistency of snow and so forth. That's done in connection with the weather bureau. I know that I have an old photograph that I think I sent up to Yosemite which shows half a dozen of the earliest rangers on one of these snow-gauge expeditions. Dr. Carl Russell was there.

Vandalism

Fry: Would you like to go on into control of vandalism? Were you bothered with that very much?

Drury: Yes, that was one of the eternal problems of both the national and state parks. There apparently was no complete cure for it. It was astonishing the weird things that people would do. The Park Service tried to educate the people to the importance of protecting their own property and I would say that about 99 and 9/10 per cent of the public respected the natural features of the parks, but one-tenth of one per cent over a period of years could do a tremendous amount of damage and great damage was done, particularly in the earlier days before the parks were as well-staffed as they are now.

Fry: Yes, when you had your great cut in personnel during the war.

Drury: Yes. Of course, to compensate for that we had a great reduction of the number of visitors, so that it about balanced. The main thing that happened during the war was deterioration of the plant because we had no adequate

Drury: funds for maintenance. But there are many examples of vandalism in most of the parks that we could protect against only by constant patrol plus public education. I can't really say whether it's gotten better or worse in the present day, and I know it's still a problem.

Fry: What about poachers?

Drury: We had some problems of that sort but we had the parks pretty well patrolled and the boundaries adequately marked. Poaching was not a major problem in the national parks. When it came to the state parks, particularly the redwood parks, increasingly trespass and the cutting of timber on state land has become a problem. We had half a dozen cases where either by intent or because of ignorance of the boundaries, which of course was no excuse, private individuals cut down and harvested state-owned trees. It's particularly an aggravating problem and I imagine it still is in the national parks also because it's very difficult to go through the tortuous legal processes necessary to get restitution. I know that in the state I can't remember our ever having an adequate payment in damages, and it was a very unfortunate circumstance. But the national parks were better protected, and then the merchantable species of trees weren't nearly as valuable as the redwoods, the only exception perhaps being the sugar pine and the ponderosa pine in Yosemite and Sequoia.

Fry: Did you have any trouble with grazing?

Drury: Not as a matter of trespass. That was well taken care of by the ranger forces. There was constant pressure, of course, to open up the parks to grazing.

Inholdings

Fry: What about administration of the inholdings?

Drury: Well, they surely were a headache. Usually, as in Yosemite and Sequoia, they are subject to local laws. It's a very interesting aspect to the whole problem and it's one of the many reasons why the inholdings should be consolidated.

Fry: By local laws you mean those outside the park.

Drury: Yes, county ordinances and state laws. You take for instance the liquor laws. Up at Sequoia they still have a privately owned subdivision in the General Grant section of King's Canyon, a settlement established in the gay nineties. One of our constant sources of embarrassment was the insistence of some of the good people in this settlement that we should establish a no-liquor rule in some of these lands. Well, we didn't own the lands and we didn't have any jurisdiction until the people came outside onto the national park lands; and we had a similar problem in Grand Canyon National Park. It's not a pleasant simile but in testifying on these inholdings I sometimes would refer to them as "festering sores," because that's what they almost were. In the state parks as well as in the national parks we had these often cheap developments, but even if they were high-class developments they were a source of irritation and difficulty. In effect they got a lot of free services, police service for instance, and communications. They constantly were applying for rights of way across national park lands where we felt that it was a disfigurement of the landscape to grant them, but they needed more roads for

Drury: transportation, and then there were moral issues sometimes involved. There was also the problem of their competing with the concessioners who were granted a more or less controlled monopoly in the national parks, because they gave assurance of continuous high-class supervised service with government control. Well, there were all these considerations and a lot more why the inholdings should be extirpated.

I know that for instance Will Rogers, Jr., who became a good friend of mine and who was chairman of the State Park Commission, in his youth owned a piece of property on the brink of the Grand Canyon. He had engaged Frank Lloyd Wright, the spectacular architect, to design a structure where he would have had some kind of a commercial establishment, probably a motel or souvenir shop, right within a few thousand feet of the finest part of the edge of the Grand Canyon. The plans for this structure, in my old-fashioned opinion, were rather outré to say the least; it was a sort of cantilever construction that would bring the veranda of this building out over the Grand Canyon where you'd have a straight drop of a mile and a magnificent view, but it wasn't in key with the purposes of the Grand Canyon National Park. Well, fortunately Bill Rogers ran out of money. I don't know that he even paid his architect. Anyhow, he got out of there and the government I think has acquired that property. I know during my time we acquired by condemnation a property that was owned by William Randolph Hearst east of El Tovar. That was a more or less friendly suit and the jury awarded him a very liberal sum, which is as it should be.

Fee Structure

Fry: Would you like to comment on the question of fee structure? You had already mentioned that Representative Jed Johnson of Oklahoma was always getting upset about this.

Drury: Oh, yes. Of course, we were constantly making studies. That's another thing in the off-season that everybody turned to doing. The great trouble about most studies is that by the time you get your data assembled and have drawn your conclusions, the conditions are changed. It's like the census.

Fry: Were you ever able to determine what income brackets the people were in who visited the parks, and if you were really getting enough people from lower income brackets?

Drury: Yes, considerable progress has been made in the last five or six years in the national parks in getting data of that sort. They've carried on rather extensive studies in several parks and as a result of those studies there's been a very definite increase in the fees for admission to the major national parks. They've been practically doubled -- which is something I was always in favor of but it was a very unpopular cause in Congress and also in the administration.

We found that same thing in the state. Governor Earl Warren, who was the best friend the parks ever had, nevertheless was against any kind of service fee, such as a camping fee. We finally persuaded him to let us put in a nominal fee, and since then it's been doubled, and I think it should be doubled again. I'm talking now about the overnight accommodations in the state parks. We found no great objection to it on anyone's part. I think for a

Drury: normal family it's decidedly nominal because we made quite an analysis and found that it cost us about two dollars per night per party to service the camp units, whereas the fee now is one dollar.

Fry: In state parks this remains as part of your fund, doesn't it? But in national parks it doesn't. What was the advantage of national parks charging?

Drury: There was no great advantage except two things: one was the position it gave you budget-wise with the Bureau of the Budget. For instance, one of the parks that was easiest to get appropriations for was Carlsbad Caverns where we had a very stiff entrance fee. There were no camp units at that time; I don't know whether they have them now or not. But under a strange tradition which so far as I knew was present in the law only in a rider on an old appropriation bill, we were precluded from making a charge for overnight camping. In the national parks there's no charge for the use of the camp units, you know, just the automobile entrance fee, which it seemed to me was a mistake but like a lot of other things on which I had opinions, an infinite amount of effort resulted in no progress.

Fry: So that the person who comes in just to drive around pays the same as the person who comes in to camp?

Drury: Yes. I felt that was inequitable, and I know a good many of my colleagues did. And also I believed that a reasonable fee serves as a sort of protective tariff; it tends to weed out the casual, idly-curious visitors who could just as well be somewhere else, who don't go to a park like Yosemite for the intrinsic qualities that it possesses.

Segregation

Fry: Another thing I wanted to ask you about which might be of a little more interest to future historians. Did you have any problems of integrated use of parks, especially in the South?

Drury: That's an interesting question. Of course the problem existed during my time. I imagine that my problems were less in that respect because of the fact that it was wartime and attendance in some of the years of my regime was at a very low ebb, but nothing in the way of a crisis occurred during my time. They'd had more trouble before, during the administration of Arno Cammerer, in some of the southern parks, particularly when they established campgrounds and tried to segregate them. I was very much interested at my own reaction a few years before I went to Washington, the first time I'd been in the Deep South. I think I was crossing from Jacksonville to St. Augustine, Florida, on a ferry, and for the first time in my life I suddenly was confronted with facilities marked "white" and "colored." To a Westerner, that was a strange thing. I must confess that I was a little taken aback by it. And then when I made the rounds of some of the southern national parks and historic battlegrounds I found that originally there had been facilities with this same distinction marked on them. The order of course had gone out from Washington to eradicate them and the workmen, who evidently were Southerners, had covered this lettering over, but the paint was not quite opague and they still were distinguishable, and I think by more or less common

Drury: consent in the South restrooms and things like that were used separately. But I never happened to have had the issue put squarely up to me. In the national capital parks we had one or two flurries because of the integration of use of the swimming pools, but even that was not a serious problem then. I don't think that I evaded the problem but I must confess that I was very grateful that it never was a matter of major concern during my time. The concessioners professed, and I think sincerely, not to discriminate on the grounds of race, color, creed, or anything else. That was the universal rule -- in fact, it was in the concession contracts during my time that there should be no such discrimination.

Fry: That really surprises me; I can hardly imagine Negroes and whites eating together in a park restaurant in a place like Mississippi.

Drury: Well, as I say it was very difficult, and more or less by common consent the old customs are still followed although in less and less degree. The closer you got to Washington, D.C., the more acute the problem was. I remember once at Shenandoah in Virginia, Shenandoah National Park, they had a lodge where there was an episode I was involved in and the complainant was Senator Byrd. I remember going with him to the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Interior standing firm that these concessioners would have to live up to their contract.

Fry: Who was that?

Drury: That was Secretary Ickes. I remember Senator Byrd saying, "Well, now, as far as these [Negro] people are concerned, I like them but I don't want to live with them." Which is the old hidebound southern idea.

Fry: Which issue was this with Senator Byrd?

Drury: This was the issue of allowing colored people to eat at the lunch counter in the concessions. It was a government facility through contract, you see; but the Department stood firm on it, and we all did, as far as that's concerned.

Yosemite Conference, Wawona Grove. Left, Lt. Col. Merwin Cowie, Director National Parks, Kenya, and Newton B. Drury. October 18, 1950.

CONCESSIONS

Advisory Committee

Fry: When you took over national parks in the early forties, most of the concessions were run on a leased basis, rather short-term leases as I understand, and with a flat fee charged for the franchise. Is that right?

Drury: I think I'd better say that I didn't take over the national parks; they more or less took over me.[Laughter] I got to the point where I had a bear by the tail.

You couldn't generalize about the concession contracts, but I'd say that in the main the opposite was the case from the establishment of the flat fee. Usually the contracts were for a period of twenty years with an option for twenty years' renewal, subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior, with a provision for a percentage of the net proceeds. There were some cases where there was a flat rental fee, and there may have been some cases where there was a percentage of the gross revenue.

During my time we had quite a study made, something that I initiated, to try to get a more or less uniform policy and also, in the interest of protection of the parks themselves, to get a sound relationship with concessioners. We had a very distinguished group of men who acted as an advisory committee to whom we put various problems. One of them was Clem Collins of Denver, who'd been president of the National Association of Accountants. There was Elmer Jenkins of Washington, who was the head of the travel bureau of the American Automobile Association.

Drury: The third was Mr. George Smith, who until recently was the owner and operator of the Hotel Mark Hopkins in San Francisco. All of them men who were interested in the subject and had a lot of experience with the hotel business.

Fry: And Charles G. Woodbury?

Drury: Woodbury was not on that advisory committee; he was on the general advisory committee. And a great many people like Charlie Woodbury presented testimony to this group.

Well, I spent a lot of time with them and I must confess that the report they rendered was not entirely in accord with my thoughts on what we should do, but in general they made a recommendation that was accepted by the Secretary of the Interior and as we made new contracts we followed it. I'd have to review the files on it to give you many of the details. But one of the new principles, which I understand has been adopted in a good many of the other contracts now, was the collection by the government of a percentage of the gross proceeds from the concessions. The position a lot of people took was that there were too many avenues for ambiguity and perhaps misrepresentation when you started to base your take for the government on the net profits. That was one thing.

Frankly, my main interest was to get a high quality of concessioners, and concessioners that were not pressed unduly to follow policies that were detrimental to the parks in order to stay in business. That is, I believed the government could afford to be fairly liberal with them if they gave the thing that we wanted, which was public service, and did it in a way that did not impinge on the natural values of the parks. For instance, it might not

Drury: be in the interest of the park to have a thousand-room hotel built, but it might be in the interest of the concessioner and might be necessary even for him to survive if his contract were too stringent.

Another principle that I firmly believed in was that competitive bidding did not necessarily give you the best service from a concessioner, that the primary things were his character, interest in the parks, financial stability, and of course skill in the management of facilities such as hotels and lodges, transportation and so forth.

Fry: From reading in Congressional literature one gets the idea that this study was more or less forced upon the NPS by the appropriations subcommittee in the House in 1946 and 1947, and then that you insisted on this outside advisory committee to oversee it.

Drury: Of course, we never had a meeting of any of our committees, either the appropriations or the public lands committees, that there wasn't somewhere along the line a discussion of concessions. It may be that that's what led us to getting this study made.

There's one angle that I hadn't mentioned, and that is that the Secretary of the Interior did not take the advisory committee's recommendations in some respects, in particular during the time of Secretary Krug, who had been in the public utility field in his earlier experience. There was an attempt to implant on the concessioners a system under which their returns were regulated like a public utility and held to a certain percentage return on the investment. That worked out in weird and wondrous ways for a while. For instance, we had two concessioners

Drury: in Rocky Mountain. One of them was a competent operator and he by skillful operation was able to earn a much larger percentage on his invested capital than another operator who didn't give nearly as good service. Yet under this rule of thumb for a while we allowed higher rates to the inefficient operator because he wasn't making any money. You can see how it reduced it to an absurdity. That wasn't followed very long, as I remember.

Fry: Was that Davidson's idea? Assistant Secretary General Davidson?

Drury: Well, Davidson was entirely in accord with that. It may well have been Mr. Davidson's idea although I think it originated with Mr. Krug because of his making the analogy between these concessions and public utilities, with which he'd had a lot of experience. He was I think chief engineer of the Public Utilities Commission in Wisconsin and a very fine public-spirited gentleman, but frankly in that respect a little on the theoretical side.

Fry: Well, is there any way to get around some sort of government subsidy of this, if not outright government ownership in the long run, due to the fact that most of these facilities stand there in disuse for half of the year?

Drury: Of course that was one reason that it was difficult for a concessioner to be judged by the standards of ordinary business. It was seasonal business. However, it's no more seasonal than a business at Palm Springs or in Alaska in the hotel field, and quite a few of our concessioners did the way private operators do: they would in the wintertime operate in the south and in the summertime in the north. It's a long and complicated

Drury: subject. It's a grave question as to whether a great deal of the impetus to the national park movement prior to the establishment of the National Park Service wasn't given by existing and would-be concessioners. There were one or two cases where would-be concessioners tried to promote putting certain properties under the jurisdiction of the federal government. I can't think of a very good example offhand. I'm going to give you for the record a copy of a report or a thesis by the dean of the faculties at Harvard, Paul Herman Buck. When he was a young man he wrote for his degree in Master of Arts at Ohio State University in 1921. It's called The Evolution of the National Park System of the United States, and for some reason I evidently had it reprinted during my time. I don't think it's an entirely complete or fair representation of the motivation back of the National Park Service, but it would be interesting for you to read it. It points out that particularly in Yellowstone and to some extent in Sequoia and other parks the main objective was to provide a lure for travel, in most cases railroad travel. The Union Pacific and the Great Northern in the case of Glacier National Park unquestionably exerted a great deal of influence which turned out to be helpful in getting appropriations to administer and develop those particular parks, and it was true in other cases. There's undoubtedly a tie-in between these commercial enterprises and the whole concept of establishing national parks. I think, however, that as the system grew the basic idea of the national park system was so great and so appealing that it dominated the whole situation, even though in the latter years we had to fend off somewhat the insistence of the concessioners that things be done

Drury: primarily for their benefit. We used to have a saying that the concessions exist for the benefit of the parks and not the parks for the benefit of the concessions. The early parks are dealt with pretty well in this essay by Dr. Buck. Unquestionably the parks were very closely linked in with the development of the concessions. Take Yosemite. It's pretty hard to separate traditionally Yosemite from the Curry family, who were a very wonderful couple just as their daughter Mary Tresidder is; they have been identified with the Yosemite concession for seventy-five years -- since almost before it became a national park. But they have persisted, as have the Fred Harveys of Grand Canyon and some of the other companies, because they gave excellent service to the public. They were in harmony with the purposes of the National Park Service and in general they didn't ride a willing horse to death. I think we can be very proud of them.

Government-Owned Plant, With Operations Contracted

One of the questions that was studied very carefully by the Clem Collins committee was the question of the ownership of the physical plant. I felt very strongly and the committee felt perhaps a little less strongly that the best arrangement would be for the government to own the plant but to contract with private operating concerns for a reasonably short period. I always felt that the twenty-year period was too long, especially when you prolonged it to forty years by giving them the automatic renewal if they wanted it and if you could make a proper deal. There were cases where we had con-

Drury: cessioners whose operations were distinctly inimical to the best interests of the parks, and we would have been in a better position had the government owned the plant and we had a five or, say, even a ten-year contract, but we were in a very poor position since we were tied up with those people for twenty years and since they had invested millions of dollars in plant.

They had under their contracts been allowed to plow back earnings into physical facilities. The consequence was that in some cases the tail more or less wagged the dog in that the government was in no position to impose upon them restrictions that they felt were good policy from a park standpoint because these would be ruinous from the fiscal standpoint, and the last thing in the world we wanted to do was to put any of these people out of business.

Fry: After the war didn't you have a number of concessioners who wanted to sell out?

Drury: We had to declare a moratorium on operation. The director of national parks had the authority to indicate the dates on which they should open their lodges and hotels and the dates on which they could close them if they so desired. Well, an oppressive use of that authority would absolutely skim off all the profits from the concession, so that you had that constant consideration that you had to keep in mind although it perhaps wasn't in the best interest either of public service or of the parks. That was due to the large private capital investment. I never was rabid on that but in theory I believed in new concessions being established with government-owned facilities. That was done during my time in Big Bend National Park and in the Everglades National Park.

Drury: We acquired the lodge at the Petrified Forest and contracted with Fred Harvey to operate it.

We came very close to acquiring the Yosemite's Ahwahnee Hotel when it was wartime and the company was discouraged and wanted to sell out, or at least was willing to sell out. In fact, we went so far that I got Secretary Ickes to write to Jesse Jones, who was then the director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, asking for a grant. Well, it just happened that, as in other cases, Harold L. Ickes wasn't entirely en rapport with Jesse Jones; they'd had some disputes over other matters, so that when this letter came from Secretary Ickes proposing that they lend the National Park Service enough money to buy out this concession, documented to show that it would in the long run pay the government to do it, and giving the policy reasons for it, Jesse Jones simply wrote back, "Dear Harold, If you want to go into the hotel business why don't you get Congress to pass a law authorizing you to do so? Truly yours." And that was the end of that. [Laughter] We didn't press it particularly, and then the war ended and the Yosemite Park and Curry Company had a new lease on life and they rehabilitated the Ahwahnee. It had been turned into a naval hospital during the war, so they practically had to dismantle it and redecorate it, and they re-established their concession on a very satisfactory basis.

Fry: Did you think about carrying your idea a little farther and having a kind of a chain, a company to handle more than one park in servicing concessions?

Drury: My colleague Arthur Demaray was more or less the originator in 1941 of an organization known as National Park Conces-

Drury: sions, Inc., which was a "non-profit-distributing corporation." He always made the distinction that the title should be not non-profit corporation but non-profit-distributing corporation. Obviously they had to make a profit in order to have any money to put back into operations; its object was not so much not to make a profit as not to pay out those profits in dividends to private interests.

That was based more or less on the operations of government concessions in Washington, D.C., which ran the lunchrooms in the various government buildings. That was a tremendous enterprise; I think they had to keep ready cash of about $200,000 on hand at all times for current purchases and making change and all the rest of it.

Fry: This covered about how many parks?

Drury: National Park Concessions went in at Big Bend, at Isle Royale in Michigan, at the Everglades, and in Mammoth Cave, Kentucky -- that's another place where we bought the plant from the concessioner, and a very fine gentleman named Sanborn and his wife Beulah operated the concession. We inherited them from the old regime when the state of Kentucky owned the Mammoth Cave. The plan had this advantage: National Concessions, Inc., didn't own the plant in any case, and in every case the provisions in their charter were that if they should go out of business their proceeds would go to the federal government, so that you didn't have the problem there of riding herd on them and making sure that you were fair to them from the standpoint of making profits. Under Sanborn and under Arthur Demaray, the associate director who was also one of their officers, they rendered very fine service in many of the parks.

Fry: Did this really lower the costs to tourists?

Drury: No, it did not. That was one of the principles, too, that we had to scrutinize pretty carefully in the study we made of concessions. I purposely asked that the advisory commission be appointed because I had rather strong views and I didn't want to be in the position of trying to force them on anyone. One of my very strong beliefs is that the government should not subsidize enterprises of that sort to the detriment of competing outside industry. I was always a believer that the rates for hotel service and meals and transportation and all the rest should be in every way comparable to the rates charged by outside industry, taking into account such government subsidy as existed -- and there always was a government subsidy. Of course, the greatest government subsidy was the lure of the national parks. Millions of dollars wouldn't have bought the publicity value that being located in Glacier or Yellowstone or Yosemite did, and needless to say, especially in the political climate of the government at that time, the position I took wasn't universally popular. It was popular enough among the concessioners, and it seemed to me it was just ordinary fairness and common decency. I remember while we had the rule of thumb under Secretary Krug as to four per cent return on investment, one of our concessioners in Yellowstone, Hamilton, who had a small investment but who had a tremendous volume and was making a large return on his investment, objected because the rule cut almost in half the price of milkshakes. He said, "I don't object to the loss of profit on the milkshakes but it makes me look like a fool with the other people who are in the milkshake business.

Drury: They know that you can't make and sell a milkshake for twenty cents." And yet to apply your four per cent return formula they had to make him cut things down that way. My concern on that was that it wasn't fair to outside competing industry. I've always taken that position in the state parks also. As I say, there are two schools of thought on that. Nowadays under the Kennedy administration they even want to subsidize opera singers, so I suppose ultimately the government will be bailing everybody out.

Fry: Were most of the Secretaries for ownership and operation by the government?

Drury: No. Most of them I think were in favor of private enterprise contracting with the government. I think in the main most of them were satisfied with the time-honored system that had grown up. Secretary Ickes and to some degree Secretary Krug were in accord with our thought that it would be better for the government to own the plant on an equitable basis, through the government buying them out and contracting with qualified private concerns outside the government. I'd hate to be responsible for running a restaurant under government civil service and fiscal policy and all the rest. Nobody'd ever get a decent meal, probably. The civil service cook would not be perhaps as competent as he would be under the competitive system -- at least that's the way I felt about it.

Fry: I wanted to ask you too about Secretary Oscar Chapman's new principles that were supposed to have been laid down around 1949. What does that refer to?

Drury: I think that refers to this modified acceptance of the committee's report on concession policy. Of course, to

Drury: some extent it was all theoretical because many of our concessions still had ten, fifteen, in some cases almost twenty years to run, and there was no disposition to modify their contracts in mid-course except where voluntarily, as in one or two cases, the concessioners relinquished them. However, during the war the concession at Lassen asked to have this National Parks Concessions, Inc., take over, primarily because the president of the company, Mr. Hummel, was in the armed services and had to go off to war and partly because it was an unprofitable enterprise.

Fry: I thought perhaps Oliver G. Taylor, who was chief of public services and had been with parks almost from the first, would have some ideas on concessions. Do you remember his viewpoint?

Drury: I do, yes. Of course, I selected Oliver Taylor, in spite of the fact that he was not a hotel man, but because he was a long-time engineer and superintendent and administrative officer in the NPS, a very matter-of-fact, sensible person. He served for six or seven years as director of concessions, in fact until he died of heart failure. Just the other day when I was in Washington I had the pleasure of a reunion with Marshall Jones, who now is the manager of the Hay-Adams Hotel, one of the most expensive hotels in Washington. It was fortunate for me that I knew Marshall so well because [Laughter] when Marshall had had an illness and had gotten out of the hotel business and was looking for a job, I was very glad to induce him to come in as an assistant to Taylor, Taylor being the man who understood overall park policy and Marshall Jones being the man who understood the mechanics of hotel operation.

Fry: What did they think about the idea of government ownership and operation by contract?

Drury: They were all in accord with that. I don't think anyone considered it a very radical idea. Of course --

Fry: It seems to me it would be a happy compromise.

Drury: It was, in the respect that you didn't have to concern yourself with the impairment of the investment the way you did with private enterprise. Of course, I wouldn't be a party to impairing a government's investment, but believe it or not, one of the primary concerns that I had, and I know my colleagues and my predecessors had, was that of being fair to the concessioners, and it was sometimes rather difficult to do so and still protect to the full the soundest interests of the national parks.

Fry: In Demaray's 1951 annual report he seemed a little disenchanted with the 1948 policy. Did he become disillusioned with this idea of the national park concessions?

Drury: No, I'm sure he didn't. Of course, he stayed as director only about six months, you know, and then Conrad Wirth went in. But I'm sure that he was quite interested in the National Park Concessions, Inc. In fact, he continued on this board after he retired.

Fry: So this wasn't the source of his disenchantment?

Drury: No. Well, I frankly don't remember just what details were involved in changes in policy after I went out. But the thing that impressed me was that you couldn't have a rule of thumb, as was once attempted, that would apply uniformly to all concessions; you had to tailor your contract to the local conditions. For instance, there were one or two concessions that practically were on an all-year basis. They were in a quite different position from those that were seasonal. And there were other circumstances.

Changes in Demands of the Public

Fry: I was wondering if you had noticed during your stint with the national parks that the public's desires and the kind of plant they wanted to use in the parks changes over the years. Was the post-war public demanding more, or less?

Drury: Oh, heavens, I think it's all of a piece with the history of travel in America and the expansion of people's demands for more and more comfort and more and more facilities. The old-style cabins in Yellowstone and Yosemite, people now would turn up their noses at. Toilet facilities had to be the utmost in modern design and the same with every feature. Of course, with the coming of the automobile age -- and also the expansion of travel and of national income -- people's desires did change. I don't think the people who visited the national parks were any different from travelers generally. There was a very great expansion of the needs, and that was one of the great problems -- having to require that the concessioners put more and more of their own capital into facilities. I think probably we've gone too far to the other extreme nowadays and too much government money is put into things that are really luxuries. I remember when I was in Chicago I became quite well acquainted with Burton Holmes, the travelogue authority. He presented me with one of his early books, which I guess is fairly rare, a publication of his early lectures on Yosemite and Grand Canyon and other parks. In that book I remember seeing a picture of a tent with the flies rolled

Drury: back and there was an iron bedstead and a dresser with a bowl and a pitcher of water on it: "These are the deluxe accommodations now available at the Grand Canyon National Park." [Laughter] You wouldn't find many travelers who would even look at them now. Of course, a great many people in those days derived pleasure from the fact that they felt they were "roughing it." Not now.

Fry: Yes. Now with the advent of the automobile don't you have a larger percentage of the population --

Drury: Among the younger people there is a desire for dormitory type of accommodations, which of course are much simpler and more en masse. And then we have a very large segment who prefer to camp. My own personal inclination -- I've done a certain amount of camping, not as much as most people, but I've always enjoyed it more in a solitary situation than in a regimented camp. Yet I've been a party to the design and operation of many many thousands of individual camp units which personally I wouldn't have wanted to occupy. But there again it's a question of what people want to get out of the experience. People who don't travel much, who have say two weeks in the year and the rest of the time are in an office or a factory with a great many people probably would feel lost if they were out in the Main woods with the nearest habitation ten miles away.

Fry: That's what I was told at Yosemite.

Drury: They're gregarious; they like to be herded together. And then there is the question of cost.

Fry: What about the idea of eliminating all of the eyesore type of accommodations, such as the enormous campground in the floor of Yosemite Valley, and having

Fry: most of the accommodations outside the park or up in the wilderness areas that are really secluded?

Drury: Theoretically that's what I was personally in favor of, but I tried not to be narrow-minded about it. We established a long-range program, which is being carried out to a considerable extent over the years, under which we decentralized the mass recreation activities in Yosemite Valley, tending more and more to make that area the object of a pilgrimage for the enjoyment of its essential qualities and relegating to lesser lands the mechanics of operation -- such as the warehouses, which have now been moved down to El Portal below the Yosemite Valley. Also, some of the campgrounds have been decentralized. But anybody who tries to change overnight an institution that has evolved over half a century, whether he wants it or not gets a lot of education. I think in general all the directors of the national parks have deplored the fact that, because of over-crowding, the so-called point of diminishing returns has been reached in some of the concession operations -- as well as in some of the government operations like the campgrounds. That's another reason for a policy of having the government make the investment in plant so that it could, when it reached the point where from a policy standpoint it was unsound to expand further, refrain from such expansion without injustice to the concessioner.

I had some very interesting experiences with members of Congress who occasionally intruded into the concession field. They had constituents or protégés, you know.

I think we have already had quite a little talk about Senator McKellar and his relation to things. There is an episode that I remember that was a little

Drury: embarrassing at the time. He called me over one day and said he wanted us to grant a concession to a constituent of his, a woman who wanted to run one of the bathhouses at Hot Springs National Park. So we went about our routine inquiry and uncovered a very unfortunate thing; to everybody's embarrassment we found that her reputation was perhaps not the best -- in fact, it was brought out that she was living in sin with a handsome Greek, so it was my duty to go over and tell the senator, who was duly shocked. He said, "Well, that's too bad. I'll look into it." About a week later he called back. "Well," he said, "Mr. Drury, I know you'll be glad that we've shown this little lady the error of her ways. I'm sure that now -- she's just recently married this Greek -- you'll have no trouble in granting her the concession." And by gosh we ultimately did, and she was all right as a concessioner. [Laughter] There were other cases like that.

THREATS AND CONTROVERSIES

Jackson Hole

Fry: Here is a sort of preface to the Jackson Hole controversy which I've written out. [Reading]

> The addition of Jackson Hole to Grand Teton National Park caused one of the biggest single controversies ever backed by cattlemen and ranchers. The Park Service had attempted to annex it to its system for decades when finally, in 1927, the Snake River Land Company was organized by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to buy the privately owned parcels of land in Jackson Hole for the purpose of making them a gift to the National Park Service. Subsequent acquisition bills before Congress failed for technical reasons and Mr. Rockefeller at last wrote Secretary Ickes urging the government to take the 35,000 acres off his hands. Unable to get Congress to act, President Roosevelt on March 15, 1943, set up Jackson Hole as a 221,000 acre national monument by presidential proclamation, which he could do under the Antiquities Act of June 8, 1908. About 75% of the land belonged to Forest Service and was simply transferred.
>
> The following week bills were rushed to Congress by Wyoming Representative Frank A. Barrett of Wyoming to abolish Jackson Hole as a monument; some stockmen, like Senator Robertson of Wyoming, began efforts to amend the Antiquities Act. Senator McCarran of Nevada, Congressmen Chenoweth of Colorado and Dimond of Alaska introduced similar bills; a suit testing the legality of the President's action was begun in the courts in Wyoming. Enormous publicity campaigns against creating the monument were hammered out, although the Department of Interior had by this time offered to extend the grazing privileges that were then enjoyed under the Forest Service, and to grant an annual tax reimbursement to Teton County for lands removed

Fry: [Reading]

> from its tax rolls. Strong opposition continued in Washington, much of it led by the same men who had offered or supported bills for the annexation of the land in the '30's. The acts were passed.
>
> Although President Roosevelt vetoed the final Barrett bill, the Department of Interior was reportedly paralyzed in protection of its new territory because Congressman Barrett managed to prevent any appropriations for its administration from 1944 to 1948. This gave ranchers and hunters complete de facto access to Jackson Hole. Toward the end of Newton Drury's administration Senators O'Mahoney and Hunt and National Park officials agreed on points of arbitration so that in 1950 most of the area achieved national park status by becoming a part of Teton National Park. Unique provisions in the bill were: the concession of the Department of Interior for tax loss reimbursement to Teton County -- in full for five years then decreasing 5% each year for twenty years; stockmen and owners of summer homes were allowed to perpetuate their current leases; and to the Wyoming sportsmen it was necessary to grant deputization of hunters as "rangers," free of licensing costs, to kill elk in the national park where overpopulation of the animals tended to endanger the ecological balance of the area.

Drury: That is a good summary of what happened.

Fry: With this preface as an introduction to the Jackson Hole controversy, you and I can dwell on the lesser known facts about the case. Would you like to start out explaining what happened in your office preceding the Presidential proclamation?

Drury: I didn't know about it till later, but before my time in Washington apparently all the papers for a Presidential proclamation, not only to establish Jackson Hole National Monument but to establish dozens of national monuments on United States Forest Service territory, were on file in

Drury: the office of the Secretary of the Interior. Apparently this happened while I was out in Chicago. Secretary Ickes had become tired of waiting, and spurred somewhat by a letter from Mr. Rockefeller to the effect that he didn't feel that he should hold very much longer these lands that he had purchased, the secretary sent the Jackson Hole proclamation over to the President, and the first I knew about it was when I was having a staff meeting in Chicago and George Mosky, our chief attorney, came in, just having attended a meeting in Washington. He sat for quite a while through a lot of more or less inconsequential discussion; finally he interrupted and said, "I think maybe I ought to tell you that just before I left Washington this morning President Roosevelt signed the proclamation establishing Jackson Hole National Monument," whereupon I said, "The meeting is hereby adjourned." I called together a group of our specialists and assigned to each one of them the preparation of a summary of the reasons for establishing the Jackson Hole National Monument, so that we would be ready for the onslaughts that I knew would be coming from Wyoming.

Fry: Could you lay out here what it was that made you know that these onslaughts would be coming?

Drury: Oh, general expressions that we'd had from people in Wyoming. I can't put my finger on any one thing. But what somewhat amused me and also caused consternation in our ranks was the fact that although there had been periodic discussion as to whether this action should be taken, it finally came like a bolt out of the blue.

Fry: Ickes knew about it?

Drury: Oh, yes. He was the one who got the President to sign it. It was, I suppose, a question of strategy. It would have been very handy for us if we had known some months in advance that this was coming up, because this way we had

Drury: hurriedly to be summoned to meetings and present to hearings both out there and in Congress the justification for the monument. Ideally, we could have used more time for preparation.

I think you already have the record of the primary hearing that was held to indicate the reasons for the President's proclamation, which of course all of us believed in but which when the chips were down just a few of us had to defend. Another somewhat interesting phase of the matter was that within about a week I was on my way to California and stopped in at Wyoming. I had an interview with the then governor of Wyoming, Loren Hunt, who is since deceased. He was most agreeable about it and thought it was a good thing and had only one grievance, and that was that the President hadn't taken him into his confidence when he issued the proclamation. The National Park Service was in the same boat. Later on when the heat began to get intense, Governor Hunt became a very bitter opponent of the whole program and was a party to the suit that was brought in the courts, and which of course failed, to abolish the Jackson Hole Monument. The President by law had authority to create the monument.

Fry: Questioning the legality of the Antiquity Act?

Drury: Yes.

Fry: What about the motivations of the opposition?

Drury: I think that in your preface to this discussion, you have pretty well indicated the economic interests that were concerned -- the stockmen who had enjoyed certain privileges under the U. S. Forest Service and the Grazing Service of the Department of the Interior. There were other interests, too: I think the mining interests were apprehensive that having national and ultimate

Drury: park status on these lands would cramp their style as far as exploration and extraction of minerals and oil and gas were concerned. And there was of course the customary states' rights spirit with which I personally have always been in sympathy. Undoubtedly that was one motive for the violent opposition to placing these lands in park status.

But above all else was the desire of certain individuals to make themselves much more prominent than they otherwise would be by opposing not only the great federal government but also Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It gave them limelight and prominence that they never otherwise would have attained. The people who concurred in the wisdom of preserving this area were not nearly as spectacular as those who put up the fight. I think that, when you get right down to it, was the main motive.

As a matter of fact most of the issues were trumped up and had no great validity. In our files there's an article by a friend, Freeman Tilden, discussing in a semi-humorous fashion the opposition to the Monument. Among other things I remember Tilden said that whereas the people of Wyoming had always bragged about the explorers and pioneers, Jim Bridger and the rest of them, now that this monument was created partly for its historical importance they tended to depreciate their heritage. Tilden says that, for once at least, understatement, which is more characteristic of the eastern states, had arrived in Wyoming.

Fry: Do you think this economic issue was a real issue? Because the number of cattle which were enjoying these grazing areas was rather small.

Drury: Relatively few.

Fry: And weren't most of the ranchers eager to sell the land, too?

Drury: It was an area of very high altitude and very mediocre agricultural land. They were all starving to death.

Drury: There were some of the stockmen who I think were genuinely opposed to the curtailing of their grazing privileges -- they weren't rights -- granted on certain types of federal land. The most obvious of those "rights," which we recognized from the beginning and incorporated in the final act was the right to drive their cattle across Jackson Hole from the summer to the winter range. Unquestionably they did a certain amount of damage in this process but probably not nearly as much damage as the tourists who were lured to that region because of its beauty.

Fry: I wanted to ask you about Representative Frank Barrett. Did you know him when he was in the balloon corps at the same time you were?

Drury: I didn't remember him, no. In fact, I'd forgotten that he was in it. I think he came from Nebraska; of course, Omaha, Nebraska was the big balloon school. His name sounded familiar to me.

Barrett was a quite able man. He was later governor of Wyoming. He was rather over-emphatic, one might almost say vitriolic at times, but I rather enjoyed parrying with him. He was a Republican, and of course Senator O'Mahoney was a Democrat, and I think the intensity of the opposition was heightened by the fact that each vied with the other to see who could be the bitterest enemy of this supposedly nefarious deed that the great federal government was perpetuating.

Fry: When Ickes was called upon to testify in the first hearings on the bill to abolish the Monument, one of his first statements was that the entire opposition was caused by the Forest Service.

Drury: Of course, he had almost a complex about the U. S. Forest Service. His ambition, conceived in the earlier days of his tenure, was to get the Forest Service transferred

Drury: to the Department of the Interior. There was a bureau of forests in the Interior many years before the U. S. Forest Service was established in the Department of Agriculture. I think any reasonable person would see no objection to that, but there are a lot of more fundamental things to which public officials can devote their attention than simply the matter of departmental jurisdiction. There's no question that from some standpoints Secretary Ickes was logical, but he found that it was more than he could accomplish.

In fact I can remember making a trip with President Hoover after his time as president. It was in connection with the Butano redwoods which were at that time held in trust by Stanford University. During this trip it was very interesting that Mr. Hoover spoke of his youthful experiences at Stanford, his time as a young engineer in China at the Boxer uprising, and his service as food administrator in Belgium, but scarcely a word about his four years as President of the United States. [Laughter] He did say, however, with something of a chuckle, that he noticed that President Roosevelt was having the same trouble getting the Forest Service transferred to Interior that he had always had.

Fry: What sort of attitudes did you find on the part of the local Forest Service people there?

Drury: They were not uncooperative, and the U. S. Forest Service in Washington, of which Lyle Watts was the chief, were entirely cooperative about carrying out the mandate of Congress and the President when the transfer of lands within the monument was effected. Watts issued an order to the effect that they should vacate the forest station that they had out there and take their belongings, but every time I meet Watts he still apologizes for the fact

Drury: that when the local rangers left their station they even pulled the casings out of the well, which he made them put right back. But I would say that all the time this thing was going on out there, there may have been some bitterness between the local U. S. Forest people and our staff, but I never heard much about it. I know there was none in Washington. I was always a very good friend of most of the Forest Service in Washington. Very able men.

Fry: The Cheyenne banker, Governor Leslie Miller -- the one that Rockefeller worked through in his Snake River land company to buy up the land -- had been in the Forest Service. This put a suspicious cast on this for Ickes, because although Miller helped buy up the land he became a leader in the controversy against acceptance --

Drury: Well, I don't think that the opposition to the Jackson Hole National Monument was fomented by the U. S. Forest Service. I got no evidence of that. Of course I'm sure that I'm much more charitable than Mr. Ickes was.

Fry: Well, I did want to ask you about Miller.

Drury: Well, Leslie Miller of course was a very fine and able man, who over the years had done a great deal to further the projects in which Mr. Rockefeller was interested. He's still, I think, going strong.

And there was a local banker named Buckheister who had also been in the U. S. Forest Service, and a local attorney named Simpson who later became senator from Wyoming.

Fry: The letter of his that was read at the hearings was one that had the resounding clang of someone about to jump into prominence somewhere.

Drury: That's true all along the line. Here were these little, relatively unimportant local politicians who suddenly found themselves in the national arena. It was only

Drury: human, I guess, for them to prolong the agony. They hadn't anything to lose. And I think that probably the national park concept was strengthened by the controversy. The only thing we lost was a lot of time, because when there were so many constructive things to be done we spent most of our time in defensive effort. It's debatable whether short of arbitrary action of that sort anything could have been accomplished, and I was very glad to be one of those who defended it because I know that it was a fine constructive accomplishment in the national park system.

Fry: The witnesses that Barrett brought up included nearly all of the cattlemen's associations and the fisherman and hunters associations in Wyoming. It was really an impressive accumulation. I believe someone in Wyoming, after all this was over, brought suit against the county commissioners for money they had spent on propaganda for this campaign.

Drury: I don't know about that. I never heard of that.

Fry: Could you give us a picture of the kind of propaganda in the campaign?

Drury: It was a very skilfully managed campaign. They had some top-notch talent. I had been in the propaganda business myself for a great many years and was not a tyro at it. Others on our staff like Mr. Conrad Wirth and Mr. Herbert Evison, for instance, surely knew their way around. We had our own lofty type of propaganda which we contended of course was simply the giving of information. There was a top executive of a New York advertising agency whose name escapes me who had a ranch out there, and he undoubtedly gave generalship to their nationwide propaganda.

I remember this editorial in the Saturday Evening Post, in which the most extravagant claims were made. Among other things it spoke about the oppression of the

Drury: stockmen and mentioned Wallace Beery as a "prominent stockman." I've already shown you the passage in our reply in which we indicated that Wallace Beery had a lease on one-half acre of forest service land, and he had one cow, which died during the controversy.

I remember one cartoon that the opposition published in a pamphlet -- this apropos of our mutual friend Horace Albright, who was in on the very beginning of this thing and was the one who interested Mr. Rockefeller in buying these lands. They had a pamphlet in which they spoke about the structure shown herein as of great historic importance. It said that Horace M. Albright once occupied this structure, and they took a quotation from my testimony, "It is an eloquent reminder of the past," and then you opened it up and there was an old outhouse. [Laughter]

They carried on from many, many angles, all these resolutions from sportsmen's organizations and all that. Anybody that has had to do with campaigning knows that a great many of those quotations are not automatically generated. I guess the sportsmen did feel that they were losing something, although the hunting of the elk in Jackson Hole scarcely could be defined as a sport. It was more like going out into a pasture and shooting cows as they moved down through that narrow valley. That's why when it came to the showdown and we finally got the legislation adding Jackson Hole to the Grand Teton National Park we felt it was probably in the public interest to provide in the legislation that the reduction of elk, which was an obviously necessary thing, could logically be effected by the Secretary of the Interior through the park service deputizing a certain number of licensed Wyoming hunters to act as deputy rangers in the process of elk reduction. I haven't followed it closely but I've been told that they haven't resorted to that

Drury: expedient for several years. It hasn't been a major drawback, although personally I always had misgivings about it and had great reluctance to be a party to it.

Fry: You had to go out there in August of that year. Was that about the first time that you were in Jackson Hole for any length of time after the passage of the proclamation?

Drury: I'd been there before, but I spent a lot more time in Wyoming after this proclamation than I'd spent previously.

Fry: As you contacted the more hostile elements of the opposition there, did you run into any rather unorthodox methods of pressure on you, as a person?

Drury: No. The personal relationships were always friendly enough. Of course, they were looking for an opportunity to stir up controversy; that's why this suit was instituted in the federal courts. While we won the case, the judge in his decision made a great dramatic plea for states' rights and condemned the supposedly underhanded way in which this monument was established. One of the main complaints was that Wyoming officials should have been consulted. Well, that was about tantamount to saying that if they had been consulted they would have prevented it, so that I don't think the President or Secretary Ickes or the National Park Service can be blamed for going ahead and doing something that they were convinced was right and which all subsequent experience has shown was a very constructive government act.

Fry: Another wail that came up frequently was that of the alleged promise of Albright to Senator John B. Kendrick that no more land would be taken in that area after the creation of Grand Teton National Park.

Drury: I would doubt that Horace made any such commitment. He

Drury: says that he didn't, and I believe him implicitly, but even if he did, it really isn't germane to the issue: that is, no question is settled until it's settled right. I never thought when I was Director of National Parks that I could commit the great federal government for all time to any course of action. I at least had that much sense, and Horace of course has too, so that I don't believe that's so. We have an illustrious case where Theodore Roosevelt to his ultimate grief stated that he didn't want a third term. [Laughter] Later he tried to explain it by saying that at <u>that</u> time he didn't want it. It's like a man who's asked if he wants another cup of coffee and he says no. That doesn't mean he's never going to want another cup of coffee. But I don't think that was the spirit in which Albright made any statements.

I guess it was in connection with another controversy where somebody way down the line, a wildlife consultant for the National Park Service, was held up as an authority. This was in connection with one of the dams in the north. They rang the changes on the fact that this man, who was out there purely as a consultant on wildlife subjects, had made a statement that the National Park Service had no intention of including certain land in the Dinosaur National Monument. We had more trouble trying to deal with that allegation, which obviously was unauthorized.

It's something that I tried to impress on our representatives in the National Park Service, that the aura of the great federal government is constantly hovering over them, and in the minds of some people anyone who happens to work for the federal government can speak for it, which is preposterous, of course.

Drury: Another thing that I used to emphasize was this (being myself something of a states' righter): that the federal label of itself did not endow any man with virtue or wisdom above his fellows. As you doubtless know in what they call the bureaucracy there is a certain tendency -- I think it's also true in large corporations -- for the employees to arrogate to themselves some of the elements of greatness or omniscience or omnipotence of their employer. It's a very dangerous thing, and while we may have been guilty of throwing our weight around to a slight degree out there, I think in general we leaned over backward in all of our dealings with the local people. In fact, I never noted any personal hostility.

At the very beginning, right after the establishment or issuance of the proclamation by President Roosevelt creating the Jackson Hole National Monument, there was an unfortunate incident in which our superintendent, who was nicknamed "White Mountain" Smith, a very able veteran of the National Park Service, was asked what he would do if people violated the rules and regulations of the national monument, and he answered, forthrightly, as any of us might have done, that he would arrest them. Well, that of course was used as a rallying point, the "arbitrary attitude" of the federal government, which led me to caution the boys all through the service never to answer a hypothetical question. We had enough trouble without stirring up controversy over what we would do if something happened when it might never happen. That's a pretty general rule that can be followed in most affairs.

Fry: I remember that Ickes refused to answer a hypothetical question in front of the committee.

Drury: I remember very well one of the hearings on a typically hot Washington day and the hearing rooms in the capitol weren't air-conditioned in those days. He was in a terrible state of mind because of the great coal strike that was going on, and they called him up. He asked me to sit in back of him, and when questions of fact came up he would turn to me occasionally. Finally he turned to me, and he said, "This is just killing me. I can't stand much more of this." About that time one of the questioners said, "Mr. Secretary, you say there are high wildlife values in this Jackson Hole monument. Would you tell me what you consider the most important wildlife value?" He said, "Yes, the size and ferocity of the mosquitos." [Laughter] This was seized upon to show the arbitrary attitude of the federal officials toward the inalienable rights of the local people. I think that the atmosphere out there in Wyoming is very good now; so far as I know there's no hostility. Nobody was harmed, and the state of Wyoming tremendously benefited on it.

Fry: How did the local community manage to get $25,000 in in-lieu taxes instead of the $10,000 that Rockefeller had been paying each year?

Drury: That's something that happened after my time, I guess, and I don't know. It was a poor county; it was so small that they say the town of Jackson was illegally incorporated. They applied for incorporation and they had to list, I believe, five hundred citizens. Anyhow, they had four hundred and ninety-nine, so it is said they listed an unborn child as the five hundredth -- or whatever the required number was. Which was more or less typical of the rough and ready ways out in Wyoming.

Drury: But I liked them. It was a very interesting place to be.

Fry: You mentioned to me once off the tape about the cattle drive across in objection to the whole thing, led by Wallace Beery.

Drury: Well, that was staged by this New York advertising executive. They say that to get Wallace Beery onto his horse, they had to get a stepladder and hoist him on. But he looked the part of a Western bad man.

Fry: What did the ranchers do?

Drury: They just drove across for publicity purposes. Nobody was trying to stop them.

Fry: What about the objection to this by the National Parks Association? I understand they did have some reservations about the proclamation.

Drury: Oh, there were some aspects of it that none of us liked. The compromise on grazing and also on hunting.

Fry: I mean right after the proclamation.

Drury: I don't know.

Fry: I think it had something to do with two lakes, because they weren't natural.

Drury: It might have been that the attitude prevailed then. Everybody's gotten bravely over that nowadays, incidentally. They're taking lands into the national parks that are far from having their pristine quality. To me it seems too bad in some cases. I believe that maybe some of those in the National Parks Association felt that an artificial lake lowered the standards of the national park to incorporate an area of that sort within it. It was Jackson Lake, which has a low earthen dam and has been artificialized to some extent. I myself hold that general belief, but to have left out the primary lake there would have left an inholding of private lands and would have been worse than the minor sin of incorporating an artificial feature.

Fry: John Ise*says the dams were broken and the rivers re-

*Ise,John,National Park Policy, New York, 1961.

Fry: stored to their original level.

Drury: Well, that isn't strictly true. There's still a low dam. But one of the things we obtained before we included it in the national park was a commitment from the Bureau of Reclamation that there wouldn't be any increasing of the height of the dam. Of course, even a commitment like that can be nullified in future years. Anyhow, that's one of the many compromises you have to make for a larger end, and the National Park Association officially I'm sure supported us in our defense of the Jackson Hole Monument even though they might not have approved of it in some details.

Fry: I understand that Struthers Burt in Wyoming was a good supporter.

Drury: Yes, he was. He died only four or five years ago. He was a very energetic little fellow, a man of great ability, a brilliant writer. He wrote these various books on the great roundups, like Powder River and some others. Struthers Burt had a sort of a dude ranch down there, possibly for income tax purposes because I don't think he ever had many guests and I don't think he wanted many. I'm sure he didn't make much money out of it but he had a lot of fun and part of his fun was being one of the champions of the Jackson Hole National Monument, which was fortunate for us because he lived there and people liked him and he had quite a little prestige nationally as well as locally.

Fry: He rounded up an imposing number of supporters, too.

Drury: He was one of our best supporters.

Fry: Could you give us a picture of the support, because not only have we dwelt a long time on the opposition this afternoon, but the opposition is more picturesque and is played up a lot in the other accounts, so that what support you did have is sort of left out of the record.

Drury: Yes. We had the disadvantage that the nonconformist is always more spectacular, but we had the National Parks Association and the Audubon Society and the Izaak Walton League, of which Kenneth Reid was the executive, and dozens of other conservation organizations, all of whom testified in our hearings and in their publications supported the general position of the National Park Service. And the women of the country I think were very potent, including the Garden Club of America and the National Council of State Garden Clubs. The Sierra Club of course frequently took part in the hearings and was a strong supporter.

Fry: Did Albright help you?

Drury: Oh, yes, Horace Albright testified at a number of the hearings and always was very effective. He speaks of the one episode where somewhat inadvertantly he quoted the local newspaper which said that all that was needed out there was a few first-class funerals, whereupon Senator O'Mahoney rose and made the welkin ring in his denunciation of these cruel government officials who would harbor a thought of that sort. Well, anybody who knows genial Horace Albright knows that the last thing in the world that he would wish would be the demise of any citizen of Wyoming or anywhere else. But it caused quite a stir, and while we didn't enjoy the incident at the time, in restrospect it's quite amusing.

Fry: I don't understand the Alaskan delegates' opposition to this. Can you link that in? There was Anthony Dimond, who used to be govenor, and Bartlett, who even went so far as wanting to abolish about all the national parks.

Drury: Well, Bartlett and Dimond, as representatives of their constituency, reflected the more or less resentful attitude of the old-timer against any change in status and particularly the local antipathy to regulation from

Drury: the central government. I think that's all that amounted to. After one has been through a great many Congressional hearings he can almost predict what the line of the representatives of different districts will be. We had some very staunch support also in Congress, men like J. Hardin Peterson of Florida and a number of the New York congressmen, and while Chenoweth of Colorado is mentioned in your introduction, I would say that generally he was very friendly to us and helped us in getting things done.

Fry: Their bill to abolish the national parks and monuments in Alaska was never taken too seriously?

Drury: No, that was just a sort of a counter-offensive, what the politicians refer to as a "cinch bill."

Fry: What about your California senators and representatives, such as George Outland from Santa Barbara?

Drury: He was very outspoken in his support, and the others, like Claire Engle of California — I'm not sure that Engle was on the committee in those days -- and several others were very friendly. Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona was very friendly to the National Park Service and helped us in various ways and there were quite a few others.

Fry: Could you tell us about the meeting that you had about four years later which eventually resolved this controversy into a bill for national park status?

Drury: Yes. We had a series of meetings, some of them out in Wyoming, which Mr. Wirth attended as our chief of lands, and some of which we had in Washington where several of us spent many hours with Senators O'Mahoney and Hunt (Governor Hunt had become a senator by that time) and Congressman Barrett, in which we tried to work out a reasonable compromise that would accomplish what the government wanted in the way of preserving the beauty and interest of Jackson Hole and unifying the Teton National Park. I'm not sure that Congressman Barrett

Drury: was as active in those meetings as Senator O'Mahoney. He felt that the turmoil had gone on long enough, and he might also have felt that it no longer was political capital so far as he was concerned. Senator Hunt, I think, from the very beginning would have liked to support us, but he found that such a position was untenable for anyone representing the hotheads in Wyoming. But it was O'Mahoney and Hunt particularly that met with us day after day and ironed out these various provisions that you've mentioned in your introduction, particularly those relating to taxation and grazing and hunting. Those were the three primary issues. On each of those subjects we compromised somewhat more than probably we should have, but the end result probably justified it. We always tried, when it was necessary in order to accomplish something, to make a semblance of compromise, to agree to an arrangement that was terminable. That's what we did in the case of the oil reservations in the Everglades, which now have run out.

Fry: After this became a park, was there any change at all within the administration of it, or did it more or less run on as it would have?

Drury: It ran on just about the same. We had meager but nevertheless some appropriations for the operation of Teton National Park, which adjoined these lands, and while we weren't equipped to patrol and enforce regulations on all of Jackson Hole until the Barrett rider was taken off, there was no material damage done. As a matter of fact we didn't have much money for any of the national parks in those days. It wasn't any worse off than others that were impoverished because of the war conditions. I didn't feel conscious of any great harm from the Barrett rider. There weren't many visitors at

Drury: Jackson Hole and Teton National Park in those days. We didn't have a twentieth of the visitation of Yellowstone. That's one thing I used to like about it. When Yellowstone was a madhouse you could take a half day's trip to the south and you'd be in the relatively undeveloped area of Jackson Hole and the Tetons. Now it's just about as popular as Yellowstone and I don't think it has nearly the charm that it did in the early days.

Fry: Did Barrett have an agreement with the National Park Service that he would continue this rider for a year or two years, a specified length of time, at the end of which he would try to comply with the compromise that would be worked out? I got this impression from something I read in the hearing.

Drury: I got that impression too, but you can bet he never explicitly agreed to anything of that sort. He was looking, as Senator O'Mahoney was, for an opportunity to save face, and that's one of the most difficult things in public life. You're apt in a controversy like that to drive a man into a position from which he cannot with dignity withdraw. That was the reason some of our responses in these various hearings may have seemed a little tame because of the fact that we felt that as public servants it wasn't part of our function to make inflammatory speeches or to stir up controversy. At the same time, we tried to adhere strictly to the basic principles which had governed the national parks. It's a tight-rope walking process. [Laughter]

As to Jackson Hole, I think we've pretty well discussed the motivation, the surrounding circumstances and some of the dramatic incidents. It came out very well in the end, although it took a lot of time that could have been spent on possibly more constructive

Drury: things. It was of a piece with half a dozen controversies that occurred during my time in the National Park Service. Most of them, as I've already stated, centered around dam-building projects of the Bureau of Reclamation or the army engineers, dam-building projects.

Grazing

Fry: We have spoken a little bit on grazing from time to time, but we've never had a comprehensive discussion about it. There seems to have been a fairly organized lobby all the time in Congress.

Drury: Yes, the sheepmen and the cattlemen were both very well organized, and whenever there was a proposal for a new national park or monument, particularly in the public lands states of the West, they'd gang up on the congressional committees and try to defeat the whole project or at least whittle it down as much as they could. I think though, that Jackson Hole and the controversy there was more or less typical of our relationship with the grazing interests and the pressures they brought to bear. Of course during World War II there were a number of proposals to open up some of the meadowlands in the national parks to grazing. We were able to fend those off, however, partly because of the remoteness of the parks. We found, for instance, that they wanted to turn cattle into some of the meadows in the lower reaches of Sequoia National Park, but the experts found that although the cattle might take a lot of weight while they fed in the meadows, they would work it all off being driven back to the point at which the cattle would be sold. So that we were able to get the Secretary of the Interior, although he

Drury: was very patriotic about helping to win the war, to refrain from granting any such permits. We did at one time suggest that in Yosemite certain restricted lands might be opened to the grazing of purebred breeding stock, but there again when it came to a showdown it was found that it was uneconomical for them to do it. To my recollection, there was no land in the national park system opened up to grazing during World War II, although of course we still had some areas where there was a holdover from the old days.

Now the reason, and you can understand it, why some of these grazing interests felt aggrieved was that originally a great deal of this land in the national park system was public domain, and there had been a very lax policy or no policy at all for three quarters of a century with respect to grazing on the national domain. There it was, and sometimes the lands had been grazed under permit and sometimes just by suffrance. The grazing act, which was passed in the thirties, establishing a grazing service and systematizing the granting of permits, was the first orderly attempt to deal with the grazing problem. One of the reasons we had so much controversy in Jackson Hole was that part of the land that was taken into the monument and later added to the park was U. S. Forest Service land, which was open to grazing leases. Part of it was in the grazing district, so that we had not only the permittees who derived benefit from grazing on these lands but we also had these two bureaus that in a sense were rivals, or at least represented different points of view. To say the least, they somewhat dragged their feet when it came to cooperating towards setting up the Jackson Hole Monument.

Fry: I was thinking that there were a few senators such as McCarran and Robertson who were just always on hand to try to put a bill through for the grazing interests.

Fry: Was this your impression?

Drury: Yes. Robertson represented Wyoming, of course, and his special interest was the Jackson Hole area. McCarran was from Nevada. Incidentally, my father and mother came from Nevada and knew the McCarrans quite well in the early days, when Senator McCarran was a little boy. I always found Senator McCarran very friendly. I tried to point out to him that we wanted to be reasonable in our dealings with the interests in his state, but he replied, "Maybe you do want to, but Secretary Ickes won't let you be reasonable." [Laughter] Which gave some key to his definition of "reasonable."

Of course McCarran in his capacity in the Senate Public Lands Committee would spend the summertime using up our vacations on hearings in Nevada and Arizona and New Mexico. I remember one several-day hearing that we had at Kanab, which is right on the border between Arizona and Utah. Finally there was some dispute as to whether the hearing was being conducted in a proper manner, and Senator McCarran, who as an Irishman was quite a wit, said, "Well, all I've got to say is that I want to be perfectly fair in this hearing and still give the National Park Service a little the worst of it." [Laughter] Which of course in the cattle country was received with great applause.

Fry: I guess it's John Ise* who tells us that McCarran tried to get through a bill to allow grazing in the parks in 1945, and in 1946 Senator Robertson attempted to provide for wholesale turnover of all federal grazing lands to the states, which then of course would be turned over to the ranchers, and this didn't pass. When bills like this came up did you have any recourse

*Ise, John, National Park Policy, New York, 1961.

Fry: other than counter pressure from your amateur conservation organizations?

Drury: We have recourse in that we were free to testify against such bills, and we also were able to summon our friends, Sierra Club and Izaak Walton League and the National Parks Association and all the rest that we've talked about. We had some very spirited hearings on those bills. Those bills were what in the terms of legislators might be called "cinch bills," bills that are introduced not so much to attain their ends as to embarrass the other side and to try to get them to compromise or temper their efforts. I don't think that either Senator McCarran or Senator Robertson ever expected to open the primary national parks to grazing.

Fry: Did you not think so at the time this bill came up?

Drury: No, I didn't think so. I thought they were for the purpose of embarrassing us and also an attempt to temper the enthusiasm of the park people who, they claimed, were trying to take in too much territory. That of course is one of the $64 questions that is still not answered, as to what percentage of the face of America should be set aside according to the National Park pattern of land management, to preserve its beauty and its interest, keep it intact as it was originally created. I don't suppose there'll ever be a complete answer to that.

Fry: In California, did you have the support of Senator Engle in the grazing question?

Drury: Mostly we did. I'd say that Senator Engle was quite park-minded. There were one or two cases during the war, as I remember, where he represented these people who thought they wanted to graze in the park meadows, but in general Senator Engle was a very good friend of

Drury: the national parks. And Senator William Knowland the same way. Of course there's the old story, you know, of Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin who was a free trader except when it came to cheese. All of these senators and congressmen, in general, where their bailiwick wasn't affected, stood on principle quite well. But when some special interest in their constituency was involved they had to temper theory with what they considered practical politics.

Dams

Bureau of Reclamation

Fry: Going on to dams, I think you have alluded to the predicament that National Park Service often found itself in, when it was competing with Bureau of Reclamation or Army Engineers for future jurisdiction over land.

Drury: It is a paradox of our time, that the one element in the country that's done more harm to natural scenery, particularly our national parks, is the water development agencies, not necessarily by intent but because of the fact that they're so large and what they deal with is so vital that other perhaps equally important government responsibilities are just brushed aside. That was the constant problem we had: in fact I didn't endear myself to the administration when I made a statement to a Sierra Club meeting out here that whereas in the old days the private interests -- lumbering and mining and grazing and other economic uses of government lands -- were the great enemy of park preservation, currently the arch enemy was the government itself through some of its developmental projects, such as highways and water

Drury: development. One of the things that I felt the lack of, and I felt it both in the state and the federal government, was the presence anywhere of any arbitrating agency that could evaluate the relative importance of different government functions, such as the park function as opposed to the highway function and that sort of thing. That's particularly true today in California.

Fry: How do you account for the power behind the Bureau of Reclamation?

Drury: Well, there were two or three reasons for that. One was the tremendous size and the persuasive effect of the large appropriations that the Bureau of Reclamation could spend in a community if it put its projects through.

I think another was the fact that the Bureau of Reclamation, much like the U. S. Forest Service, was not as well centralized as some of the smaller bureaus such as the National Park Service. The local interests bore down more heavily on the Bureau of Reclamation and influenced their planning and their programs I think, probably much more than was true of National Park projects. On one or two of the dams, for instance, the Glacier View Dam, Mike Strauss, who was then Commissioner of Reclamation, would never admit it, but I'm as sure as I am of my own name that he didn't know any more about the plans for the Glacier View Dam than I did until the project came to him full-blown from his engineers out in the West. And that was true I think of a good many other projects.

Fry: In the case of Glacier View, was that to be a power dam?

Drury: It was for flood control and power, if I remember rightly.

Fry: I was wondering if some of these local interests would be private power companies. Would they have stood to gain by this?

Drury: Yes indeed, in many cases they would have. It's a very complex situation and I've oversimplified it of course, but as I say there were those cases where the pork barrel aspects, as you've called them in your memorandum to me, were definitely to the fore. It was a task of no mean difficulty to divert them. We were successful, as you know, in one or two cases, and in other cases -- they're still wrestling with the problem of the Rainbow Bridge National Monument, as you know, and its inundation. While everybody seemed to agree that they should put up protective works to prevent Rainbow Bridge being flooded, the Congress conveniently, or inconveniently, refrained from making the necessary appropriation, but nevertheless they're going through with the dam.

Fry: I'd like to ask one more question about the local situation when dams were put forward as an idea in a local community. I gather that in some instances there wasn't necessarily any communication especially about these plans to Washington, and that in some cases the national parks really didn't know about it until it was almost a fait accompli.

Drury: That's true, that's true, and as Ise* brings out, we finally got Secretary Chapman to issue an order that even for exploration purposes the Bureau of Reclamation was not to send planning parties into the national parks or monuments. That came pretty late.

Fry: Bernard De Voto wrote a comment that the National Park Service was ignorant of the withdrawal that had been made to Bureau of Reclamation concerning the Dinosaur Dam in 1943. You suddenly found yourselves without that land --

Drury: That's right. We read about it in a Salt Lake newspaper. But that's one of those that I believed that Michael Strauss, who was then the commissioner, himself didn't know about until the thing was sprung on us. He might

*Ise, John, National Park Policy, New York, 1961.

Drury: have known about the withdrawal but he surely didn't know about the full blown plan.

Fry: Wouldn't Ickes have known about it?

Drury: Well, in Ickes' time, as I remember, we fended them off. Of course, there was an equivocal situation there, in that the area of the extension of the Dinosaur National Monument was subject to some kind of a stipulation. I'm not clear in my memory as to what it was; I think that a certain dam site, the Browns Park Reservoir Site, was not to be upset by the expansion of the monument. Then the great and complex situation that arose was that the Browns Park Reservoir Site was abandoned by Reclamation, but they then tried to develop new sites, and that was what we objected to. What Ise says about that is true, including the fact that Secretary Chapman later on reversed himself -- that was after I left Washington -- and was just as emphatic (he was never very emphatic on anything) against the dam as he had previously been in its favor.

Fry: What really was it that made him come out in favor of the dam in the first place?

Drury: I don't know, but I would assume that the papers were prepared for his signature by the Bureau of Reclamation and some of his friends in the Congress pressed upon him to sign them and that's about how much thought was given to it.

Fry: You gave a few eloquent statements in the hearing on April 3, 1950, held in Washington, D.C. under the title, "Shall Dams Be Built in Dinosaur National Monument?" It was printed April 7, 1950.

Drury: That was the hearing which I'm afraid was mostly window-dressing.

Fry: Could you give us an idea of what the National Park Service could do, if anything, with public sentiment

Fry: in these local situations? For instance, the superintendents in your parks might be able to do something, but as a rule I suppose the local public seems to think that any dams are a good thing.

Drury: Building the dams is usually profitable for the local merchants and business enterprises, and in some cases they're good for agriculture and the water users. There was no pat formula, and of course each situation differed from the others. But I would say that in general there was local support on the principle of not invading the major national parks with dams. Such a thing as the building of Hetch Hetchy Dam of course wouldn't have been thought of after Yosemite National Park was established.

In one or two cases there are artificial lakes that were present before the park areas were established. A lot of marginal decisions had to be made; there were some cases where I personally was disinclined to include areas in the national park system because artificial works of that sort were in prospect. You have to weigh the compelling reasons other than that which might tip the balance in deciding it. I think it was some administrator who said that anybody can decide the issues where you have a sixty to forty percentage in favor of them; it's the fifty-fifty or less situations that are difficult to deal with, where you can't decide on any tangible evidence. You've got to consider the nuances of the situation and try to foresee what the consequences will be.

Fry: And the most subtle nuances are the deciding factors.

Drury: They are. That's what our good friends in the State Department are up against today.

Fry: Did this problem of field-to-headquarters communication

Fry: subside any when the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Engineers agreed that before they actually started planning and digging in a place they would check with the particular land agency involved?

Drury: Oh, yes; that helped tremendously, and of course that agreement was initiated by the National Park Service. That's a very complex subject, but as you know the federal power act now contains a prohibition against water and power development projects in national parks. Yet it's always possible for the Congress to modify that, and in some cases they have done so.

In that connection one of the things that we had considerable internal turmoil about was the question of the administration of the recreational activities on a great many of the artificial lakes that have been created by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Engineers. I probably took a narrow view, but I always felt that to undertake the management of these areas just because they provided recreation might lead to the diffusing of the energies of the National Park Service and somewhat the debasement of their standards. I believe that has to some degree taken place. How far that's inevitable nobody knows.

At the height of that kind of controversy my good friend Mike Strauss, who was then the public relations man of the Department of Reclamation, and I had quite a passage at arms in which I tried to get Secretary Ickes to compel the Bureau of Reclamation to manage their own recreation on these lakes that we felt were not of national park standards because of their artificiality. There ensued the celebrated "black magic-ivory tower" correspondence* in which I contended

*See Appendix.

Drury: that at Shasta Lake and Friant Dam, Millerton Lake in Fresno County, and several others, the Bureau of Reclamation should themselves organize, with such help as the National Park Service could give them, their own recreational departments to regulate boating and camping and fishing and swimming and all the rest. The theory in my mind was that these were not of such superlative character as to justify the National Park Service expending its funds and energy upon them. Anyhow, I tried to make the point that there was no "black magic" in the administration of recreation, that it was a managerial task that people who were experienced and trained could perform, and that the primary and more delicate task of the National Park Service was to organize to preserve the outstanding natural qualities, the scenic beauty, the wildlife, the geological significance and all natural phenomena in areas like Yosemite and Grand Teton and Yellowstone, leaving the management of recreation on any type of government area to the agency that had the primary responsibility for it. In other words, I always felt that recreation was a by-product of each of their functions, whether it be a national park or national forest or reclamation development.

But Mike Strauss issued a memorandum to Secretary Ickes also, urging that the National Park Service come down from its "ivory tower" and that we be compelled to undertake these responsibilities. Mr. Ickes on February 9, 1945, concurred in Mr. Strauss's recommendation and turned mine down, so that we took over, for a while at least, the management of Shasta Lake. Congress later on transferred it to the Forest Service, which was all right with us, and Lake Millerton was administered by the National Park Service, but now has been conveyed to the state of California as far as jurisdiction over recreation is concerned. I don't believe that

Drury: Secretary Ickes was one hundred per cent right; generally, as far as the policy viewpoint was concerned, he was what some of us considered sound, which was another way of saying that he agreed with us.

Archaeological Preservation

Fry: You managed to arrange some archaeological surveys on some of the sites that were to be flooded. Could you explain how you managed to get that?

Drury: Yes. That was something that we were able to get into our appropriations. We had the help of some very eminent men in the field of archaeology and of history, and then we had in the National Park Service a very fine section of history, of which Ronald F. Lee was then the chief. Herbert Kahler is now the section head. Both of them were working on that, and we had a number of able archaeologists on our staff as well as several advisers such as Dr. Joe Brew of Harvard University. Of course, Dr. Ralph W. Chaney, whom I've just left this noon, was a member of our advisory board and very close to people in that field. He's a paleontologist and geologist by profession -- primarily a paleobotanist, an authority on fossil plants.*

Fry: In something like this that you were instituting, did the advisory board really play a highly functioning part?

Drury: Yes, they had a very important part, especially in helping us to get the appropriations. I remember Dr. Brew appeared at several of the appropriations hearings. Of course the amounts we got, twenty, fifty thousand

*Cf. Chaney, Ralph: Paleobotanist, Conservationist, interview conducted by Edna Tartaul Daniel for the Regional Oral History Office, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, 1960.

Drury: dollars per year, were inconsequential compared to the hundreds of millions that were spent on reclamation projects, but we had to fight for those items just about as hard as you'd fight for $100 million appropriation.

Fry: They didn't take this out of Reclamation, either, did they? This was a separate appropriation for your budget?

Drury: I wouldn't be sure, but that in some of the projects, I think maybe in some of the Army Engineers' projects, they did allocate funds from the appropriations for the dams to cover this work. But in general, for the supervision of the work in our own organization we had to get our national park appropriations. But it was a fine far-sighted thing to do and as I say it took a lot of effort to get accomplished.

Fry: Did anybody in Bureau of Reclamation help in putting this through? Did you have any enthusiastic support?

Drury: Oh, not aggressively, but they were not unwilling. Of course, the Reclamation and the Army Engineers were in the same boat so far as the destructive effect of these public works was concerned. I recollect that we had archaeological projects in both kinds of dam sites. A great deal of our archaeological work was done by contract with universities in the states where the areas were located.

Fry: Did you use Smithsonian for this?

Drury: Yes. The Smithsonian was quite active in it. Alexander Whitmore, who was first assistant and then director of the Smithsonian, was a very close friend of mine and a strong supporter of the National Park Service; he knew a great deal about the national parks from the beginning. He and one of our University of California alumni, Matt Sterling, quite an eminent archaeologist, John Graff, and Frank Setzler -- all of these men in the Smithsonian were extremely helpful in this program of

Drury: salvaging archaeological materials before they were inundated.

Fry: I wanted to ask you what tangible results you got out of this. Were you able to contribute to museums all across the country?

Drury: Quite a bit, yes. The work I think was generally recognized as being well worth while.

SECRETARIES KRUG AND CHAPMAN

The Rise of the Assistant Secretaries

Fry: What about Secretary Krug? Were there many things that had to die on his desk during his period in office?

Drury: I wouldn't say that, but I would say that there were a great many matters that took an interminable time to carry through. Of course that's always true in government, but it was particularly true then. Secretary Ickes was a very self-reliant type, and while he operated soundly so far as line of authority is concerned, he wasn't much inclined to delegate to assistants. When Julius Krug succeeded Ickes he immediately set up an echelon of assistants through whom the services had to bore their way to get anything determined by the Secretary. The Ickes system, from a bureau head's standpoint, was far superior to that of the Krug administration. It got so that every transaction was processed two or three times and finally in disgust I said to one of Krug's assistant secretaries, "Well, I wish that you fellows would let us make the mistakes instead of making them up here. It would save everybody a lot of time."

It was the beginning of the kitchen cabinet idea that had been early in the Roosevelt Administration but hadn't found its way into the departments so much. These bright young men and good-looking young women, who were trained in various institutions of higher learning with no practical touch of reality but with lots of ideas, and some very fine ideas, were out to remake the world. On the Krug administration one of the

Drury: difficulties, particularly with assistant secretaries, was that they weren't content to coordinate affairs but wanted to originate policies and have the veto power on even minor transactions. In my humble opinion they rode a lot of hobbies that were not entirely realistic.

Fry: They were not just staff assistants then; they did have authority over the services?

Drury: Oh, yes. They had delegated to them from the Secretary his authority over the bureaus.

Drury's Resignation and Secretary Chapman

Fry: Would you say that what John Ise* relates about you and Secretary Chapman and your resignation is essentially correct?

Drury: I think I'd better read these pages again in Ise's book before commenting on them. I've read them once; I think the statement there about my relationships with Secretary Chapman is substantially accurate, although as with everything written about government, it is oversimplified. There were a lot of factors that entered into the fact that I didn't get along as well with Mr. Chapman as I did with most people.

I'm not inclined to comment very much on it, because while in some ways it was a matter of regret for me to leave Washington, the associations with the personnel of the Service and the important unfinished work and all, so far as many aspects of government work in that environment were concerned it was a deliverance that I had not sought. I can't find myself with any feeling of rancor toward Chapman or anybody else.

*Ise, John, National Park Policy, New York, 1961.

Drury: Secretary Chapman, who doubtless meant well, was utterly impotent in the hands of his subordinates. He was very much in the position of the mahout who rides the elephant and thinks he's guiding it but really is being carried along. That wasn't true of men like Ickes, but it surely was true of Chapman as Secretary of the Interior. The great Bureau of Reclamation was the -- well, it was like the state of Prussia in the German empire, where everything was weighted in its favor. That's about the essence of the situation.

Fry: This comes from the Congressional Record, the statement of Congressman LeRoy Johnson on your resignation.*

Drury: A very flattering statement. I was grateful to Congressman LeRoy Johnson for placing it in the Congressional Record. I suspect that my classmate Horace M. Albright had something to do with that. We'd all three been in the law school at the University of California together. In reading it, that has to be borne in mind.

Fry: Congressman Johnson quotes a tribute from Waldo G. Leland on page 7 of his speech.

Drury: Dr. Leland was for a good many years chairman of our National Parks Advisory Committee. He was appointed on the Committee by Secretary Wilbur in 1932 and served for many years as chairman of the board. Any tribute from him was an honor indeed.

Fry: I wanted you to comment on the accuracy and so forth of these accounts that I've mentioned.

*Johnson, LeRoy: "Newton B. Drury a Great Conservationist," Congressional Record, Friday, July 13, 1951. See Appendix.

Drury: I would hesitate to comment very much on their accuracy because they are unquestionably unduly flattering to yours truly; but the details of events are all right, the appraisals of accomplishment and all are debatable. Of course, my experience in that kind of situation is that when you're in any public capacity you are often praised for things that you didn't really accomplish and you're blamed for atrocities that you didn't really perpetrate, so it all balances up pretty well.

Fry: The praise and the blame that you get in these is more or less accurate?

Drury: Yes, I think so.

Fry: Prior to this had you given any thought to resigning?

Drury: Oh, of course I always wanted to get back to California. In fact, I didn't want to leave California. But heading the national parks really was a very rewarding job and I think a rich experience and I enjoyed it, although there were some distressing and frustrating aspects of it.

Fry: What about the comments in here that just a few months before you resigned you considered a "high administrative job in a great university?" According to the Washington Evening Star, "Mr. Chapman explained that last June" -- that's the June previous to your resignation -- you "came to him to say [you] had a very good offer of a job and were thinking of resigning." At that time he urged you to stay on.

Drury: I guess that's substantially true. It was a state position, it wasn't in a university. I was also thinking of the statement Dr. Leland made, which was true, that before I went East I had to decide among a post at the University and a job with the Carnegie Institution of Washington, which would have been much more peaceful than the one that I elected to take.

Fry: Why did you choose National Park Service?

Drury: Oh, well, of course it was in a very important cause and I had known Stephen Mather and I had known Horace Albright. I'd been offered the position seven or eight years before in 1933, and at that time I didn't feel my work here was at the point where I wanted to leave it, and furthermore I didn't feel I could afford it. I found later that I couldn't afford it at a later time either, but my wife and I thought we'd try it for a while. I really went there for only two or three years, and I stayed ten and a half, which is pretty good for a Republican in Democratic territory. [Laughter]

Fry: Are you ready to go on to state parks in the 1940's?

Drury: I think so.

In the national parks, simply for the record, let me say that I sometimes have asked myself whether, if I had it to do over again, I would have taken out those ten and a half years in banishment from California. But as I look back on it I think it was a very rich experience, and the associations with the persons in the National Park Service were surely tremendously worth while. In fact, they compensated for some of the other associations with some elected officials and pressure groups, and the people who were out for a fast buck.

AUBREY DRURY IN THE 1940's

Fry: While you were running the national parks in Washington, Aubrey was in California with the Save-the-Redwoods League, wasn't he?

Drury: Yes. Aubrey Drury and I had worked together since the beginning of the Drury Company on the affairs of various organizations, principal among which was the Save-the-Redwoods League. Aubrey had always been interested in California; in fact he was then in the process of writing his tourist guide which was later published by Harper's: California, An Intimate Guide [1935]. So when I decided to take a fling at Washington for a while he naturally gravitated into the administrative position in the Save-the-Redwoods League.

It's like a lot of other things; I went there expecting to stay maybe a year or two and I didn't get back into the Redwoods League for twenty years. During those twenty years Aubrey did some very remarkable things, particularly in the way of money-raising and getting widespread publicity for the save-the-redwoods movement and building up the membership. I had never expected to go back into anything but just a casual and consulting relationship to it but suddenly he passed away in '59 and the directors asked me to go back into it. But that's a later story of course.

Fry: The fact remains that he was very happy to go ahead and fill your shoes while you went to Washington.

Drury: Yes. It was just as familiar to him as it was to me. He had a phenomenal memory and that was a great help to him in the matter of personal relationships.

Fry: I believe that while your brother was heading the Save-the-Redwoods League, there was a large state appropriation for acquisition.

Drury: Yes, in 1945. There was an appropriation of $15,000,000; however, two-thirds was for beaches and one-third for inland parks. Unfortunately, I think, this act carried language requiring that county master plans of shoreline development must be completed and approved by the Park Commission before the money could be expended. I say 'unfortunately' because the state already had its plan based on long experience and observation, and to some degree that proviso slowed things up, and it also introduced what I consider the erroneous principle of subjecting state authority to veto by local authorities. The counties, after all, are only segments of the state. They are not distinct government entities. They are set up to enable the state to administer county affairs in orderly fashion, and to give the county supervisors what amounted to a veto power was very much a deterrent to carrying out a sound, logical program.

Fry: Was this in response to pressure from the counties against too much "land grabbing?"

Drury: I wasn't here when it went through the Legislature, but my guess is that they got the best act they could, and that the county master plan provision was put in during the process of legislation. That happens to the best of legislation.

OTHER NATIONAL PARK WRITING

John Ise's National Park Policy

Fry: Have you had time to read John Ise's new book?*

Drury: I thought his book was a fine contribution to the cause of national parks. Some of my friends like Herb Evison have been a bit critical of it, but I couldn't very well be because [laughter] for some reason he speaks rather favorably of my administration in the national parks.

Perhaps my only critical thought about the book was that it was derived from secondary and even tertiary evidence in some cases. It would be very difficult I suppose for anyone to gain firsthand knowledge of the national parks without having been a part of the staff. That's the great advantage that Herbert Evison will have when he writes his voluminous history. On the other hand, someone from the outside can perhaps get a better perspective.

Of course, partly because I initiated the arrangement, it seemed to me that Freeman Tilden, who wrote in the late forties, The National Parks, What They Mean to You and Me (Knopf), was in about as good a position as anyone to interpret the parks, because he had been a consultant on our staff and had travelled widely through the parks. He was well versed in the geography of America and its history. He is a very able gentleman -- in fact, I think that Freeman Tilden probably is one of the leading essayists in the United States.

*Ise, John: Our National Park Policy, A Critical History, Knopf, 1961.

Drury: He gets the background and philosophy I think more profoundly than Ise does. Ise is more the detailed historian.

Another thing about Tilden is his delightful sense of humor. If you've read the section he wrote about Carlsbad Caverns and some of the other caves and his sense of claustrophobia -- he dealt with that very deftly. In general, all of his commentaries were leavened with a certain amount of humor.

Fry: I don't believe he is quite as minutely analytical as Ise is.

Drury: No. He was trying to tell what the message, the philosophy if you will, of the national parks was, and I think he ended up as any of us would with the conclusion that they were what they were to the person who gained the experiences in them.

Fry: Do you think that Ise missed the boat in any important place because of his lack of time in tracing down primary sources?

Drury: No, I think that he unquestionably was accurate according to the letter of the annual reports and the Congressional hearings and the other documents he had access to.

Fry: I mean according to what actually happened as you knew it.

Drury: There were just one or two things that I wrote him about in April of 1961 after reading the book. He spoke, I think, with considerable accuracy about several of the compromises that had to be made in my time, notably at the Everglades and at Jackson Hole National Monument. But some of the nuances of the situations, of course, he couldn't know because he wasn't in the thick of the battle. I noticed on page 509, he had something about the Everglades. Oh, yes, he spoke of the Everglades National Park and the fact that we condoned oil drilling. That happened during my administration. The state had certain lands where, because of an oil flurry nearby,

Drury: they weren't willing to relinquish the oil and gas rights, so that in order to establish the Everglades National Park we had to accept the land subject to those rights, but for only ten years. Those ten years have now expired, so that the Federal Government now has a hundred per cent possession of the state lands that were conveyed to it. The reservation of oil and gas has lapsed. However, we had to agree also that if, in the future (and I think this is all right myself, I was a party to making the agreement) there is extraction by the Federal Government of oil and gas on those lands, directly or under leases, the royalties will go to the state of Florida. If the park is violated from now on, it will be the Federal Government that does it. The question of who gets the money from the oil and gas is a relatively unimportant question. Of course, it's no more susceptible to oil-drilling than any other national park; it would require probably an act of Congress, and be done by administrative act, so that the issue could be fairly debated by the public and the question decided as to whether the natural values in the Everglades were too great to allow the extraction of oil and gas. That I think is an important point that Ise didn't follow through -- that while it was too bad to have to make that concession, it was a calculated risk that we thought was necessary to success in establishing the Everglades National Park. The reservation has now run out, the ten years having expired. That's on page 509-510.

One thing that I wrote Dr. Ise about that I felt gave a mistaken impression was in the footnote on pages 484 and 485. Although he didn't attribute it to the period when I was in Washington, he spoke of the criticism by Secretary Ickes of the practice that had been followed in acquiring national park lands whereby the government

Drury: appraisers would put a value on the property, and the government, out of an appropriation that required matching, would pay them one-half of that appraised value. I never would be a party to that particular process because I think it's fraught with danger. You mean the appraisal was double the value of the land -- No, I don't say that at all, but there's always the danger of that. Most of the purchases were made in Rocky Mountain National Park. I think the appraisals were sound and I think the owners and the government acted in good faith, but there's the very great danger of inflating the values because of over-eagerness to get the land. Of course, appraising is not an exact science in any event. I've had a lot of experience with that and I've known appraisals to be nine hundred per cent apart in cases of lands that were perhaps almost worthless and for which there was no market, as in the desert. I remember one case in the Anza Desert in the early days when we were acquiring half a million acres, and one appraiser put a value of one dollar per acre on the land and the other one put a value of ten dollars per acre on the land,and when I protested to the second appraiser he said, "Well, what difference does it make? Ten dollars is a nominal value in any event." To which I replied, "It is if you're buying one acre, but it isn't if you're buying 250,000 acres." We did get a lot of the land, as you know, in the Anza desert for less than one dollar an acre.

Fry: What do you think of Ise's portrayal of the Dinosaur Dam controversy? This is on page 478.

Drury: Of course, I wish that Dr. Ise might have had access to the official files, because some of us thought at the time that we were casting pearls in a certain sense; in some of our memoranda, the intimate memoranda between

Drury: the regional directors and the heads of the different divisions of the Service, and in particular between the Director's office and the Secretary's office. Those memoranda got to the heart of many a controversy and dealt with what for the lack of a better word I refer to as the nuances of the situation, the political overtones and that kind of thing.

Fry: I should mention for the record, that he wrote me that he regretted very much that he couldn't get out here and talk to you before he had to set down anything about your administration.

Drury: That was very kind of him, but I had no objections to that section. In the main it was I think fair; some of the remarks perhaps a little overcomplimentary.

Fry: He has a very high regard for you; he wrote me that he rates you up with Mather, that probably no one else has protected the parks with the zeal that you did.

Drury: Well, that's very high praise and gratifying, but I take that with a grain of salt. All of Mather's successors, of course, were men who knew him well and who derived their inspiration from him.

Ise also gives a very fair account of the unfortunate incident at the time when I left the National Park Service and the administration of Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman. But on page 517, there is a very minor matter. Just as long as we're meticulous about dates -- he indicated that I had retired January 19, 1951. As a matter of fact, I retired April 1, 1951. I had enough time to write my philippic and do a few other things, get ready to come back to California, which I never should have left. On the whole, I think it's a well written book and it gives a very accurate

Drury: account of the genesis of the National Park Service and its policies.

Fry: Do you think he has any personal biases that show through?

Drury: Well, I wouldn't be critical of those because his bias is very much like mine. It's favorable to the preservation of the natural scene unimpaired and the limitation of human use, to the degree that it's necessary, to maintain natural values. He has a very interesting chapter on protection of wilderness, and on the impact of mass recreation on natural areas, which were some of the things that I put my time on when I could get away from Congressional hearings and investigations and that kind of thing.

Herbert Evison is going to be here, and I think it would be very appropriate, if you want to, to try and get him over for an hour's interview. He's a very remarkable person; he was one of my colleagues with whom I worked very closely, our information officer.* In fact, during my time back there, I was invited by the University of Michigan to make a series of talks, similar to those that Horace Albright is giving here, and also a number of seminars, and I asked Herb Evison to go with me. It made a very interesting two weeks. We met not only with the University of Michigan, but also with Michigan State -- they're close to each other.

*Herbert Evison & Newton Drury: National Park Service & Civilian Conservation Corps, interview conducted by Amelia R. Fry for the Regional Oral History Office, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, 1963.

Herbert Evison's Manuscript in Preparation

Fry: How do you think Mr. Evison's book will fit in with histories already available?

Drury: I think Herb Evison's book will give a much more comprehensive view of the mechanics of operation, because Evison had a broad experience with almost every phase of park work. For one thing, he was a former newspaperman and he had the instinct for gathering detail and correlating it. And he was imbued with the same philosophy as Stephen Mather.* Besides Mather's vision, which was tremendous, his great trait that meant so much to the success of the national park system was his persistence and his ability to follow through. He was like my classmate, Horace M. Albright; he liked people and consequently he got a lot more done by more people than the average person would.

Fry: He and Albright must have made quite a pair.

Albright-Drury Interview

Drury: I read rather carefully those two interviews we had in company with Albright** and I appended a note that it seemed to me it was rather full of persiflage, but it might give someone sometime a little conception of what you might call the nuances of park administration, the surrounding circumstances that sometimes modify the ideal.

*See Herbert Evison's correspondence, appendix.

**Horace M. Albright & Newton Drury: Conservation 1900 to 1960, interview conducted by Amelia R. Fry for the Regional Oral History Office, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, 1962.

Ery: I think so, and the fact that you two, as ex-directors of National Park Service are comparing notes might help to make things fall into place for a scholar who's been dealing with rather sterile material.

Drury: Well, I'm afraid that that transcript at least will bear out the fact that government administrators are sometimes human. I must say that I disagree with some of the rather materialistic doctrine that Horace was expounding, but neither did he go along with some of my so-called idealism. But the country owes a great deal more to Horace Albright than most people realize. Mather was the inspirer, you might say; Albright was the organization man right from the beginning who worked with Mather, and it was he who really erected the framework of the organization, without which inspiration would have vanished into thin air. Horace was primarily, you might say, the businessman of the team and a very wonderful detail man, and Stephen Mather was the inspirer, the prophet. Yet Horace also had an important part in formulating national park philosophy.

PART IV

ADDENDUM

June 3, 1963

THE 1960'S: THE YEARS OF (UN)RETIREMENT

THE 1960's:THE YEARS OF (UN) RETIREMENT
(Recorded June 6, 1963)

First World Conference on National Parks

Fry: Mr. Drury, would you like to tell us something about the First World Congress on National Parks that took place in Seattle last year? [1962]

Drury: In the few minutes that I have I'm afraid I can't do justice to it because it covered many nations and many topics. I might say that it was quite an interesting and inspiring meeting. It was held primarily under the auspices of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, whose headquarters I had the opportunity to visit shortly after the Seattle session near Lausanne in Switzerland.

Fry: This was co-sponsored by UNESCO and FAO?*

Drury: Yes, under their general sponsorship, and the National Park Service, and the spadework was done rather largely by the Conservation Associates, Inc., of which George Collins is the president and Mrs. Doris N. Leonard is the secretary. Mr. Collins was secretary-general of the conference and organized it admirably. Mrs. Leonard as his assistant did a great deal of the detail work which was most extensive.

I had the honor of presiding at one session, the session on Tuesday, July 3rd, 1962. The general topic was that of national parks and equivalent reserves, particularly with respect to their scientific, economic and cultural values.

Fry: Good, I wanted to ask you about that. Please go ahead and explain.

*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and Food and Agricultural Organization.

Drury: Well my outstanding experience there, aside from the interest of the diversified panelists, was that for the first time in my public speaking career I found it necessary to wear my glasses when reading my notes. [Chuckles] The auditorium was dark and there were so many foreign names that required very close scrutiny before they were pronounced that I finally succumbed and put my glasses on.

Fry: I'd like to insert here that in addition to the section you were leading, Section Two, there were four other sections. One was"Purposes, Principles and Policies of National Parks;" another was "Optimum Use of National Parks;" another one was "Administration of National Parks;" and the final one was "International Coordination of Parks." So we can see which slice of the pie you had, then, in discussing the scientific, economic, and cultural values. The article in American Forests* brought out that the main concern became economic values. Did you think this was true?

Drury: That unquestionably was true, and the interesting part of it was that the representatives from these many countries, all of whom were just as idealistic as we tried to be, also shared our frustration because of the constant inroads of commercial pressures on natural areas. The note that ran through the conference was one of hopefulness that something could be done to hold some of the face of nature free from the impact of modern economic activity, and if there was one theme more than any other that was dominant, it was the question of the management of wildlife. It seemed to me that on

*Richard H. Pough, "The First World Congress on National Parks," American Forests. August 1962, pp.36-40.

Drury: that phase, particularly with respect to the representatives from Africa, there was quite a pronounced difference of point of view. The concept of wild animals as food supply, which is related to the population explosion and the fact that a large percentage of the people of the world are undernourished, led to some rather interesting and heated debate as to the extent to which wild animals could or should be protected.

It's the same problem that has always come up, but it hasn't been an issue in this country as yet because of our abundant resources. I can remember many years ago the Inter-American Conference on National Parks and Reservations at which I spoke in Denver, Colorado, in the late forties. One of the representatives from Peru, I think it was, asked what you would do if you had to choose between preserving an area's superlative scenery and natural resources intact and seeing people in the surrounding country starving to death for lack of consumption of those resources. All I could say was that I approached the answer to that question with great humility because I was fortunate to be in a country where we still weren't faced with that problem and had a great deal of wild land which for many generations at least we hoped we could preserve, and we hoped we would never have to face that alternative.

Fry: Did they mention any trend toward developing domesticated animal production in these countries?

Drury: This was just a sort of a side issue that emerged every now and then. No, there was not much talk about the culture of domestic animals, and that wasn't the primary theme, of course.

One of the pleasures of this conference was that a great many of my old colleagues in the National Park Service were there -- for instance, Horace Albright,

Drury: Lawrence C. Merriam, and Dr. George Ruhle, who was particularly effective, I thought. He was for many years a naturalist in the national parks, and now represents the Service in international affairs. And Victor Cahalane, who was our head man on wildlife, and of course Director Conrad Wirth of the National Park Service. The Sierra Club bulletin had a good summary of the session at which I presided.

Fry: I was wondering if you had anything to tell us about what went on in the halls and hotel rooms outside the regular conference sessions in Seattle?

Drury: Well, I think, as is always true in the case of conventions, those sessions were more valuable than the formal sessions.

One thing that struck me about everybody at that conference was the faithfulness with which they attended the general sessions. Apparently all of those representatives, and they were highly trained and highly literate individuals, many of them scientists, were there for the purpose of trying to get some basic concepts. I thought that the representatives of the National Park Service did themselves proud in more or less leading the discussion; particularly I think Dr. Ruhle, who is now on the staff of the National Park Service in charge of international affairs, made several very telling statements. Mr. Wirth made a fine opening statement. Probably the dominating figure was Dr. Jean Baer, a very eminent scientist in Switzerland; he's so eminent and his subject is so abstruse that even the secretary of the International Union couldn't define exactly what it was he was an expert upon. He has to do with entymology, and is among the very select few in scientific circles in the world who is very well known. He is a splendid man and most cordial. One of the things we arranged was to set up

Drury: an exhibit on the California redwoods in the headquarters of the International Union, and also to send a representative from the League to their next conference. It's to be in Africa somewhere.

Fry: Was there any serious discussion of foreign aid for parks in the less affluent nations?

Drury: Yes, there was quite a little discussion and Carl Gustafson, who's on the staff of the Rockefeller group, and Horace Albright had several discussions regarding projects in Africa and elsewhere, in which the Rockefellers were interested. I think that's one reason many of these representatives were there and were so faithful in their attendance; they represented their governments, and I believe they were thinking in terms of the possibility of aid to some of their conservation projects -- some of which aid has materialized.

Fry: I guess a lot of this happened outside the conference rooms, too.

Drury: Yes.

Trip Abroad

Drury: One of the interesting offshoots of this international session was that following it the directors of the Save-the-Redwoods League, who had been given a special fund for the purpose, asked me to go abroad for a few weeks and compare notes with some of the leading conservationists in countries like England, Switzerland, Germany, France, and, just in passing, Spain. That was an extremely interesting experience for me, and for a fellow who isn't particularly seeking any more education I got a great deal. [Laughter] Having met so many of these people at the Seattle conference I found it quite an effective entrée.

Drury: The main impression I gained in these various countries from conferring with these conservation leaders, like the head of the National Trust and Nature Conservancy of England, and of course Dr. Jean G. Baer, who is the president of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature in Switzerland, was that from the standpoint of preservation of the natural scene those countries were in a way ahead of us, because, paradoxically enough, in economic development they are somewhat behind. In the north of England I visited a very interesting station of the Nature Conservancy, in Westmorland County, a place called Grange-over-Sands -- that's a good British name, isn't it? It was on the coast, very picturesque country, utterly unspoiled -- no ugly intrusions into the landscape. Most of the structures and the little villages were built of native stone, and at this station, which is primarily a scientific research station but is supported by the government, they were conducting experiments in the regeneration of the ancient oak and other forests that at one time flourished in that country. Grange-over-Sands is called a wilderness area, but there's no such thing as virgin territory, of course, in any of these European countries. They've been beaten over for centuries. But some of them have reverted to natural type, and that was true of this area in Westmorland.

While I was there I got quite a little insight into their point of view. The head of the planning organization of that agency, Nature Conservancy, took a very definite position as to the effectiveness of their zoning regulations. All of that country, the Lake District, is called the Lake District National Park, but it's quite

Drury: different from our national parks in that the government owns only a very small segment of it. It owns this station at Grange-over-Sands but most of the land is privately owned, subject to very strict zoning, which accomplishes almost the same purpose as our restrictive laws. Apparently they have much more persuasive effect and also legal effect on people, as to what they can and can't do in modifying the native landscape. I have a great body of material that I hope to summarize sometime dealing particularly with that part of England just south of the Scottish border. I took about four hundred Kodachrome pictures on this trip, of which about three hundred were pretty good. I took quite a few of the Lake Country. These are views of Lake Windemere -- all that country has been developed extensively and is not in the same category at all with our wild national parks like Yosemite and Yellowstone and so forth.

Fry: If there is no virgin territory left, what forms the natural character of the preserves?

Drury: Of course the natural regrowth was in many ways scenically satisfying, and it affords scientific research too.

One of the high spots was a visit to Freudenstadt and that section of the Black Forest of Germany; I spent considerable time with Herr Kurtz, the Oberforstrat, who spoke just about as much English as I spoke German. [Laughter] I had studied German extensively fifty years before, and about the time I left Germany it began to come back. But we got along pretty well. Of course, their forests are all utilized on a sustained-yield basis; there isn't any virgin forest to speak of. He took me to two areas that were supposed to be virgin territory. One of them was the Grosse Tanne near Freudenstadt, which was Abies pectinata -- a giant fir. Some of their trees were eight and ten feet in diameter. However,

Drury: they had been marked to be harvested as overripe. Those trees were to some extent comparable to our redwoods.

The other area in Germany that interested me a great deal was what they called a national park, the Wildsee area. One of the grotesque aspects of this trip into the wilderness was the fact that as we rounded a corner here were the remains of some former picnic -- tin cans and so on. [Laughter] So I said jokingly to this Oberforstrat, "Ach, ein National Park." The first familar sight.

Then when we got all through and were saying our good-byes, the only thing I could think of in German to say about the whole business was to wave my hand and I said, "Alles sehr regelmässig." All very tidy and orderly.

Fry: Do they manage to keep theirs more orderly than we do?

Drury: Oh yes; European countries are much tidier than we are. They work harder at it. The Germans use every twig -- even the small branches of the trees you could see bundled up and stacked along the road. A tremendous orderliness.

Fry: That would chill the marrow of our conservationists, who want dead and down timber to remain undisturbed for compost. Did you see any Sequoias?

Drury: Yes. One of the things that I found quite interesting, and which became quite a habit with me, was the observation of Sequoias of both California species which have been planted in foreign countries, particularly in Switzerland the Sequoia gigantea; practically everywhere you went you saw some specimens, many of which must have been planted almost a century ago, shortly after the species was discovered. For instance, I have a picture of one at Geneva, south end of the lake, which must be pretty close to ten feet in diameter.

Drury: Apparently the Sequoia gigantea thrives everywhere in Europe; I found them in England, Italy -- I have a picture of a Sequoia gigantea on the grounds at Fontainebleau, and on the Janiculum Hill overlooking Rome. I took a picture of the Sequoia sempervirens. The curator of the botanical garden at Geneva, Mr. Weibel, took me out -- in the rain, of course -- and you can see [in the picture] that this Sequoia sempervirens is anything but the thrifty growth that we have in our giant coast redwoods in California. It's true also in England; in the Kew Gardens the Sequoia gigantea is growing in typical pyramidal form. You could spot them in the landscape anywhere you went. The Sequoia sempervirens over there is generally a very spindly tree. Of course, Kew Gardens is one of the great showplaces of the world and, in addition to the Sequoias, the trees there are very interesting.

In France I went out to the Paris Botanical Garden -- the Jardin des Plantes. I had met at the Seattle conference a M. Monau, who was a member of the staff of the natural history museum to which the garden is attached. and after some difficulty I found out where they were and went by taxicab to this dimly-lighted and not-very-well heated building. After poking around for a while I finally found a janitress, who of course couldn't speak English, but I managed to make clear that I wanted to see M. Monau. She beckoned me upstairs, so I went upstairs and whenever I met anybody all I could think of to say was, "Ou est M. Monau?" Finally I knocked on a door and a gentleman in a white smock came out; he turned out to be an ichthyologist and he knew many people in America.

I tried this on him: "Ou est M. Monau?" And he blinked and I repeated it, and then he said, "Sir, by

Drury: any chance do you speak English?" [Laughter]

He was not a botanist, and M. Monau was in Africa, so I didn't get to see him, but I saw quite a few of his colleagues and they showed me around the botanical garden, which is extremely interesting and which, like the others in Geneva and Germany and everywhere else, had specimens of the Sequoia gigantea and the Sequoia sempervirens. As I say, it became a kind of habit with me looking on the landscape at the silhouette of the trees; I could detect the characteristic form of both the big trees of the Sierra and the coast redwood.

As we went along in the botanical garden we suddenly came across a group of old gentlemen playing piquet, or whatever they do -- senior citizens of France -- in front of the great cross section of the Sequoia gigantea. Upon it was a tablet saying that this had been presented to the Republic of France by the American Legion of the United States in 1928. I have yet to run down the history of it, but it showed, as we do in our exhibits, the historical events that occurred in the life of this tree, which was nearer fifteen feet in diameter than ten. It was interesting that right alongside this was a laboratory with a sign which proclaimed that the theory of atomic fission was first developed in this laboratory; this is the Scientific Museum in Paris.

Probably scenically the most satisfying place was Switzerland. We stayed at a delightful inn up in the mountains, almost on the Italian border, a station called Il Fuorn -- from the fact that they once had lime furnaces there. And along the route leading to Zernez, which is the nearest town, you can see what magnificent scenery they have.

Drury: We had another view of the Alps when we were in Germany; we went down to Garmisch-Partenkirchen, and just over the border into Austria. That's marvelously spectacular country. It's like St. Moritz in that it's a great ski center.

Zernez is on the same line as St. Moritz but very few people go there. At a place called Chur you change trains -- and we made most of our tours by train, although we hired a car in England -- but from Chur you can go to the left to the fashionable resort area of St. Moritz or you can take a bus to the right to the Italian border and go to Zernez. I was glad that we'd had an introduction to these people, because we met several of the scientists who were particularly studying the ecology of the red deer, which is to some extent comparable to our Roosevelt elk, which we have in the Prairie Creek redwoods. This was at the Swiss National Park, centering around Il Fuorn, about thirty miles from Zernez.

Fry: I hope we can have some of these pictures to illustrate the manuscript. How do Europeans treat the protection-versus-public use dilemma?

Drury: There were certain conclusions that could be drawn -- particularly about their attitude toward the protection of nature. For instance, in the Swiss National Park, which is the only area designated by that title, the visitor is a secondary consideration. It's quite different from our philosophy in America where we think in terms of millions of visitors. The landscape and the wildlife are given first consideration; the public are regimented considerably, and they tell me that in the summertime, when there are many visitors, if they even step off the trail they're subject to mild penalties that will teach them that they have to observe the regulations. One of these is that they can't wander at will through the wilds, as we do in the United States. I told them that we'd never get away with regimentation

Drury: like that in the United States, and I didn't know that we wanted to.

Fry: From the point of view of someone who's supposed to be a purist, did you find that Europe has been able to preserve its wildlands as well as you would want them to?

Drury: Well, the fact that in many regions there is less economic progress than there is in America tends to preserve the landscape better than we do, and the fact that there is more regimentation in most of those countries makes it possible to protect landscape from the impact of human use. But they don't have the superabundant and rich natural resources that we have to preserve, and I think that all the evidence is that as they are becoming affluent economically and so-called progress is descending upon them, they are doing the same things that we've done -- in the way of highway construction, for instance. All through England they're beginning to put in freeways which are just as destructive of the landscape as ours, although in general the British road system is most charming and delightful. They pay more attention to roadside beautification then we have been doing.

Recent Activity of the Save-the-Redwoods League

Fry: Would you like to move on to the accomplishments of the Save-the-Redwoods League?

Drury: Yes, I think so.

In the Bull Creek watershed we have acquired about two-thirds of the land that we were aiming to purchase in order to carry on erosion control studies. This has been done in the last year; in one year the

Drury: Save-the-Redwoods League has raised $900,000 and has spent over a million dollars in buying up these watershed lands. (I'll send one of the bulletins for the record.)* It represents a very gratifying accomplishment and puts us in a position where we're almost ready to move on to our next big project. We have in sight, with state appropriations which we believe will materialize in this legislature, and with the money the League has raised and the matching funds that Rockefeller interests have pledged, about enough funds to acquire the total of Bull Cree watershed. We are agreeably surprised that we're able to do it in such a short time. It will involve all told about 18,000 acres of land, some of which contains stands of virgin timber and some of which unfortunately has been cut over. But our most recent observations up there assure us that nature, to a considerable extent, is repairing the damage that was done by cutting and fire and subsequent floods, and we're now on a definite program financed with state funds for erosion control, which appears to be very effective.

One of our great problems is to keep the fire out of the area that we've acquired. Practically all of this watershed, except some lands owned by the Pacific Lumber Company on the Ridge, has been acquired. Right now we're moving into negotiations with this company for those lands around the ridge of the Bull Creek basin, and, more importantly, we're moving on to our next big objective, which is the preservation of the so-called Avenue of the Giants, insofar as it's privately owned, north of the present Humboldt Redwoods State Park. There are about six miles of remarkable

*Save-the-Redwoods League, San Francisco, Fall Bulletin, September, 1962.

Drury: stands of redwood -- not a very wide area but a very important one -- north of Englewood, between Englewood and the town of Stafford, that we're hoping to acquire. Within that is the famous Pepperwood Flat, part of which has been talked of as a memorial to Dag Hamarskjold.

But more important than that, perhaps, from the standpoint of raising funds for preservation is the fact that just two weeks ago the president of the National Geographic Society, Dr. Melville Grosvenor, and the director of National Parks, Conrad Wirth, and a group from their staffs, made a trip with us through the primary projects of the Save-the-Redwoods League. They spent three days on it; they even made a 25-mile boat trip up the Klamath River, which was the first area recommended back in the twenties as a possible redwood national park. A great deal of it has been cut over since then. The National Geographic Society has made a gift of $64,000 to finance a study of the problems of the redwood belt, including ecological and wildlife studies and a certain amount of land planning to supplement what we've done over all these years, to define a reasonable and logical objective as to the further preservation of the redwoods. It was of great interest and value to be able to outline both to the National Park Service and to the National Geographic Society the program that had developed out of the League's observations and experience. It will be interesting to see what they come up with in the way of conclusions and recommendations.

I gave Grosvenor and Wirth photostatic copies of a local newspaper up there which was issued in 1926, in which there was a picture of Stephen Mather, Hubert Work, who was the Secretary of the Interior, and a youngish-looking fellow whom you would never recognize was myself. The eight-column head in the paper said "Secretary Work Favors Redwood National Park."

Drury: Since 1926 a good deal has been accomplished, of course, b the state and the Save-the-Redwoods League so that, in my opinion, and I told them so, the core of any redwood national park would have to consist of these state holdings. Because of local opposition to taking lands off the tax roll, and because of other factors, it's going to be very difficult in the immediate future to accomplish anything in the way of a redwood national park, although we've always recognized since the beginning of the League (it was one of our first objectives) that the redwoods are of such stature that they merit national recognition. I think it'll end up with some kind of federal recognition, such as the establishment of perhaps a parkway of special area.

Fry: In raising all this money, have you tried something new recently to get so much so fast?

Drury: Of course, the Save-the-Redwoods League has been one of these slow-but-sure enterprises; over the last 43 years the League has raised in private contributions between $8½ and 9 million, and the state has approximately matched that amount. We've already put in the record the fact that this total of $18 or 19 million worth of property if purchased at present prices would cost $250 million at least. We still have a program ahead of us that, if it were carried out in the ideal form, would involve $40 or 50 million -- but we'll settle for less.

Fry: But this enormous amount that came through in the past year is the result of tried and true donors rising to the occasion?

Drury: In the past year the American Conservation Association and the Jackson Hole Preserve, both of which are Rockefeller corporations, agreed to match whatever we could raise toward the Bull Creek Watershed project. They

Drury: have now given us over half a million dollars in a little more than the past year, and we have raised an equivalent amount to match that. Now we're looking forward to a program on the Avenue of the Giants that will involve several million dollars, and we hope it can be carried out over a period of perhaps ten years with installments, with the state and the Save-the-Redwoods League matching funds, and conceivably, if certain legislation before Congress goes through, a third element coming in in the form of grants in aid from the federal government.

Fry: Well, thank you for coming over for this "addendum" when you are so busy.

Drury: Thank you very much.

PART V

ADDENDUM

March 17, 1970

FREEWAY THREAT TO PRAIRIE CREEK STATE PARK

BULL CREEK (HUMBOLDT REDWOODS STATE PARK)

RECENT FUND RAISING AND ACQUISITIONS

FREEWAY THREAT TO PRAIRIE CREEK PARK

Schrepfer: I wanted to ask particularly about the Prairie Creek freeway controversy.

Drury: As far as we know, we're in very good shape on that. Of course, time has been in our favor. The mode today is to at least talk about preserving the environment (Laughter) and we're very fortunate in the new district engineer up there in Humboldt County, Mr. Hal Larson, who is I think as great a conservationist as any of us. He's a leader in the Boy Scouts and spends a lot of time in the Sierra, and right from the start he showed his sympathy for the point of view of the Save-the-Redwoods League. They have assured us, after a trip we took up there with a member of the highway commission and the chief engineer, Sam Helwer, who used to be up there in Eureka. There's a quite different atmosphere than there was ten years ago, as far as their attitude is concerned.

Then of course, as you know, there has been legislation passed which eliminates the requirement that they take the shortest and cheapest route. We deceive ourselves, but I think that it's assured that the freeway at Prairie Creek will neither widen

Drury: the present road, which they wouldn't dare to do, or go down along the coast, Gold Bluffs Beach, but will have a route as yet not completely defined along the east boundary of the park.

Schrepfer: Were there any groups who were opposed to your position of going around the grove?

Drury: Yes, some of the operating lumber companies because of the somewhat steeper grade and the slightly longer route, and therefore the extra costs entailed in hauling. They were very definitely against it.*

Schrepfer: Was it the lumber companies or the trucking companies?

Drury: The lumber companies, most of them, operate their own trucks. That crowd are always in favor of the cheapest and the shortest route of course.

Schrepfer: How about the people who live up in that area?

Drury: Well, a prophet you know is not without honor save in his own country. There's a nucleus of very what we consider intelligent people up there, the descendants of those who really started the save the redwoods movement. You've met some of them. Mrs. Mahan's family and others. The commercial groups

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*Putnam Livermore to editor, San Rafael Independent-Journal, April 25, 1964.

Drury: until recently and the local press have been very hostile to the idea of paying any attention to aesthetics or planning. But there's been a change there too. The main newspaper in Eureka is now owned by Lord Thompson in London, one of a series through the United States, and they take a broader view.

Schrepfer: This actually changes local editorial policy?

Drury: Oh yes. Their position is not so hostile to anything that borders on the aesthetic or conservationist.

Schrepfer: Do you suppose that they'll lose subscription rates?

Drury: I don't think so, because they're the only paper there. [Laughter]

Fry: This is the bright side of those newspaper monopolies we're always complaining about.

Drury: We have some very influential friends up there. I don't know whether you've met Charlie Daly who runs Daly Brothers, the department stores. He's always been very supportive.

Schrepfer: I talked to him as a matter of fact, and he said that he wrote a letter in the local paper?*

Drury: I noticed that in your questions. I didn't remember that.

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*Correspondence of Charles F. Daly to Save the Redwoods League, 1938. Subject: Avenue of the Giants, Acquisition.

Schrepfer: He said he incurred a great deal of hostility.

Drury: Yes. Yes. He did. And we have avoided embarrassing him, because he is in business up there. But if I knew that, it slipped my memory. A lot of things have happened.

Anyhow, as far as Prairie Creek is concerned, we think it's a closed issue. Now just recently--in fact, during my absence from the office--Mr. Dewitt was up there for a hearing on the Jed Smith freeway. More or less, that was promoted by Mr. Hal Larson of the local highway engineering office. Of course by law they're supposed to hold a series of hearings with the supervisors and with the citizens. At that hearing there was a good deal of talk pro and con. The supervisors split three to two originally favoring the route which had been approved by the California State Highway Commission several years ago.

Fry: That was the route that went through the park?

Drury: Yes, what's known as the Blue Line. We have some exhibits that we can give you in the way of news releases, summaries, and Dewitt's statement up there. There was a good showing by the conservationists and by the local people, in particular the students of Humboldt State. In fact, they were as intemperate

Drury: in their conservation position as the chamber of commerce was [Laughter] in their commercial position. The upshot of it was they didn't take a vote at that meeting, that was just to have a hearing. It was reported that a majority of the supervisors had--three to two--approved following the Blue Route, which we've always considered would be ruinous to the park. But later on, they reversed themselves, and they now have unanimously approved what's called the Green Line, which goes through just a small portion of the park. The Save-the-Redwoods League--our directors and all of us here--feel that we would be very fortunate if they would follow that route, and that's the route the highway engineers want to follow.

We didn't pass a formal resolution because we didn't feel that we needed to condone the invasion of a state park, a potential national park, with a freeway. But on both Prairie Creek and Jed Smith, we think that we will fare very much better than we did down in Humboldt Redwoods.

Schrepfer: About the Prairie Creek area, I read in the San Francisco Chronicle during the controversy itself that Ford Foundation asked President Johnson to prevent the freeway from going through Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park.

Drury: Well, I'll tell you exactly what happened. As you know, the Save-the-Redwoods League had a grant of a million and a half from the Ford Foundation. They gave us $500,000 out of hand, which enabled us to complete the purchase of the Fern Canyon and the Gold Bluffs Beach, and they pledged us a million dollars on the condition that we match it twofold within three years. We were able to do it in about a year and a half, so that we earned that million and a half from them. The chairman of their board of directors at that time was Mr. John J. McCloy, who was a great friend and co-worker of Mr. Herman Phleger, my classmate who's on our council of the Save-the-Redwoods League, a successful attorney here in San Francisco. It was through Mr. Phleger that we got Mr. McCloy's attention and through his encouragement that we got the grant.

One day while the thing was in process, Mr. McCloy called me across the continent and said, "Say, I've just been reading a magazine article about the freeway that they're trying to force through the Prairie Creek State Park. Does that have anything to do with the grant that we're going to make to the Save-the-Redwoods League?" [Laughter] I said, "It surely does." "Well," he said, "Will you give me

Drury: a brief on it?" Needless to say, I did. In fact I got up the text of the memorandum. Mr. McCloy I notice is still quite prominent as an advisor to the Nixon administration; he was one of the Disarmament Board and involved in a number of matters. He incidentally was at one time high commissioner in Germany after the war. He said, "I'm going up to Washington first of next week. If you can get that to me, I'll have a chance to talk to the president." Which he evidently did, because two or three days later we got a very frantic call from Bill Duddleston in the Department of the Interior, saying that Secretary Udall is very anxious to get all the details about the Prairie Creek freeway. It was about that time that President Johnson appointed his Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty.*

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*Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty created May 4, 1966 by executive order and composed of six cabinet members plus the heads of the Federal Power Commission, the TVA and the General Services Administration and a Citizens Advisory Committee headed by Laurance S. Rockefeller.

Drury: So, we got that material to Udall. We don't know all of the things that happened; there was quite a reversal of position, largely because the federal government customarily put over fifty per cent of the money into the building of that kind of freeway. It isn't part of the federal highway system, the primary system, but it's a federal aid road. And the leverage from the Bureau of Public Roads, which also was rather sympathetic with our position, and needless to say, from the president's office and the Secretary of the Interior resulted in a quite different climate as far as the Prairie Creek freeway was concerned.

Schrepfer: Is this a reason why Governor Brown changed his position?

Drury: Governor Brown, as you know, is a very amiable gentleman. He changed his position a number of times. I'll content myself with saying that. Governor Brown unquestionably is very sympathetic with our whole point of view. We owe a good deal to Mrs. Margaret Wentworth Owings, who was then on the State Park Commission, for her persistence in interviewing Governor Brown. Every time she got a meeting with him, he was on our side. And then the director of Public Works would get on him, and we weren't quite

Drury: so sure. But there's no question that Governor Brown is sympathetic with our hope that we could keep the redwood parks inviolate.

Fry: Wasn't there some kind of legislation passed last year to define part of the highway commission's power, its previously unlimited powers?

Drury: Yes. They passed legislation that removed from the highway act the requirement that they take the shortest and cheapest route. That's the main thing. There was other legislation proposed which didn't materialize. (In my papers is an article by Robert W. Jasperson outlining the powers of the highway commission.)

Schrepfer: So they still are as powerful as they were, or have been in the past?

Drury: It's still up to the highway commission. Have you seen Nicholas Roosevelt's book on conservation? Dodd-Mead just published it.* There's a very nice chapter on the redwoods. In that book, he states that the highway commission has the unrestricted right of condemnation of rights of way through state

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*Nicholas Roosevelt, Conservation: Now or Never, New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1970.

Drury: parks. Neither he nor I are lawyers, and I'm not convinced that that is exactly the situation, but there's no question that it would be very difficult to stop the highway commission if they were minded to follow a given route. Of course we had the terrible example down in Humboldt Redwoods State Park, Dyerville.

BULL CREEK (HUMBOLDT REDWOODS STATE PARK)
FLOOD DAMAGE AND CONTROL

Schrepfer: Do you believe that if it had not been for the freeway and particularly the flood damage done in 1954-55 and 1965 to Bull Creek the American Forestry Association report recommending Bull Creek as the site for the Redwood National Park might have been more widely accepted?*

Drury: Unquestionably, if that very destructive mutilation of the park at a crucial point, the confluence of the main and the south fork of the Eel River at Dyerville, had not occurred, the Humboldt Redwoods State Park, which is the largest and many of us feel the most beautiful of the state parks, might very well have been considered as the potential redwood national park. That and the terrific damage and peril of the Bull Creek watershed--because before we could get it acquired the upper watershed was cut over and

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*The American Forestry Association report was largely financed by Laurance Rockefeller and was published as follows: Samuel T. Dana and Kenneth B. Pomeroy, "Redwoods and Parks," American Forests, Vol. 71, No. 5, (May, 1965), pp. 3-32.

Drury: you know about the two years of big floods--were at least our reasons for not concentrating on it, when we were asked what we thought would be the best redwood national park. Of course, questions of aesthetics are infinitely debatable.

Schrepfer: There's a book out called America the Raped by Gene Marine, a resident of Berkeley.*

Drury: Yes. I know about it, and I'm going to get it.

Schrepfer: He talked to the Sierra Club and as a result he stated that the Bull Creek watershed has really been destroyed.

Drury: Well, that isn't so.

Schrepfer: He said Rockefeller Forest has been badly destroyed.

Drury: We lost several hundred trees in the first flood, and we lost a number in the second one. Exact statistics as to the number of trees lost have never been given. It's not true that the main flat, the Bull Creek Flat, has been materially affected, except on the margin of the stream, which it will take years for nature to restore. In the 1954-55 flood we lost five or

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*Gene Marine, America the Raped; the Engineering Mentality and the Devastation of a Continent, Simon and Schuster, 1969.

Drury: six hundred trees over three feet in diameter--perhaps half million dollars worth of timber. In the 1964 flood the loss was not so great.

Schrepfer: I did talk to a few people up in the northern counties, who said they felt that this kind of major flood did occur approximately every hundred years, and that it did substantial damage even without cutting or human interference.

Drury: I don't think there's the slightest question about that. You see evidences up there. They're still making studies of the so-called ecology of the redwoods there and elsewhere in the state parks, and particularly I think now in the national park or national park to be. It stands to reason that there have been other floods. In fact, Percy French, whom you both know, who was superintendent up there for about thirty years, remembers (he's now in his nineties) other floods that did tremendous damage.

Fry: Those root systems that the forestry faculty were investigating showed that there had been repeated floods with repeated root systems.

Drury: You are familiar with that tree displayed in Richardson Grove which Emanuel Fritz prepared. That shows six successive systems of roots.

Schrepfer: They get a fake tap root from repeated floods,

Schrepfer: don't they?

Drury: There is no tap root. There's been a lot of what we think is wild talk and I'll give you, for the record, correspondence we've had with the present superintendent up there, which gives his idea at least. There's no question it'll take a generation for the banks of Bull Creek to restore themselves. I don't know how familiar you are with the records of that flood, but I have here some pictures of the banks of Bull Creek before and after the flood.

But I wouldn't be worried about the main Bull Creek Flat being permanently affected by what happened there. It was a shame we couldn't have acquired all of that watershed because we could have bought it for a song around 1955 when Douglas fir, which is the dominant species on the slopes there, came into the market.

Schrepfer: Is that what they were cutting?

Drury: Yes, mostly. There were some groups of redwoods down in the canyons on Bull Creek, but no extensive flats like Bull Creek. In fact there is no other flat that we know of that ever existed that is as extensive and as impressive as the Bull Creek Flat.

Fry: Percy still says he can gerrymander one million board feet out of an acre down there.

Drury: Yes, he's saying that. I'm afraid his day of doing that is over though. He's had some trouble with his health. When did you see him last?

Fry: Oh, I saw him last summer.

Drury: Was he in bed then? He is now. I talked to him about a month ago. He's all right, except when he gets up, his left leg bothers him so much that he goes back to bed.

Schrepfer: How much has been acquired in the Bull Creek watershed and how much remains to be purchased?

Drury: We have never been able to get a firm figure as to how much the state has spent, but I have the definite impression that they've spent well over a million dollars in measures to prevent further erosion up there. There's been a good deal of volunteer effort in the planting of particularly Douglas fir and redwood. Just recently the local Sierra Club people planted several hundred, I guess several thousand seedlings. The survival of those is said to be about twenty or thirty per cent, but it's a good device.

We are now in a position I think to clean up private holdings in the Bull Creek watershed. There are eleven ownerships left. We purchased over 18,000 acres, mostly cutover land but some that is virgin timber. We'll give you a summary of the

Drury: purchases we have made in the upper Bull Creek watershed. We were helped by the Rockefellers, but I'd say that two-thirds of the cost of it was paid by the Save-the-Redwoods League. The state put some money into it, but not very much.

Yesterday we were up in Sacramento. One of our missions was to pave the way for the ultimate acquisition--probably by eminent domain or condemnation--of the remaining private holdings in the watershed. We have a map over here that shows where they are.

Fry: That's not very much is it?

Drury: No. Very little. There are over 18,000 acres that we've acquired in about the last six or seven years.

Schrepfer: How satisfactory do you feel that report on flood control in Bull Creek by W. C. Lowdermilk was?*

Drury: Very good. Mr. Lowdermilk is out of the running now. He's an invalid. I'm afraid we won't get any more help from him, but just the other day the superintendent

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*W. C. Lowdermilk, Consultant, "A Report to the Save-the-Redwoods League on Critical Problems in the Bull Creek Basin, Humboldt County, California," October 20, 1961, Morongo Valley, California.

Drury: up there, up at Humboldt Redwoods State Park, Wendell Davis, told me that they were religiously following the recommendations of the Lowdermilk report.

Schrepfer: I understood Lowdermilk made some long-range hypotheses.

Drury: Yes, the Lowdermilk report made some recommendations, which we've never been able to get the money to carry out. But the revetment work along the channel at Bull Creek, which was one of the devices to arrest further erosion of the banks, has been carried out very thoroughly. As I say, I would estimate that the state has spent at least a million dollars on that since the first flood in 1954 and 1955.

RECENT FUND RAISING AND ACQUISITIONS

Fund Raising

Fry: Has the pattern of your contributions, the financial backing, changed any in this Bull Creek watershed fund raising?

Drury: We, as you know, have two primary ways of raising money. One of them is through the establishment of the memorial groves, which as far as the moderate contributors are concerned is by far the dominant method. Mrs. W. W. Stout, who has given over $700,000, has named several groves. Of course the Rockefellers, the Fords, the Mellons, the Phoebe Watermann Foundation and several others have made very large contributions without establishing memorial groves. The Rockefeller Forest finally was named for Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. more or less against his expressed wishes. At the beginning we suggested that and he wouldn't hear of it. Before his death they finally persuaded him.

We have now between 250 and 275 of these memorial groves. Contributors to them have given us close to half of the money that we've raised.

Fry: Are you talking about the watershed lands or down

Fry: the line?

Drury: I'm talking about the money that goes into the treasury of the Save-the-Redwoods League in consideration of which the memorial groves are named in areas which have already been purchased. Then that money is transferred to a fund with which we buy other lands, some of them watershed lands, some of them virgin timber, which are then conveyed to the state. It's not easy to explain.

Fry: I understand. I work enough with university purchases [Laughter] that I know this business of transferring funds.

What about the proportion of money now that comes from the east as compared with local money? Is it any larger in later years?

Drury: We've always had our largest contributions from the east. I haven't checked it lately but I believe our membership is still about as it was a few years ago; about 17,000 members are Californian and the other 33,000 are from the rest of the United States. But predominately I think New York is the state from which we've had our main contributions, the Fords and the Rockefellers.

Fry: The big donors.

Drury: We had one lady in Philadelphia who gave us $200,000. When her mother died she found in her effects an application for membership in the Save-the-Redwoods League that she had never mailed to us. Evidently they were people of large means and she made this contribution in memory of her mother.

Fry: You just barely got in on that one.

Drury: We had an interesting episode here the other day which we can't publicize, because for some reason he doesn't want it. Mr. Andreas Feininger did this magnificent book entitled Trees.* It has some marvelous photographs. Take a look at it. We wrote him a letter complimenting him on it, and about a month later he wrote back and said that he had one of his father's paintings--the celebrated painter--that he was going to give to the Save-the-Redwoods League and let a broker sell it for us. Just the other day he said he valued it at $55,000 which seemed preposterously high.

Fry: That gives him his tax deduction I guess.

Drury: Yes. Just the other day we actually got a check

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*Andreas Feininger, Trees, New York: Viking Press, 1968.

Drury: for half that amount; we'll get the rest next year.

Those are just typical of the episodes. In answer to your question, we don't know yet whether the value is going to diminish. The collections of the Save-the-Redwoods League were, I'd day, twenty or thirty per cent less in 1969 than they were in 1967 or 1968. The nationwide publicity about the national park of course was then at its height.

Schrepfer: How about before that, about 1964?

Drury: The League has raised close to a million dollars a year for the last six years for our so-called land fund. That is in addition to raising two to three hundred thousand a year for our general fund, which we use for operations, purchases of land and incidental expenses like appraisals and reports.

Acquisitions: General

Fry: Well, is there anything else that you'd like to add to things that Save-the-Redwoods League has been doing over the last four or five years? Outside of the national park, it's been the watershed lands at Bull Creek Flat, in Humboldt, hasn't it?

Drury: Well, we've bought several million dollars worth of property in Humboldt Redwoods State Park.

Drury: In 1970 we've bought maybe, oh, a couple of hundred thousand dollars worth of property, but last year we conveyed about a million dollars worth to the government, and we're holding about a million dollars worth of property that we hope to get back some money from, through matching by the state. We don't know if we will. I think it's going to be pretty slim pickings for the next year or two in California.

Fry: Why do you hope to get back some money?

Drury: Up until recently the state has followed the principle of matching league contributions.

Fry: It would be interesting, Newt, if you could tell us what the differences are in dealing with the Reagan administration as compared to the Knight or Brown administrations.

Drury: Well, there are no material differences--

Fry: Is money tighter and bonds harder to buy?

Drury: No, I think that William Penn Mott, Jr. is an excellent director of the Department of Parks and Recreation and that he and all of the staff (many of them were my colleagues of course in the old days) have been most cooperative. They are limited by the legislature and its attitude toward appropriations. And the situation apparently is going to get more

Drury: difficult before it gets any better. But the league has had wonderful cooperation from every administration from the time of the Young administration when the park commission was established right up to the present.

I think it would be of interest to posterity to know how these parks have been built up piece by piece, just like putting a jigsaw puzzle together.

Fry: Yes. I think the impression is that you kind of go out and buy the land all at once.

Drury: No, we can't do that, because you can see how many different ownerships there were. You can see on the map, for instance, the Russ Grove; that was given to us in the early days. And the Bellows claim; the county of Humboldt bought that. Then you see the park commission has approved naming these properties long after they were bought. And that money goes into a fund. No other way you could work it, because you can't slice off small portions of timberland from the holdings of these big companies. They won't deal that way.

Fry: In the process of this, then, do you have to pay a lot more for the last ones you buy because the property values have gone up?

Drury: Yes, inflation and the scarcity of redwood and also

Drury: the escalating prices of land have all contributed to increased costs.

Fry: I thought maybe just the fact that you're buying the land for a state park would inflate values immediately surrounding it.

Drury: I don't think up here very much. But the fact that we're known to have this land in our plan stiffens the asking prices of the owners.

Here's a summary of the acquisitions from '63 to '70, to answer your question "What have we been doing of late?" It shows 23,788 acres that have been added to the parks. This is since they've started all the talk about the redwood national park. The Sierra Club and everybody else have been talking about it, but we--let's see, in six years, we have spent about a million dollars a year buying land for parks.

Fry: All of these listed in Humboldt are primarily the watershed lands, Newt, would you say?

Drury: Yes. Most of them. Also some large inholdings.

Fry: The Avenue of the Giants units had been pending for many, many years, is that right?

Drury: Yes. For about forty years. That's a fact. The president of the Pacific Lumber Company, Stanwood A. Murphy, is really an elderly gentleman. His father,

Drury: A. Stanwood Murphy, was a young man when I first talked with him in the 1920's.

We've purchased four units after a period of almost forty years. Finally we completed the holdings in virgin timber up there on the Avenue of the Giants from Dyerville north to Stafford. We'll send you a map of that too.

Fry: Were those four units all from Pacific Lumber Company?

Drury: Yes. The first one, I think we paid six dollars a thousand board feet, and the last one we paid about sixty dollars a thousand board feet.

Fry: Isn't this the land that Pacific Lumber Company reserved for a state park for a long time? I mean they took care not to cut it?

Drury: Yes. I think their motivation was mixed. This property is within, oh, six or seven miles of their mill. It was available at any time and they knew that it wouldn't get any cheaper. But then I think they were partly motivated by the thought that, if they could get their price for it, they'd rather see it preserved than destroyed. The senior Stanwood Murphy was rather reluctant to sell it. He always referred to it as "the chocolate on our cake." You've been there so you know what it's like.

Drury: It's a very wonderful stand of redwoods, uniform stand.

Fry: But the senior Murphy felt it would be kind of superfluous to what you already had apparently. That you had enough!

Drury: Well, we didn't have the money then either. We finally got around to buying it, and Stanwood A. Murphy, who was the son, as distinguished from A. Stanwood Murphy, who was the father, had a more modern viewpoint, cooperating with the conservationists.

Fry: What side did he take on the national redwood park controversy?

Drury: Oh, the lumber companies all stood together.

Prairie Creek Park Additions

Fry: I have the report here from Save-the-Redwoods League to its membership on the acquisition of Fern Canyon and Gold Bluffs Beach. I must confess I don't understand it, and I thought maybe you could explain.

Drury: We just waited too long, that was all. I was in on the original purchase of the Prairie Creek lands from the Sage Land and Improvement Company, but we didn't have enough money to buy all of them so they gave us an option on a part of the land. To make a long story short, that option, if we had exercised

Drury: it, was at one dollar and 50 cents per thousand board feet for redwood, and nothing for the other species. When we finally bought it, about thirty years later, we paid around $40 a thousand for the redwoods, as I remember it.

When we first began acquiring property in the state parks, I started maps that have listed all of the transactions and the dates recording the deeds from the different ownerships. We have one of those of Prairie Creek. I can get you a copy of that if you'd like.

We just gradually raised money and bought property. I remember that the county of Humboldt bought a piece of property, known as the Bellows claim, 160 acres, and gave it to the state. They paid $50,000 for it, which we thought was scandalous, and it <u>was</u> at that time, because we were buying a comparable tract for about twelve, thirteen thousand dollars. Then the Russ family of Ferndale, big landowners in Humboldt County, donated to the state the Russ Grove very early in the game. And gradually the league bought up additional land in Prairie Creek.

When I was up there in Sacramento, we were concerned about Fern Canyon. In fact it wasn't given

Drury: any public protection. We finally decided to try to hold the fort by filing a condemnation suit on Fern Canyon, but we never had enough money to go to trial on it. So it was after my leaving Washington, D. C. that they finally tried the case up there, and they got an award from the jury, around $60 a thousand for the same kind of timber that we'd once had under option for a dollar a thousand.

Fry: Well, another thing that puzzled me was that according to this Save-the-Redwoods League special Gold Bluffs bulletin in 1965, $2,400,000 is the cost of this 2,000 acre addition, and $550,000 is the amount the Save-the-Redwoods League must still pay Pacific Lumber Company, and yet Pacific Lumber Company gave Fern Canyon to the league?

Drury: They made a deeded gift, yes. Of course we can't look a gift horse in the mouth. The price that we paid for the property--

Fry: For the rest of the Gold Bluffs property around Fern Canyon?

Drury: Yes--compensated them fully for Fern Canyon, which really had no commercial value. It's a very beautiful place, but there was nothing particularly of market value there. It might possibly have become a tourist attraction like the "Trees of Mystery" or something of that sort. Of course that's exactly

Drury: what we were trying to avoid.

Fry: On Fern Canyon-Gold Bluffs Beach, there was one other question in my mind. I thought that this had come up as a high priority item when the price was quite low, and that there was some reaction to it from your council or from someone on your council that prevented Save-the-Redwoods League from going ahead at that time.

Drury: Well, the only thing I can remember was that we didn't have enough money. Unfortunately, you see, we had filed condemnation on a limited area--I've forgotten the number of acres--and it was to come to trial, but it never did, because the Pacific Lumber Company proposed--I remember they flew down to San Francisco in their company plane with Mr. Tom Greig--that they'd sell us the whole property, and we agreed to make an appraisal, and we purchased it, finally, with the aid of a number of agencies and persons, like the Ford Foundation and Mrs. William W. Stout, and our general contributors. We were just a jump ahead of the sheriff. We didn't have a plugged nickel left when we got through with it. In fact, when we made the deal, we were about half a million dollars short of what we needed, but we knew we had expectations from the Ford Foundation, and so we were safe enough.

Secretary of the Interior and party in Bull Creek Flat in Humboldt Redwoods State Park, 45 miles south of Eureka. Members of party left to right: J.E. Benbow of Eureka, Major David T. Mason, Portland, forestry expert, John H. Emmert of Scotia, President, Pacific Lumber Company; A.E. Connick, Eureka, President, First National Bank, Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of Interior, Stephen T. Mather, Director of National Parks, Newton B. Drury, San Francisco, SRL, Francis Farquhar, San Francisco, representing the Sierra Club, W.J. Donald, Secretary to Dr. Work, and Garnet King of the Southern Pacific Company. April 4, 1925.
Photograph by Paul D. Towne

Redwood National Park Dedication, November 25, 1968. Left to right: Dr. Melville Bell Grosvenor, Chairman of Board for National Geographic and Councillor for SRL; Don Clausen, U.S. Congressman; George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of National Park Service; First Lady, Lady Bird Johnson; Newton B. Drury, Secretary SRL; Ike Livermore, Resources Administrator for the State of California; Dr. Ralph W. Chaney, President SRL; Emil Maury, Chairman of National Parks Advisory Board; Edwin L. Zberg, Assemblyman.

The Save-the-Redwoods League presented $1,575,000 to the State of California for the acquisition of Pepperwood Forest from Pacific Lumber Co. March 13, 1968. Left to right: Governor Ronald Reagan, Frank Beletti-State Assemblyman, Norman B. Livermore-Resources Administrator, Newton B. Drury-Secretary, SRL, Randolph Collier-State Senator, John B. Dewey-Assistant Secretary, SRL, and Ralph Chaney President of Save-the-Redwoods League.

Sacramento, Governor Brown's office, January 18, 1966. Gold Bluffs Fern Canyon purchase-presentation of deed and facsimiles of checks totalling $2,000,000 to Governor Brown by Save-the-Redwoods League. (League was reimbursed by state in amount of approximately $1,000,000 under the matching principle.) Left to right: Francis P. Farquhar, SRL Director; Governor Edmund G. Brown; Richard M. Leonard, SRL Director; Fred L. Jones, Director, Parks and Recreation; Newton B. Drury, SRL Secretary.

PART VI

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

HISTORY OF REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK ISSUE AND ITS REVIVAL IN EARLY 1960's

Schrepfer: We might begin with the history of the redwood national park idea and its revival in the early 1960's. Your chronology shows that the Sierra Club and others revived the idea in 1961. What was the league's reaction?

Drury: Frankly the Save-the-Redwoods League from the very beginning had favored a redwood national park. When it was found that the federal government was going to do nothing for about forty years, the Save-the-Redwoods League then, as you know, (it has been set forth in our previous interviews) largely of itself brought about the establishment of the California state park system through the creation in 1927 of the State Park Commission and passage of the original bond issue of 1928. Then over the years we built up these parks and gradually developed the program toward which we had always hoped that federal aid would come, but toward which none was forthcoming for many years.

Fry: I remember reading in the minutes of the Save-the-Redwoods League Board of Directors from the thirties, where the league at that point advised against any

Fry: concept of a national park. Were you aware that for a while this was actually advised against in favor of state action?

Drury: There's been a great variety of opinion on the part of the officers and the council of the Save-the-Redwoods League. Some of them have been for the ultimate establishment of the redwood national park, and some of them more or less against it. John C. Merriam, after the state had made its large investment, was very doubtful whether that should be transferred to the federal government.

Douglas Bill

Schrepfer: What was your reaction to the Douglas Bill calling for a redwood national forest?

Drury: In 1946 and 1947. That bill would have been passed, I think, if Helen Gahagan Douglas hadn't been supplanted by Richard Nixon in the Senate.

Fry: Oh, you think it would have been?

Schrepfer: You think it had any chance at all?

Drury: I think it had a good chance, but I voted for Nixon. [Laughter]

Fry: That puts you in a difficult position.

Drury: I had quite a time in persuading Mrs. Douglas, who finally very graciously accepted it, that whether or

Drury: not they established this colossal redwood national forest which would have taken two-thirds of the redwood belt--there ought to be certain portions of it surrounding the existing state parks which would be treated, not as national forest, but according to national or state park principles. She finally embodied that provision in the bill.

Schrepfer: Would that have included Mill Creek?

Drury: Yes. It would have taken in Mill Creek and Prairie Creek. It would not have taken in Redwood Creek.

Fry: That bill was written in the United States Forest Service, as I remember. It was sort of a forest service bill? You were on the scene at the time. Is that your impression?

Drury: We never knew exactly who was the author of it. There were a number of people. You wouldn't remember, perhaps, Dewey Anderson, who at one time was director of finance for the State of California.

Schrepfer: Is he still alive?

Drury: He's in Washington, D.C. Yes.

Schrepfer: In the Conservation Association?

Drury: Yes. He has a planning organization, of which he's the head. Dewey Anderson had quite a little to do with it. And the acting head of the United States Forest Service, Earl Clapp, was also quite active.

Drury: The position that I took as director of the National Parks Service was that the extent of the national forests was something that was up to them more than to the National Park Service. But I was successful in getting them to provide for these park units within that forest area.

Schrepfer: You opposed the bill, did you not?

Drury: No. Neither the Department of Agriculture nor Interior either opposed or favored the bill.

Schrepfer: I thought I had read a statement you made at the time that you thought that the bill could not be passed, in that the impact on the economy of the northern counties would be too drastic.

Drury: No. That doesn't sound like me.

Fry: What about the Save-the-Redwoods League?

Drury: The Save-the-Redwoods League did pass a resolution opposing the Douglas bill, but I was inactive in the Save-the-Redwoods League. Oh, I think it was a pipe dream.

Fry: It was so big.

Drury: In those days it wouldn't have cost, oh, a third of what it would today.

Schrepfer: Would it have been a good measure to have passed in the long run?

Drury: That's a debatable question. I was always in favor

Drury: and the Redwoods League was in favor of extending the United States Forest Service's so-called purchase unit, which they now have more or less dismantled under the act creating the Redwood National Park providing that a good deal of the timber can be cut by the private operators. We were disappointed that the Forest Reservation Commission didn't make steady progress in acquiring redwoods. They could have bought a lot of the redwoods for a dollar a thousand board feet and we're paying as high as $60 per thousand now.

Fry: That commission was under what?

Drury: It is a separate commission allied with the Department of Agriculture. It is known as the Forest Reservation Commission. It's still in existence and they still are purchasing additions to national forests through the United States. But they never did much in the redwood region.

Grants-in-Aid

Schrepfer: What is your feeling about the idea of grants-in-aid as a means of park acquisition?

Drury: Well, I'm reconciled to them. [Laughter]

Schrepfer: I remember there was a big bill for federal aid to the states in 1929 and 1930 and that the league was

Schrepfer: not particularly overjoyed about the idea at that time.

Drury: I don't recollect what bill that was.

Fry: It would have been in the Hoover administration. Maybe that was as a result of some of the activity of the National Conference on State Parks?

Schrepfer: This one was initiated in Oregon.

Drury: I don't recollect that.

Fry: It must have been when Oregon was setting up its state parks. [Laughter]

Schrepfer: It was.

Drury: Up until my time there in Washington, there never was a plugged nickel appropriated by Congress for national park land. It was all carved out of the public domain or was donated. For instance, Great Smokies National Park in the states of Tennessee and North Carolina, who donated a lot of land. We got, in my time, a very meager appropriation. I think it was $300,000 for the year, finally, to begin the purchasing of the inholdings in the national parks. It wasn't until the Udall administration that there was any material amount of money under this Land and Water Fund. As far as being a states' righter is concerned, having worked in both the national and state parks, I think that you should render unto

Drury: Caesar those things that be Caesar's and there's no question of that, as I tried to point out in this memo on the Douglas bill back in the forties.

Schrepfer: That's the one I was referring to, the memorandum on the Douglas bill.

Drury: I haven't read that for a great many years. You have a copy of it, do you? In that I think I said that it took forty-two years to establish Yosemite National Park [laughter], that the redwood national park might come in time, and that surely the redwoods were one of the outstanding features of scenic America and should perhaps be given the dignity of being a national park.

Meanwhile, the state of California's done everything that's constructive. I think it'll be some years before they'll get any accord at all, and I don't think it's going to do any harm because both the state and federal government have plenty to do up there.

Jedediah Smith State Park (Mill Creek)

Schrepfer: Did you feel before the national park idea was revived that you could save the Mill Creek watershed by yourself?

Drury: No, and that's one reason why we felt that the

Drury: interposition, if you want to call it that, of the federal government was absolutely essential.

Fry: Why has Mill Creek been so difficult? Or is it that the other projects have really been more urgent?

Drury: We haven't raised the money fast enough. If we had been a little more assiduous or our contributors had been a little more generous and forehanded, we could have bought the whole Mill Creek watershed at a dollar a thousand. This was before Miller owned it, when the bulk of it was owned by the Del Norte Lumber Company.

Schrepfer: Wasn't Mill Creek the last of your projects? You waited on it because you felt that it was not as immediately in danger as Bull Creek and the other areas, so it is in your priority sequence last?

Drury: That's right. It was in the hands of a landholding company, the Del Norte Lumber Company. Incidentally, the president of that company (who is now dead) was the husband of Mrs. William W. Stout.

Schrepfer: They were the largest stockholders.

Drury: The Stout Grove was established by Mrs. Frank D. Stout, whose husband was once the president of the Del Norte Lumber Company. He was the uncle of W. W.

Drury: Stout. They weren't an operating company. All they did was to pay taxes.

Schrepfer: I remember, from reading over the correspondence on that, that Frank Stout wished to contribute to the League, but died before he could, so she was actually fulfilling his wish.

Drury: Yes. I remember going up there with her.

Revival of the Redwood National Park Project in 1960's

Schrepfer: Who or what was mainly responsible for the revival of the redwood national park project in the 1960's?

Drury: Unquestionably the main motive force was the National Geographic Society.

Fry: Oh. That's what Dr. Crafts says, too.

Drury: Yes, there's no question about that. And they just happened to form this divisive program by discovering the world's tallest known standing tree, which may or may not be. The Sierra Club took that up.

Dr. Rudolph Becking thought he'd found a tree that was several feet taller than this tree, but when they applied engineering methods to his measurements they found it was fifty feet shorter than Mr. Becking thought it was.

Fry: Is that where the National Geographic study came in?

Fry: Had Becking gone to them for money or something like that?

Drury: They made the grant to the National Park Service. Conrad Wirth, who was then director of the National Park Service, and Melville Grosvenor, of the National Geographic Society, were great friends, in fact Wirth was on their board, and it was very generous of them. They've been very generous to the Save-the Redwoods League. Gilbert Grosvenor, the founder of the National Geographic, was one of the founders of the Save-the-Redwoods League.

Schrepfer: The Fred Smith interviews--which we must discuss later--with Miller of Miller-Rellim Lumber Company are the earliest specific knowledge that I have of the revival of the idea of the redwood national park.

Fry: Is that as early as you know about for this particular project?

Drury: Of course, the basic document is the National Park Service publication called The Redwoods,* which was started about 1961 and wasn't issued until 1964.

Schrepfer: This report of the National Park Service under Hartzog was the one sponsored by the National

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*The Redwoods, Special Report Prepared by the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, September 15, 1964.

Schrepfer: Geographic Society, called The Redwoods, which favored the Redwood Creek areas, with only grants-in-aid for portions of Mill Creek?

Drury: Yes.

Schrepfer: Was this what the National Geographic Society itself favored?

Drury: Yes, at that time. Later on they came around to this measure that Senator Kuchel and his committee proposed.

REDWOOD CREEK VS. MILL CREEK

Position of the National Park Service

Schrepfer: The National Park Service actually changed its position in the middle too did it not?

Drury: Yes. In 1966 we had a meeting--to make this thing fully complicated--Hartzog was out here, and Edward Hummel, who was then regional director, arranged a meeting with what they called the Senior Executive Committee of the National Park Service, which consisted of the former directors Horace Albright, Conrad Wirth and myself, and Eivind Scoyen. We met for a good part of a day out at the National Park Service office here in San Francisco, and as a result, this measure which involved the total Mill Creek watershed was given the approval of the National Park Service under Hartzog and it was because of that, undoubtedly, that Kuchel introduced his bill, which never was recommended by his committee. That's the thing I just showed you there, that green outline.

Fry: Yes. But it did form an important part on which the compromise was based?

Drury: Yes, it was the main project. But Cohelan and his group in the House felt that it didn't go far enough

Drury: in that it should include a good portion of the Redwood Creek watershed.

Schrepfer: Yet the Sierra Club continued until the end to call their plan the National Park Service's recommended plan.

Drury: Well, it wasn't. I remember very distinctly in the Senate hearing we had back there, both Ed Crafts and Hartzog testified as to the superiority from several standpoints of the Mill Creek project over the Redwood Creek project. We never, in the Redwoods League, indulged in any invidious comparisons. Whether we were right or wrong I don't know.

Schrepfer: The Johnson administration was behind the Mill Creek proposal almost from the beginning, was it not?

Drury: Not from the beginning. As I say, Wirth told me that he felt that the report that recommended Redwood Creek was premature and shouldn't have been published. It sort of fixed people's ideas as to what should have been done.

Fry: So, Mill Creek as the site for the national park was really still a question when this report came out.

Drury: Yes. This initial report published in 1964 recommended only grants-in-aid toward a portion of the Mill Creek area and left out most of the main watershed of Mill Creek.

Drury: As they say, these questions are infinitely debatable.

Fry: Can I ask you more about the meeting Hummel arranged when Hartzog came out here which you, Albright, Scoyen and Wirth attended?

Drury: Yes, well I think at that time of that meeting, there is no question of Hartzog's position. It was that they should concentrate on the total Mill Creek watershed with the corridor and the section surrounding the tall trees on Redwood Creek.

Fry: At that meeting there wasn't any opposition to Mill Creek?

Drury: No, it was just Director Hartzog conferring with this Senior Executive Committee of the National Park Service.

The Sierra Club and the League

Fry: I look at this from a kind of distant oversimplified view. How come the National Park Service and National Geographic were interested in that area down there where the tallest tree was at a time when I thought they were seriously considering the Mill Creek area? Is that wrong?

Drury: I think unquestionably the Sierra Club, with whom we had several conferences--in the hope of getting a

Drury: common program--wanted to have a new project on which to work. They were just about as much interested in having a cause, I believe, a fresh cause, as they were in establishing a redwood national park.

Fry: I see. They had just completed their big controversy over the dam at Glen Canyon?

Drury: Well, they've had so many.

Fry: They thought they had to have another controversy?

Drury: Our position has never been one of opposing anybody's ideas. The more redwoods that are preserved, the better, but we also have always felt that it should be done according to a logical pattern and bringing the Redwood Creek area into the picture had two shortcomings, one of which is the lack of realism. It wouldn't be completely accomplished, and subsequent events have shown that we were right on that. The other was that we felt that it at least was no better than the Mill Creek watershed in its entirety which, as the action of Congress shows, was realizable. The amount of money that they voted would have bought up the whole thing, lock, stock and barrel, on the Mill Creek watershed.

Schrepfer: Do you feel that Redwood Creek was of national park

Schrepfer: caliber, if it had been realized?

Drury: If the total Redwood Creek basin had been a feasible thing, no question that it would have made a very wonderful reservation. It was not the same type of forest that you find down there at Bull Creek. Redwood Creek has very little flat land. This area where the tall trees are located is less than a section, 640 acres. And there are only a few very limited flats in the entire project. So as far as the superlative redwood is concerned, it isn't in our opinion equal to the forest either in Mill Creek or in Bull Creek.

But, as I say, at no time has the Redwoods League ever tried to derogate the ideas of other people. It of course is a free country and they have the right to have their own ideas. By the same token we felt that the Save-the-Redwoods League, which has been on the scene from the beginning, surely was competent to establish its own program, which we have done.

Schrepfer: There was a thesis done on the Redwood National Park by Thomas Vale, and his contention is, I'm sure you have read it, that the league wanted Mill Creek merely because it had always been part of their plan. He maintains too that Redwood Creek had been dropped

Schrepfer: by the league very early and that the only mention it ever had by the league was by Madison Grant in an article in 1919 where it said that Redwood Creek might be of national park caliber.* In the area where he was, could that have been Prairie Creek?

Drury: I think it was. That's my guess. I wasn't with Madison Grant, but I'm sure that Grant didn't penetrate into the main valley of Redwood Creek. He couldn't because there was no way of getting in there in those days.

Schrepfer: So he could well have been standing in land now in Prairie Creek State Park.

Drury: Yes, Prairie Creek is a tributary of Redwood Creek.

Schrepfer: That's what I wanted to know.

Drury: That is my thinking. But that's all right. We've always taken a position that the Sierra Club of course had a perfect right to espouse any project that they wanted, just as the Save-The-Redwoods

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*Thomas Randolph Vale, "The Redwood National Park: a Conservation Controversy," thesis submitted for Master of Arts in Geography, University of California, Berkeley, 1966.

Madison Grant, "Saving the Redwoods," National Geographic Magazine, XXXVII, 6 (June, 1920), pp. 519-535.

Drury: League has. We were sorry that there wasn't unanimity on it. The interesting thing was that this issue was waged back and forth, you know. There was a period when President Johnson advocated the acquisition of the total Mill Creek watershed. The National Park Service, after Hartzog supplanted Wirth as director, changed its program in spite of their report. Wirth told me, when we were together--he, Albright and I were together testifying in Washington--that they never should have published this report. It was premature. Of course this report, which incidentally was excellently written and had some very able men like Chester Brown and others working on it, concentrated almost entirely on the Redwood Creek as far as federal appropriations were concerned. It did recommend certain grants-in-aid to the state out of the Land and Water Conservation Fund for Mill Creek and Prairie Creek.

Schrepfer: Was it merely a question of impracticality, or was it a value judgement that Mill Creek was, in your estimation, better?

Drury: From what I know about the two areas--and it's been many years since I went to any extent over the Redwood Creek area--the Mill Creek is the more perfect of the two forests, and we took the position that

Drury: the perfection of its charm is not determined by its size but by its quality. And you have to be practical and reasonable about these things. There is no question that if the federal government was going to do what they ultimately did--namely condemn, in effect, private property--they could, for the amount of money that they put up for the Redwood National Park, have acquired everything, lock, stock and barrel, from the Rellim Company, which would have given the complete Mill Creek watershed.

Of course, our friends in the Sierra Club were from the beginning determined that some new area should be the primary national park and they settled on the Redwood Creek area, which is a splendid area. I'll talk about that a little bit later on. We felt that it was more important to have one complete and perfect area that was attainable than to strive for something that we knew, from our experience with legislation and conferences with the federal fiscal authorities, was simply beyond possibility. There was never any chance that a complete watershed in Redwood Creek could be acquired. It would have cost maybe $200,000,000 or more. Of course, the Bureau of the Budget, which usually dominates, although it

Drury: raise and spend the money to do things, or getting appropriations from the government. We observe the law in that we don't try to affect legislation, immediately at least. We're not entirely free from that. And on many cases where we're invited to give testimony I think we've been reasonably effective.

Fry: Is that the first time that the Sierra Club was actually involved in acquiring land for a park?

Drury: Of course they have supported things like the extension of the Sequoia National Park. They have always worked along with the Save-the-Redwoods League in saving for instance the Sierra Sequoias. They've given a little money for that. But the league has raised most of the money for the redwoods.

Fry: Has their heat and light always been a little on the excessive side, so that it sometimes creates more difficulties?

Drury: That's debatable I think. But well, I just got a clipping the other day in which one of the lumber barons up there condemns the Sierra Club and their position on the timber supply act, which they were successful in holding up in Congress. They accused the club of downright prevarication, as to what the bill would do. And it is true that the bill was totally amended between the time that the Sierra Club

Drury: started its opposition and the time it got to the floor of Congress.

Fry: I remember there was one rule about debating, and you're an old debater, that said never overstate your position to such an extent that it's easy to refute it. [Laughter]

Drury: I think the Save-the-Redwoods League, on the things that really count, has been very forthright. We've very clearly outlined our program. We haven't deceived anybody about what our intentions are, even in some cases where they didn't agree with us, and we have fought vigorously for the protection of parks like, for instance, down there in Portola Redwoods where the army engineers are playing with the idea of building a dam and flooding a portion of the park. I think we can stop that.

Fry: Are the Sierra Club coming in on that too?

Drury: Yes, their local chapter is in hearings on that.

Fry: I can't quite get my hands and feet on a focal point for the contributions of the Sierra Club.

Drury: Do you get their publications?

Fry: Yes, but I don't have anything historic yet. I mean, Newt, when you look at them over the whole historical span, how has Sierra Club fitted in? It's done a lot to make people aware of the Sierras. But more

Fry: than that, too.

Drury: Well, they've extended that to practically the whole world, particularly the United States, and Alaska, Hawaii.

Fry: Maybe a historian should try to document their educational methods because this is where their prime contribution has been, rather than in creation and acquisition of parklands and things like that?

Drury: They took practically no active interest in saving the redwoods until this last episode of the Redwood Creek and Mill Creek.

Alignment of Forces (Governmental and Conservation Groups)

Drury: One thing that I wanted to make a matter of record was that after a great deal of stuttering back and forth by the National Park Service under Hartzog, they accepted, more or less, the program of the Save-the-Redwoods League.

Schrepfer: This was after the report by Hartzog?

Drury: Yes. This was considerably after that time. The administration plan (Kuchel Bill) in 1966 and 1967 involved the Mill Creek watershed and the tall trees and the small corridor from Prairie Creek down to

Drury: the tall trees. At that time not only the National Park Service, the President, and the Bureau of the Budget, but the American Forestry Association in April of 1967; Governor Brown in February, 1966; the California State Park Commission in 1966 and 1967; the Daughters of the American Revolution; the National Audubon Society in August, 1966; the National Conference of State Parks in August, 1966; and the National Geographic Society who had sponsored this project, all came around to it. And the National Wildlife Federation, meeting out in San Francisco in 1967, passed a resolution favoring the total Mill Creek watershed. The Nature Conservancy in 1967, Governor Reagan in April of 1967, Laurance Rockefeller in June of 1966, the Save-the-Redwoods League in 1965, the Izaak Walton League (the California state division)--(the national division I think supported the Cohelan bill), and the Wilderness Society supported both Mill Creek and Redwood Creek. And the Wildlife Management Institute. All of those were in favor of that measure which never got completely embodied in legislation, but which was the government program, largely I suppose because it was a smaller program, and the Bureau of the Budget were willing to pass it.

Drury: The thing was pretty well mixed up.

Schrepfer: I have a statement here which came out in one of the magazines, that only the Wilderness Society and the Garden Club of America remained with the Sierra Club, supporting the Redwood Creek area.

Drury: I think that's probably right.

Fry: And the Wilderness Society was supporting both?

Drury: The Wilderness Society, and I want to be charitable to everybody, but Dick Leonard is a director of it and he gave me a copy of their resolution which supported both projects. But Stuart Brandborg, who was the manager, ignored the action of his board. That's the way I interpret it. As I get older and older, I am more and more tolerant of sinfulness. He threw his weight toward the Redwood Creek. All of our efforts were directed to trying to avoid the appearance of any breach of opinion among conservationists. We were very anxious. The series of resolutions we passed from year to year indicated that at least we tried to turn the other cheek.

Fry: How did this work out when you attended and testified at committee meetings with David Brower and Michael McCloskey of the Sierra Club while supporting different plans?

Drury: That happened of course when we went back to that Senate hearing. But the bill which emerged from the Senate-House conference committee was unlike any bill that any of us presented to either the House or the Senate. It was a fragment. This map published by the National Geographic Society shows the essence of the program. It shows in the tracing plan the administration bill which was approved by the Senate committee, but not by the Senate. That's what all these people I just read off to you were behind.

Fry: [looking at map] So it included the corridor of land too.

Drury: The Cohelan bill of course included all of this, which is less than half of the Redwood Creek watershed. The measure passed by Congress finally included only about 1,300 acres of the Mill Creek watershed.

Fry: The Sierra Club plan never did include the whole watershed of Redwood Creek?

Drury: No. That would have cost at least twice as much as the Congress finally appropriated for the whole project.

LEGISLATIVE PROCESSES

Four Washington, D.C. Conferences

June 25, 1964 White House Meeting

Fry: When you first started having meetings about the national park, whom did you have them with?

Drury: I went back to Washington, D.C. for three different hearings, one of them very reluctantly. There was one hearing I didn't go to.

Fry: I was going to ask you how come you weren't at the one on June 25, 1964.

Drury: I can't answer that question. I don't know why I wasn't there. [Laughter] The league was not invited. I have a number of letters from friends who had the same question. But the way it came out, I'm glad that I wasn't there.

Schrepfer: How did that come out?

Drury: It resulted in focussing attention on the Redwood Creek area.

Fry: Was that the turning point that shifted it from Mill Creek to Redwood Creek?

Drury: The turning point and that bears on your question, who was primarily responsible for the revival of the national park issue in the sixties? It was the

Drury: National Geographic Society, as I have already told. The Sierra Club also was involved.

Fry: Were the three meetings you did attend congressional hearings?

Drury: No, they were hearings in the Department of Interior.

December 15-17, 1965, Meeting with Foundation Representatives

Drury: I went back there, at the request of Secretary Udall, with Mr. Dick Leonard, the vice president of the Save-the-Redwoods League. Udall summoned executives of a number of large corporations, the Rockefellers, the Fords and of the Phoebe Watermann Foundation. I thought at the time it was premature. Nothing really much came of it. At that time Secretary Udall put it up to these foundations that they should join with the federal government in establishing a fund for a national park. The response to it was practically nil. We already had the grant from the Ford Foundation.

Fry: You said that in one of these meetings you went back for, you did so reluctantly.

Drury: That was the one with the foundations, because I didn't think there was any chance of Mr. Udall's project going through.

Schrepfer: What, more exactly, was the plan in instigating this meeting with the foundations?

Drury: Mr. Udall, I think, expected to get the foundations to put up half the money for the national park, which I never thought was a realizable thing. Then we had one episode: Ed Crafts, director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and Fred Jones, who was then State Park Director, and I went down to see Miss Doris Duke in Los Angeles.* She was flirting with the idea of giving three or four million dollars. That was largely predicated on the idea of acquiring Mill Creek. She didn't, because three or four million dollars was just a drop in the bucket to the total project. She's on our list still. A person is marked if they ever express any interest, you know; some of our projects we've realized forty years after they started.

Schrepfer: Yes, I hear some of the people now contributing became interested as a result of your brother Aubrey Drury's efforts during the 1940's and 1950's.

Drury: Yes. Aubrey stimulated a lot of memorial groves

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*Edward C. Crafts, President's Conference on Outdoor Recreation.

Drury: and bequests. We anticipate over two million dollars in pledges and bequests, most of which will materialize in the next ten years. These people aren't getting any younger. And there are a lot that we never know about. We had one woman who died in Rome and left the League $100,000. We had no record at all of ever having any contact with her.

Fry: That's great, when they just come in from outer space.

Schrepfer: Did Laurance Rockefeller have a position they made known as to whether they favored Mill Creek, the Redwood Creek, or the Bull Creek plan outlined by Samuel Dana and sponsored and paid for by Rockefeller?

Drury: I have no knowledge that he ever took a specific position, but in general he supported the Save-the-Redwoods League. I think he was content to let the National Park Service and those of us who knew something about the subject determine the details.

Schrepfer: There were two things that Crafts said in his seminar which interested me in this connection. One was the point he made that Laurance Rockefeller had his ear, so to speak, on everything that was happening.

Drury: That he had the president's ear? There's no question. I think it was greatly to the benefit of the whole country.

Schrepfer: Then Crafts said the administration was adamant that it should be Mill Creek; and it was very hard to get the president to compromise and allow some acquisition in Redwood Creek, as ultimately emerged.

Drury: I don't know about that. I would somewhat doubt that, but in any event everybody, including Laurance Rockefeller and I guess the President, felt that it was better to make a start than to go through all this turmoil and have nothing result from it. That was the position of our directors. I'll give you the resolutions that they've passed. It's awfully hard to take a position on anything that is changing with such kaleidoscopic rapidity.

Meeting of Sierra Club and League

Drury: I went back there on December 12, 1966 at the request of Crafts and Hartzog, for a conference with Ed Wayburn, and Michael McCloskey from the Sierra Club, in the hope that we could reach a common ground. They wouldn't give up the Redwood Creek project and we wouldn't give up the Mill Creek project, but at that time we thought that they were reconciled to combining the two of them. Later on the Sierra Club sort of cast aspersions on the Save-the-Redwoods

Drury: League ideas, as not being on a sufficiently grandiose scale. It's debatable just how much you should contend for. We have never had any quarrel with the Sierra Club or anybody else. We just plugged along. Meanwhile, since the thing started, we've added over ten million dollars worth of property to the state parks.

Fry: The art of the possible.

Schrepfer: Do you think that the division between the Sierra Club and the league took a toll on the result?

Drury: Oh, I don't think there's any question about it. I have no right to quote anybody, but you can talk to Dick Leonard. He felt that the Sierra Club had impaired very definitely the prospects of a satisfactory national park solution.

Senate Committee Hearing, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, April 17, 1967

Drury: The third meeting was the hearing of the Senate committee on April 17, 1967. Albright and Wirth and I all three testified in favor of the Senate bill, which had not passed the Senate, but had been recommended by the Senate committee. It never passed the Senate. It went into conference very irregularly. It went into conference with the House committee

Drury: without having passed the Senate. I didn't even know that you could operate that way, but that's the way they did it.

Bill in Conference Committee (Conference Report H. Rept. 1890 for S 2515, September 11, 1968)

Fry: Ed Crafts mentions how they also added features to the bill in conference committee too.

Drury: Oh, they totally changed the bill. It is a moot question and I wouldn't want to publicize it--I would want to be sure of my ground--but as near as we can make out the dominant influence in the conference committee was the attorney for the Rellim Lumber Company. That's one reason the thing turned out as it did. The National Park Service was practically ignored in the drawing of the boundary lines. We knew that. I don't think Crafts was there. Crafts spoke as if he were there, but I don't think he was, from the reports we get.

Nor was anybody from the National Park Service. I think they came in and gave testimony, but the bill was written by the assistants to the two committees, the Senate and the House committees, who had the advantage of two or three days of observation up there in the redwood country. Whereas the Sierra

Drury: Club, and particularly the Redwoods League which had been studying the thing for fifty years weren't consulted. I don't think the Sierra Club was consulted.

The Sierra Club had made its influence felt, because they elected, rightly or wrongly, to defy the Internal Revenue Service and enter into controversial attempt to influence legislation. We were assiduous in avoiding getting into that position, because there was too much at stake for the Save-the-Redwoods League. It wouldn't have been fair to contributors like the Rockefellers, the Fords or the Mellons or Mrs. William Stout or any of the others for the league to have lost its tax deductibility. So we were under wraps. It's a funny thing that in the days when I was in government, both federal and state, we could lobby with impunity. There was no law or instruction against it. I used to go up on the hill. I spent a good deal of my time lobbying in Washington, D.C. as director of the National Park Service and in Sacramento for the Save-the-Redwoods League in the early days. In fact, in the 1928 Annual Report of the Save-the-Redwoods League every other page had a heading "Vote for the State Park

Drury: Bond Issue" on it. We wouldn't dare do that today. We'd lose our tax deductibility.

Schrepfer: Was there a change in the law?

Drury: Yes, the law was changed during the time when I was in Washington. The members of Congress got tired of getting so many letters from their constituents, which were stimulated by not only the conservationists but every other special interest group, so they got the internal revenue act changed so that you'd lose your tax deductibility if you indulged in that kind of activity. There's no question that the Save-the-Redwoods League was handicapped by the fact that they didn't engage in outright attempt to influence legislation. The only time that we put in an appearance was when we were invited, which we had a right to do of course.

U.S. Forest Service: Redwood Exchange Unit

Fry: I just wanted to ask you about this idea of the exchange unit, if you agree with Ed Craft's version that the whole idea for a park was imperiled when the visiting congressional committee saw there really wasn't any difference in management of the Forest Service redwood unit and the privately owned redwood production forests?

Drury: Crafts knows a lot more about forest practices than I do, but I would doubt whether that was strictly so. Does he say that? I read his testimony.

Fry: Yes. They have a sort of a showcase, experimental area and Crafts tells about how the congressional committee asked to see the rest of their forest, where they had actually shortened the rotation and were running their property exactly like the lumber companies run theirs.

Drury: I have a very high opinion of the U.S. Forest Service and I think it's too bad that they weren't allowed to pursue their studies as completely as they should.

Reading Mr. Crafts' discussion, my impression is that none of us has the whole picture.

Fry: That's right. [Laughter] That's right. He has the sort of congressional and administrative viewpoint.

Drury: We all got in on it at different times. I went back to three different conferences and hearings there in Washington, D.C.

Congressman Wayne Aspinall

Schrepfer: Do you think Wayne Aspinall's rather desperate move to get the bill through at the end, even though in the eyes of many conservationists he sacrificed a great deal, was the right thing to have done?

Drury: Oh, I suppose so. But I have no high opinion of Congressman Aspinall, either his ability or his public spirit. His career shows that it pays to live a long time. When I was in Washington, he was just a freshman congressman and nobody paid much attention to him. Now he's the kingpin on this committee, simply because he's gone back year after year. I think he was obviously biased in favor of the so-called vested interests.

Schrepfer: Then you don't think his cutting it down in conference before he introduced it and then allowing no discussion on the floor, was all because he thought that there was no other way to get it through?

Drury: I think that was, from about every standpoint, undoubtedly so. I think Mr. Aspinall is entitled to credit, at least in getting the Land and Water Conservation Fund released, which he made a condition to any action at all.

LOCAL OPPOSITION

Economic Problem: Del Norte County

Schrepfer: What would the creation of the national park in Mill Creek, as you advocated, have done to the economy of Del Norte County?

Drury: Well, it would have been harmful to the economy of Del Norte County. I'll give you a series of resolutions that our directors passed at different stages of the discussion of the redwood park. From the very beginning we set down certain objectives that we thought were desirable. One of these was to provide, as we had done, for instance, in the case of the Grand Teton National Park and the Jackson Hole purchase, that on a diminishing basis in lieu taxes should be paid by the government to the local community and if that had been done I think it would have allayed most of the opposition.

The League in its Spring, 1965 Bulletin first set forth the various principles that we thought should be followed, not the least of which was that the local community should be compensated for the loss of taxes, and if necessary, given government relief--which at that time and I guess still, is

Drury: pretty widespread for every other purpose. It would be applied to Del Norte County. In other words, we didn't want to see Del Norte County's economic interests impaired by this project.

Schrepfer: Why wasn't it done?

Drury: Because Congress didn't want to do it. We had done that while I was head of national parks; we finally settled the Jackson Hole controversy in just that way, in lieu taxes to be paid on a diminishing basis over a ten year period. Ten years now of course is long past. I left there in 1951. I understand that the citizens of Jackson Hole want to have another ten years of taxes spent on them. [Laughter] Congress was adamant on that.

But we advocated that economic aid be given to Del Norte County perhaps in the form of in lieu taxes paid for a reasonable period, at least until tourist travel somewhat compensated for the loss of industrial revenue.

Fry: Ed Crafts says they usually figure about five years for an area to make the transition in its economy, so that it's as prosperous as it was before a national park took over. Do you think that's about right? Is that what you have counted on for something like Mill Creek, or would it be slower up there?

Drury: I never personally was as optimistic as the Arthur D. Little Associates and other firms who have made reports. I think that it's a grave question whether they'd ever recoup entirely. There's a limit--and there should be a limit--to the tourist travel in an area of that sort. The National Park Service, just like the State park service, has a very sound but somewhat restricted policy as to the extent to which public recreational use is possible in that type of a reservation.

Fry: I guess a lot of the economic recovery is based on businesses that crop up just outside the park boundaries.

Drury: Yes, the outfit that makes the most money up there is that "Trees of Mystery."

Schrepfer: Yes, there are so many people in the parking lot it's frustrating.

Drury: In my youth I had an opportunity to buy that 160 acres for $10,000 for the state. It was owned by the De Martin family. I suppose at the market value of the timber alone, it would be worth a quarter of a million now. But it wasn't connected with either the Prairie Creek or Del Norte Coast State Parks, so it didn't have high priority. These people, by

Drury: using I guess legitimate enough methods, dramatize the redwoods. The same kind of phenomena that you can see free in the state parks, you have to pay a dollar to see at the "Trees of Mystery." But they've built up quite a tourist business.

Fry: They have all the gadgetry.

Drury: Have you ever been in there?

Fry: No. [Laughter] My friends have, and they told me about the voice that booms out from the tree.

Drury: It's all surface stuff. Some of the boys think that the state parks should have done the same thing.

Schrepfer: Well, they could have made some money for the system. [Laughter]

Residential Opposition to Park Acquisitions

Schrepfer: When you use eminent domain, you still have the trial in Humboldt or Del Norte County?

Drury: Yes, and that's a great disadvantage too.

Schrepfer: The jurors tend to be hostile to the league, do they not?

Drury: They do now. In the early days the juries used to be made up of farmers, who were also taxpayers. We condemned very little of the property. Most of it we bought by agreement, but when we did get the state

Drury: to condemn, we usually bought it for a little less than we'd offered the owners.

Fry: The farmers were usually behind the idea of creating the land for a state park because they were sympathetic?

Drury: Oh, in the beginning everybody up there in Humboldt County, everybody was our friend, practically.

Schrepfer: How long would you say that that feeling lasted?

Drury: Until about the fifties. We wouldn't have these parks today if the lumber companies hadn't been cooperative, particularly the Pacific Lumber Company. They were more or less cooperative in that they were willing to sell at their price, but that's a lot better than not getting the property.

Fry: What changed the climate of opinion among local residents?

Drury: Neither redwood nor Douglas fir sold very well in the early days. The country was remote. Douglas fir was worth practically nothing. We didn't even cruise the Douglas fir when we bought a tract of timber.

Fry: I wondered if you had noticed more opposition on the part of sort of the man in the street recently, perhaps as a result of an addition over the years to the population up there of people whose lives are dependent on the redwood industry.

Drury: Oh, yes. No question about it. Now you asked before whether or not the opposition was organized. It was very skillfully organized by the lumber companies.

Schrepfer: Is it the lumber companies as opposed to the unions, or in cooperation with the unions?

Drury: I have no knowledge of the unions themselves taking any part at all in the opposition. It was the chambers of commerce, the boards of trade and the lumber companies plus two or three organizations, such as the Redwood Region Conservation Conference, the California Redwood Association and two or three others, all of whom were very strong in their opposition. "Don't park our jobs." That was the popular local slogan.

Fry: Was the California Redwood Association in opposition?

Drury: Yes, the California Redwood Association was a part of it. You're familiar with that report they got out, showing what the industry was doing for recreation and what they were willing to sell. The fact is that we'd already bought many of those properties listed and of course through the Nature Conservancy, the Georgia-Pacific Company tendered some wonderful groves on the Van Duzen River to the state, though the state hasn't title yet.

Fry: Oh, I didn't know Nature Conservancy had bought anything.

Drury: They haven't bought anything, but apparently skillful tax lawyers worked it out so that the Georgia-Pacific could get the credit for giving this property to the state, as a deduction from income tax as a charitable contribution. Whatever their motivation it was a wonderful thing to do.

Fry: While we're talking about the opposition of the timber owners maybe you can explain the role Don Cave played, if any at all.

Drury: Don Cave was the local representative there of Dean Witter and Company, the investment brokers. It was he who made the classic statement that the difference between them up there and the conservationists was that the conservationists were thinking of posterity, whereas they were thinking of the present.

Fry: [Laughter] Kraeger is the consulting industrial economist from Seattle who prepared a detailed study of the park proposals for Cave's committee. I guess they had their own park.

Drury: Yes, Kraeger made a report showing that it would be a catastrophe for the county, particularly for Del Norte County, which is a very much smaller county.

Drury: The loss in the tax base in Humboldt County could be absorbed, but there's no question that, without in lieu taxes, the county of Del Norte would have been very seriously affected. It's too bad that Congress was unwilling to follow the precedent that they'd set in Jackson Hole.

Schrepfer: The reason I asked about the unions as opposed to the lumber company, was that when I talked to some of the people up there and thought about it, I came to the conclusion that really the lumber companies have something to lose, but they can be compensated, whereas the people whom the unions represent are the people who lose something that is very difficult to replace. They would have to leave their homes.

Drury: No question about that, and it may be that the unions did take a part in it, but I don't recollect it. The Humboldt Board of Trade and the Eureka Chamber of Commerce of course were very much opposed.

Schrepfer: The Eureka Chamber of Commerce is under Mr. Dick Denbo isn't it?

Drury: Yes. He didn't see the whole picture.

Schrepfer: Of course chambers of commerce are always--

Drury: I can't say whether or not the companies have been amply compensated because I don't know what the federal appraisals are, but I'll bet they're being

Drury: adequately compensated. Under this act the value is fixed as of the date of the passage of the law by the federal government, but they are compensated at the rate of six per cent per annum on any unpaid balances, so that's going to run into a lot of money.

Miller-Rellim Lumber Company

Fry: I just found out the other day, when I was sitting in Ed Crafts's seminar at Berkeley,* that Mr. Harold Miller of the Miller-Rellim Lumber Company, which owns so much of Mill Creek, lives in Oregon.

Drury: Oh yes. He has larger holdings in Oregon than he does in Del Norte County. I guess he is sincere in his concern about the people of Del Norte, but as far as his operations are concerned, that's not nearly as important to him as his holdings up there in Oregon. But he's like everybody else. He didn't want to have people interfere with his operations. I don't think he was handled very well. It was I

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*Ed Crafts, Seminar on the "Making of the National Redwood Park," February 12, 1970, University of California, Berkeley.

Drury: think strategically very unwise for the enthusiasts to get Senator Kuchel and the President to approve the introduction of a bill that would have fined or imprisoned officers of the Miller-Rellim Company if they cut any more timber on lands that were being considered for the national park. That isn't the way things are done in America.

Fry: That's not a gentle persuasion technique is it?

Drury: No. I don't think it was wise to threaten to send Miller and the Rellim Company to jail if they didn't stop cutting.

John B. Dewitt: When the newspapers asked me about it, I said, "We're not constitutional lawyers." We weren't presuming to give an opinion on whether or not it was legal.

Drury: It was done with the best of intentions, to help us in our project.

Dewitt: The press questioned the constitutionality of this law and we rendered no opinion it it, but I think that the law would have been declared unconstitutional.

Drury: We had no doubt on that at all.

Dry: But in the meantime he would have stopped cutting, I guess.

Dewitt: They never did stop cutting.

Drury: And Harold Miller, who is a very flinty character anyhow, had his resolution to fight this thing to the death enhanced by that particular action.

Schrepfer: Was it after that he did the cutting or was that before?

Drury: Both before and after.

Schrepfer: How extensive was his cutting in Mill Creek?

Drury: It was quite destructive and it was planned, obviously, deliberately in order to scotch the whole project. No question about that.

Schrepfer: Is that cutting still going on?

Drury: The property belongs to the Rellim Lumber Company and they have a right to utilize their own property. Chances are that their operations have not started yet, but they will shortly. They more or less cease in the winter time of course.

Schrepfer: Who first approached Harold Miller about this?

Drury: That's a long and complicated story. Mr. Fred Smith, who's on the staff of Laurance Rockefeller, had a series of interviews, unknown to us, with Mr. Miller back in about 1965.

Schrepfer: I've never seen any evidence of these interviews.

Drury: I have quite a body of correspondence, some of which is, I guess, still confidential, with Fred Smith,

Drury: who brought us into the picture fairly early, but a little too late to do any good. The essence of his relations with Mr. Miller was that he was trying to induce him to sell out lock, stock and barrel, which is what of course we had advocated over many years. The Save-the-Redwoods League, you know, has had a program for the last fifteen years that included all of the Mill Creek watershed. So that it's always been known both in Del Norte County and in the Rellim Lumber Company, that if and when the money could be obtained from any source, we wanted to buy the entire Mill Creek watershed. But Mr. Fred Smith got nowhere with Mr. Miller.

We had some conferences with both Mr. Miller and Mr. Darrel Shroeder, who's his local manager. They were friendly, but were very firm in their intention to continue operating. We felt at one time, when they started cutting after the first legislation had been introduced, that it was not unreasonable to ask them temporarily to shift their operations to timber that was outside of the proposed boundaries, which they could have done at considerable expense, but we advocated that that extra expense be paid for as a part of the cost of establishing the national park. The league in its Spring, 1965

Drury: bulletin, first set forth the conditions under which the redwood national park should be established in the Mill Creek area.

Fry: At that meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Park Service in San Francisco was there any discussion of how to approach Mr. Miller?

Drury: No. Mr. Miller had been pretty thoroughly alienated before that. Of course what we advocated was that the federal government buy him out lock, stock and barrel and pay for his factory, his roads, rolling stock, his land and his timber.

When the bill came out of committee it carried the proviso that the boundaries and price would be worked out later but that the park was established right then, which was unusual I believe.

Fry: What did you think about the way this was done?

Drury: It was unique. If they'd done that at Point Reyes, they wouldn't have been in the fix they're in now. I think that was a legitimate device.

Redwood Lumbermen: United or Divided

Fry: One of the things we haven't talked about is which companies fought hardest against Mill Creek proposal and which ones fought hardest against the Redwood Creek proposal.

Drury: Well, at one time I think they were willing to let Rellim Lumber Company bear the brunt of the whole thing. From our standpoint, that would have been all right. We never have proposed anything in the way of confiscation of anybody's property. We always advocated that they be fully compensated. And I think that's one reason we've done so well generally in dealing with the lumber companies.

Fry: You have to consider your long range relationship with them.

What were reactions to the proposed park land owned in the Redwood Creek area? Did Miller, for instance, come out and support that?

Drury: Well, Miller didn't own any land there.

Fry: I know, that's why I thought he might have supported it as possible park land. [Laughter]

Drury: No, I think he was opposed to the whole program. Of course, Georgia-Pacific, and Arcata, to some extent, Simpson, were the main companies represented

Drury: there. The greatest damage, because of their limited ownerships, was done to the Arcata Lumber Company. If we had the money, there are some intimations that either the state or the federal government might buy more land on Redwood Creek from Arcata. But the other owners I think would fight it to the death.

Fry: I am trying to get a pattern of the behavior of the men in the lumber companies because it's quite possible that someday someone will be interviewing them.

Drury: I think they <u>should</u>. I can give you a lot of names of some very fine fellows in the lumber industry.

Fry: The president of Arcata, the presidency changed, but when Howard Libby was in, I thought that he changed his position in this, and that he actually testified on behalf of Mill Creek once. Is my memory wrong?

Drury: Well, I don't think he testified, but I am sure that in his heart he much preferred to have the government select Mill Creek rather than Redwood Creek, because that would have left them unscathed. Of course, my reminiscence about Libby--we're about the same age, he's a little younger than I am. I remember when I first went up there in the twenties he was at work in one of the lumber company offices, and like

Drury: many underlings, he took a very dim view of the management of his company. And when we twisted the tail of the lumber barons, he'd always pat us on the back. He was tickled to death when we had our big meeting with the Pacific Lumber Company, about which I've told you. When he became president of a successful lumber company his position changed a bit.

Fry: Well, he may have done more for conservation than he ever planned to do by clear cutting his holdings along Highway 101. [Laughter]

Drury: Of course, people's motives are mixed. The lumber companies, and I think I've already told you this, objected to his doing that, not so much because of what he did, but because it was so conspicuous to the public. There are only a few of us that are beyond suspicion as to our motivation.

Fry: Yes. I'd hate to be put on trial today for mine.

AFTERMATH

Rounding Out the Watersheds

Schrepfer: Does the League plan to continue acquisitions to round out the Redwood National Park watersheds or do you feel this will be necessary?

Drury: We of course would like to see more funds go into that, but anybody who knows the realities of the situation knows it's going to be years before that happens, and that of course is directly linked up with the prospect of the remaining virgin stands of redwoods persisting long enough so that money would become available to acquire them.

Fry: Are you talking about on Mill Creek?

Drury: I'm talking about both Mill Creek and Redwood Creek. We still feel that the total watershed of Mill Creek should be acquired for the redwood park, even though the bulk of what we purchase from now on will be cut over land.

Fry: In that 700 acres of Mill Creek that was acquired for the park (I think my acreage is right), was that the pretty part?

Drury: No, it wasn't the most important part. You have all these different statements we've made?

Fry: Yes, I guess I got the 700 acres from your first announcement to your membership of the Redwood Park legislation.

So, in other words, there's still a lot to get on Mill Creek?

Drury: Yes, and the prospects, to be very frank, are quite dim, because the company has a limited amount of stumpage. They want to keep operating and there's a case where the local community surely had a great deal at stake in keeping that kind of operation going. It's a moot question as to whether the Rellim Company, which operates in Mill Creek, has enough virgin stumpage plus second growth that will come into maturity in time to sustain a continuous operation. Only time will tell about that. It'll be another generation I think before we'll know. I know that Lawrence Merriam, who's given it a lot of thought, is of the opinion that they're just on the edge of not being able to operate continuously. They have maybe twenty years of operation ahead of them and what if anything will happen to the remainder of that watershed is anybody's guess of course. But it will be in the program of the Save-the-Redwoods League, I hope, right along and it may materialize. We're doing things today that we started forty years

Drury: ago. If you only persist long enough, you'll get most of these things accomplished.

Fry: Does Merriam's estimate include the grove of the big virgin redwoods in Rellim land?

Drury: Oh yes, it includes their entire holding.

Schrepfer: As it is right now?

Drury: Yes. There are a lot of nuances to that situation. It is very unfortunate because first, if there was to be a redwood national park, and I think that ultimately it will materialize, it is very unfortunate that it wasn't done a generation ago. Then the process of legislation at best is imperfect and it was decidedly so in this case. There were so many competing forces, not only lumbermen and local interests, but the Sierra Club was obsessed with the idea of the preservation of Redwood Creek, which we surely didn't oppose, but we didn't give it as high a priority as the Mill Creek watershed.

Schrepfer: When I talked to Charles Daly he said he thought that the outlines of the park could be rounded out and that it would be a satisfactory park ultimately, but he had some very serious reservations about what anybody could do about Emerald Mile. You, then, are not as optimistic as he, is that correct?

Drury: No, I don't think that these companies will willingly sell any more land to either the federal government or the state. I don't think that the Congress would authorize condemnation, so we're in the pitiful position of having a pathetic fragment of a park down on Redwood Creek. It's debatable whether or not what we have on Mill Creek is adequate. For many years we thought it was. In fact in September of 1937 a report was made for the National Park Service by John McLaughlin and Lawrence Cook which recommended 17,000 acres of which we later bought about 10,000 acres for Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park.* And only the upper portion, a little more than what's in the state park now, was proposed. That was the conception of my good friends, McLaughlin and Cook, when they made the report in 1937. But as the years went on we learned a great deal and we had a lot of sad experience with the inadequacy of holdings that didn't contain complete ecological

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*John S. McLaughlin and Lawrence F. Cook, "A Report on Proposed Redwood National Park in California," September 30, 1937. McLaughlin was Acting Assistant Regional Director, National Park Service and Lawrence Cook, Deputy Chief Forester.

Drury: units. Whatever a viable park is, it isn't what we have in Mill Creek now and particularly at Prairie Creek State Park.

Cohelan has a bill in Congress to protect the Emerald Mile in the park. There's no question that it and the watershed that contributes toward it should be included.* We would support that, but I think that chances of getting it through Congress in the next few years are almost nil. That answers that question, in my humble opinion.

Schrepfer: Then Mill Creek is high on the league's list of priorities?

Drury: Yes, but we have no illusions. First of all, the Miller Company I don't think will sell. We couldn't possibly acquire the timber short of condemnation, which isn't feasible unless we had the money in hand, which we don't have. The prospects of either state or federal appropriations in the next two or three years are practically nil. It's almost inevitable that the best that we can do at Mill Creek and the best I think that they can do in Redwood

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*San Francisco Examiner, August-September, 1969, "Nixon Aid Sought on Redwoods," Sierra Club proposal for adding to Redwood National Park.

Drury: Creek, is gradually to buy up the cut over land, allow it to reforest, do some planting, try to restore the cover of the watershed, and pray for no more floods. Of course they spoke of that flood in '55 as being the hundred year flood and nine years later they had another even worse.

There are some considerations (that I think are a little premature to discuss very much) in the planning of the National Park Service, which would involve an attempt as is provided in the act of Congress, for the government to make agreements with the lumber companies as to the way in which they shall log their timber that borders on the national park holdings in the Redwood Creek region. This is a report by Professor Stone (Edward C. Stone) and Rudolph Gran and Paul Zinke on the proposal for buffers. This hasn't been approved by the National Park Service. It may not be.

Fry: But their report was funded by the National Park Service?

Drury: Yes. They were engaged by the National Park Service to make this report. Do you know Professor Stone?

Fry: Yes, I do. What's the date of that report?

Drury: The date is April 30, 1969. You might be able to

Drury: get a copy from him.

Fry: Could we read the title into the record?

Drury: Certainly. It's called Redwood National Park, California: An Analysis of the Buffers and the Watershed Management Required to Preserve the Redwood Forest, as Associated Streams in the Redwood National Park, Stone and associates. It's 106 pages and contains some very interesting, and I think some rather impractical suggestions for ameliorating the effects of erosion from run-off when they cut the slopes above this corridor of National Park land in Redwood Creek and around the tall trees area.

There are two committees, one appointed by the Governor (They asked me to serve on it, and I begged off and they appointed Lawrence Merriam.), and one appointed by the National Park Service. They apparently have my name on it, but I asked them to put Merriam on that also. These two committees are studying the whole problem of what to do about the park holdings in both the national and state parks, and are proceeding with the customary deliberation that is exhibited by government agencies [Laughter] since the beginning of the government.

You ought to talk to Lawrence Merriam sometime about it. But the whole situation is still in a

Drury: state of flux, and I think we might waste a lot of time speculating about what's going to happen next.

Fry: Well, does this reflect a concern about the preservation of the redwoods along the creek in the corridor? These two, the Stone report and...

Drury: Well, the Stone report is directed directly to that problem.

Fry: ---the other one is all the parks?

Drury: Well, we haven't concealed the fact that we think it's preposterous to have this narrow strip which is only about half a mile wide along the stream.

Fry: Is Hartzog apprised of this?

Drury: Oh, yes. Hartzog realizes it, but they're at the mercy of Congress, even more than we are, so that if there were any prospect of money, we surely would like to have the government appropriate more both to Mill Creek and to Redwood Creek, and we would support any program of that sort.

Now, you have the different bulletins of the Redwoods League where we've tried to keep up-to-date statements of our position in relation to the Redwood National Park and the transfer ultimately perhaps of the state parks to the federal government. We've tried to maintain a somewhat neutral position until we knew just exactly what all the surrounding

Drury: circumstances are going to be. There's one of our publications that came out right after the National Park Act of 1968 that gives the essence of the whole situation. It has a map in color showing the state and the federal areas and the watershed lands that haven't been acquired.

Transfer of State Parks to Federal Government

Schrepfer: Can the state parks be transferred to the federal government or is this in any way a violation of the original contracts made by the state with the donors of the memorial groves?

Drury: The act, as you unquestionably have read, provides that those arrangements shall be honored in the National Park. We haven't had a legal interpretation as to whether that language means that the federal government would establish additional groves in the land for which federal money was paid. They've already of course named an area for Lady Bird Johnson.

Schrepfer: Is that a dangerous precedent?

Drury: No, I don't think so.

Schrepfer: It's really a grove that was established without any relation to a direct donation.

Drury: Yes, but it was in honor of Mrs. Johnson, who

Drury: unquestionably contributed a great deal to the cause of preserving the native landscape and beauty in America.

Fry: Did she play an important role in this park?

Drury: Well, she was very much for it yes, unquestionably, she is alleged at least to have had considerable influence with the President. One of the dominant characters was Laurance Rockefeller, who was Chairman of the President's Advisory Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty. They changed the name of that committee so much I think the establishment by President Nixon of this more formal Council on Environment is all to the good. Gives us another address to which to write him, you know.

Fry: In our previous interviews there was always some question of the terms under which private money for park land acquisition was given.

Drury: I don't know what would have to be done. It might be conceivable they'd even have to have a vote of the people.

[John B. Dewitt comes in.]

[Welcoming of Dewitt, conversation]

Schrepfer: I was just wondering about this transfer of the state park land to the federal government and what it would do to the lands acquired under the 1928 bond issue,

Schrepfer: by which six million dollars was voted by all the people of California for the purchase of parks for the state.

Dewitt: To give to the state, not to the federal government?

Schrepfer: Yes. And not to the federal government.

Drury: All I said was it might well be that a vote of the people would be necessary, but I'm pretty sure that the people would vote affirmatively on it.

Dewitt: I think so. Yes.

Drury: Dick Leonard feels that it's the same kind of use that the donors and the voters in the bond issue election approved and that the court would probably sustain it.

Schrepfer: Do you believe the state parks should be transferred to the federal government eventually?

Drury: Regardless of what I believe, I think that ultimately it will occur. I'll try to dig up a statement I made to the Congress soon after the law was passed in which I expressed my ideas as to the conditions under which we should approve such transfer, if we do approve it. Surely it should be that there should be a quid pro quo, in that at least in substantial degree it should contribute to the benefit of the redwood parks. I don't think our directors

Drury: would willingly see these lands transferred from the state to the federal government without some kind of recognition of the need of further acquisition of the redwood country. I think that's one thing that will hold it up for some time.

Whatever action is taken in transferring these present state park properties to the federal government must further the Save-the-Redwoods program. It might be done through the medium of the Land and Water Conservation fund of course, grants-in-aid to the state. But anything that's favorable to our cause I think is a little remote right at the present minute. John Dewitt and I went up to Sacramento yesterday. It's a pretty gloomy prospect, as far as public funds for this kind of purpose are concerned.

Dewitt: I understand they can't even sell bonds.

Drury: The state now can't sell bonds, they don't have any money even to pay escrow fees after the first of July, and of course the staff is being reduced. I've participated in this thing so long that I've seen them come and go, you know. [Laughter]

Schrepfer: What is the official position of the Save-the-Redwoods League as to the transfer of the state parks to the federal government?

Drury: As I mentioned previously, in the past Dr. John C. Merriam, after the state had made its huge investment, was very doubtful whether the state parks should be transferred to the federal government.

Right now our directors haven't taken a specific position on it. I'll give you a copy of a statement I made to the Council of the League last year, in which I've tried to outline the conditions which might warrant the transfer of the state parks to the federal government.

There are arguments pro and con. I think one of the principal arguments in favor of the Redwood National Park is that Uncle Sam is the only one who has limitless funds, or thinks he has, to accomplish these things. Our trip up to Sacramento yesterday convinced us that it's going to be pretty slim pickings for the redwoods as far as the state is concerned for the next few years. Of course I've lived so long I've seen those things wax and wane.

Schrepfer: Do you feel that the administration of the parks would be better if it was under the National Park Service as opposed to the state of California which from my experience administers the redwood parks very well.

Drury: I'm in a difficult position to answer that. It's even-steven with me; I know intimately the principles and personnel of both organizations. I think they're both very high class and I think there's very little choice to be made. The only thing is that the federal government already has allocated more money for staff to care for this very fragmentary holding than the state has been able to build up over the last forty years.

Fry: What about permanency of policy on management and preservation?

Drury: I think that probably the National Park Service is a little more consistent than the state would be. There's always the possibility of a state administration coming in that would exploit the parks and perhaps not treat them quite as well. On the other hand, there is a good deal of criticism of the national park system. But the basic principle of the national parks is pretty firmly established and so far the policy that has guided them in their planning for the future of the Redwood National Park, with or without the state acquisitions, is very satisfactory to the conservationists.

Fry: No one seems to be particularly anxious now about

Fry: the question of whether the state parks would be transferred or not. Is there any pressure particularly to get this accomplished right away? I'm not aware of any.

Drury: Personally I can't see what the hurry is. They have several years ahead of them in planning and organizing and the state parks are being very well administered at the present time. There's no question that the personnel that are in charge from Director William Penn Mott down are fully as competent to handle the affairs as anybody that they could muster in the national parks. But it would seem that--just as the Yosemite Valley, being the great area it was, ultimately was ceded by the state back to the federal government or returned to them--some of the state park area up there ought to be included in the Redwood National Park. I discussed that a little bit while I was back in Washington, in the 40's, when the Douglas bill came up.

STAFF OF THE-SAVE-THE REDWOODS LEAGUE JANUARY 19, 1965

From left to right: Evelyn Smith, Louise Hirsch, Ruth Savage, Ruth Doty, Barbara Carpenter, John B. Dewitt, Meredith Harris
Dorothy Farrell, Newton B. Drury, Lawrence C. Merriam, Ida Geary, Ivah Faye.

Amelia Fry interviewing Newton Drury, 1961

Future: Save-the-Redwoods League

Schrefper: Has the existence of the national park decreased the popularity of the league?

Drury: I don't think that it has and of course we try to rationalize the present situation in our continued program of money raising and land acquisition. Since the act as passed, we've bought eight or ten parcels of property up at Jed Smith and Prairie Creek, all of which should have been in the national park but they're not authorized to be included. I think if Prairie Creek and Jed Smith are transferred to the federal government they will pass an act accepting them. That's practically all been done with Redwoods League money. The big purchase we made up there two years ago was Pepperwood Flat on the Avenue of the Giants.

Conclusion: Was the National Park Worthwhile?

Schrepfer: Do you think the park was worthwhile?

Drury: I think it undoubtedly was. However it is regrettable that this is one of the few cases where because of the conflicting interest the technical judgement of the National Park Service was not accepted by the

Drury: Congress. The boundary lines were mainly drawn by the underlings in the committees who had just a bowing acquaintance with the terrain. Most of them had spent only a few days there and I am afraid that they were swayed pretty largely by the arguments of the lobbyists and attorneys of the lumber barons.

Fry: Does that reflect some kind of abdication by the higher-ups?

Drury: Oh, no. It's been going on right along.

Fry: Why was it different this time?

Drury: Mainly because of the amount of money involved. It was the large interests of these lumber companies. They had a side to it, too. They have their stockholders to whom they're responsible. They made these large investments in stumpage, mills, roads, and equipment and they predicated these investments on having a certain amount of timber they can extract. That's why we have never advocated anything short of complete compensation to them, including amortization of plant.

APPENDIX -- Newton B. Drury

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MEMORANDUM BY WELLS DRURY: ON HIS SERVICE AS INDIAN INTERPRETER, UNDER ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

Rev. Alfred R. Elder, who was my foster father, had been a friend of Abraham Lincoln from boyhood. They were born on adjoining farms in Hardin County, Kentucky, and their families migrated to Indiana and then to Illinois at about the same dates. In Sangamon County they did politics together, both having homes in Springfield. About 1846 Elder moved to Oregon Territory and tried to get Lincoln appointed Governor of the Territory, invoking the aid of their mutual friend, Thomas H. Benton. But Lincoln declined.

Before Lincoln was inaugurated he wrote to Elder asking him if there was anything he wanted. I was about 9 years old and remember the letters that passed, as I was always taken into the confidences of the family. Elder was devoutly religious and replied that if appointed Indian agent he would like to devote his life to helping the Indians. One of Lincoln's first appointments was that of Elder as Indian agent with headquarters at Olympia, under the provisions of the Medicine Creek treaty. I think we reached Olympia in the winter of 1861.

Soon after we arrived the interpreter resigned. Several aspirants appeared. Although the salary was only $500 a year the office was desirable, as it was almost a sinecure. Elder knew Chinook from early association with the Indians of the Willemette and Columbia valleys.

When he spoke of appointing me as interpreter Henry Hale and other men who sought the place objected on the ground that I was too young -- 10 years of age.

They held a meeting and agreed to leave it to Lincoln.

Just think of a President having to settle an insignificant thing like that!

So Elder wrote to Lincoln, placing before him the following particulars:

1. I wish to appoint the boy, Wells Drury, who is a little more than 10 years old.

2. He is my foster-son, being adopted by me when he arrived in Oregon. His parents died of cholera while crossing the plains in 1852.

3. This boy can speak the Chinook jargon fairly well, having learned it from the Indians with whom he came in contact from his earliest childhood.

4. Objection is made by other aspirants on account of his extreme youth.

Elder closed by asking Lincoln's approval of the appointment.

Lincoln replied in a long letter in which he expressed interest in the fate of an orphan boy, and said he would like to give unqualified approval of Elder's request, but felt that he should not do so. However, he thought that it would be fair to have a competitive examination, and let the winner get the place.

Three young men entered their names, and 5 judges were appointed. Seattle, Toke and another Indian whose name I do not remember represented the Indians; former Indian Superintendent Hale and a former Hudson's Bay employee were the other members of the jury.

It was a hard trial for me, and I remember with what trembling I faced the ordeal. But from my earliest recollection the frontier life had schooled me to self-reliance and I soon became cool under the rapid fire of the questioners.

The judges stood 4 to 1 in my favor, Seattle grunting out that I was entirely too young, but old Toke strongly championed my cause. Seattle didn't like to speak Chinook and took little part in the examination, but Toke was exceedingly talkative and laughed heartily at his own jokes.

After a year's practice I placated Seattle by talking to him in his own dialect. Then I pleased him greatly by interpreting for him that part of Winthorp's "Canim pe Laselle" (The Canoe and the Saddle) which told of the Indians of Puget Sound.

My reservations were Chehelis, Squauxon, Nisqually, Puyellup and Tulalip. I also went to Skagit Head for conferences on several occasions. I held the office for 5 years. When Lincoln was assassinated, Johnson appointed C.S. King as Indian Agent, and he discharged me.

SAMPLE OF DRURY ADVERTISING AGENCY

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MRS. JAMES C. MERRITT
JOHN HOMER WOOLSEY
ARTHUR G. COONS
L. E. WRAITH
J. H. COFFIN

AUBREY DRURY
Secretary

Room 508
114 Sansome Street
San Francisco,
California

Dear Friend:

NOW the chain-college plan is before the STATE SENATE.

While the so-called regional college bill (A. B. 833) was decisively defeated 46 to 30, nevertheless the threat of the establishment of such a chain is still present and very real.

Another bill, A. B. 174, has been so amended that in effect it would, if passed by the Senate, create a chain of seven four-year regional colleges. It changes the names of the State Teachers Colleges to "State Colleges", inviting constant endeavor to expand these institutions. The bill also reduces the required teacher-training to only six units--or an average of less than one unit per semester, thus virtually eliminating the pedagogical requirements.

It will be valuable aid in this crisis if you will communicate with members of the State Senate, and urge others to do likewise, pointing out the menace to higher education involved in A. B. 174.

Write or wire your State Senator TODAY, giving reasons for opposing this ill-considered bill:

--Present facilities are adequate;
--Regional colleges involve needless duplication;
--The cost in the long run would be prohibitive;
--Experience in other States shows such a plan a failure;
--Every survey by experts has declared against it;
--Changing the names to "State Colleges" is unwise;
--The bill is unfair to Junior Colleges;
--Except for a few local boosters, there is no public demand for the change.

A. B. 174 in effect would saddle California with the burden of seven four-year regional colleges, costly and unnecessary.

Urge your State Senator to oppose it.

STATEWIDE COMMITTEE on
HIGHER EDUCATION

In 1917, prospects for the redwoods north of Muir Woods —in Mendocino, Humboldt, and Del Norte counties, where they reach their top form—were dim. Broad-scale lumbering was going ahead unhampered by anyone's fears for appearances or even long-range economics; and since the redwood belt consisted almost wholly of private property, the only possible deterrent to the slaughter seemed to be great handfuls of money. Mather kept his eye on the situation; he was too busy and too far committed those first couple of years with other, even more pressing matters to do more. He and Kent talked the redwood problem over from time to time. Kent introduced a bill in Congress for the public purchase of a redwood tract of ungrudging dimensions; but calling for a stiff appropriation, it was more or less neglected in the welter of park legislation then being nursed along. Thus when Henry Fairfield Osborn, John C. Merriam, and Madison Grant rushed down from Humboldt County afire with zeal to save the redwoods, Mather embraced them as able and needed allies.

The redwoods work was the first he did after his breakdown; he occupied himself with that months before he tackled any other park business. Osborn, Merriam, and Grant decided in the winter of 1917–18 to start up a save-the-redwoods league. In March of 1918 Mather wrote to Merriam:

> I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Madison Grant the other day and hearing his point of view on the redwood situation. He is certainly enthusiastic on the proposition of preserving a section of these fine redwoods, and I brought him in touch with Mr. E. C. Bradley, Assistant to the Secretary here. It seemed to be the opinion that we should make available some funds for you in your capacity as secretary of the proposed organization, and Mr. Grant and I thought it would be advisable to have Mr. Bradley act as temporary chairman. We plan to put $100 in your hands to get the organization started, and towards this amount I am sending you my own check for $40, which represents a contribution of $20 each from Mr. Grant and myself. Mr. Bradley's check for $20 is also herewith, and we aim to secure the balance from Professor Osborn and Mr. Kent.

Here was planted the germ of the national Save-the-Redwoods League, one of the most phenomenally successful conservation organizations in history.

From Robert Shankland, Steve Mather of the National Parks, New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1970, pp. 193-194.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

March 11, 1918.

Dear Professor Merriam:

I trust this letter will find you still at Berkeley, although I understand you are going to be back here in Washington before long.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Madison Grant the other day and hear his point of view on the redwood situation. He is certainly enthusiastic on the proposition of preserving a section of these fine redwoods, and I brought him in touch with Mr. E. C. Bradley, Assistant to the Secretary here. It seemed to be the opinion that we should make available some funds for you in your capacity as secretary of the proposed organization, and Mr. Grant and I thought it would be advisable to have Mr. Bradley act as temporary chairman. We plan to put $100 in your hands, and towards this amount I am sending you my own check for $40, which represents a contribution from Mr. Grant and myself of $20 each. Mr. Bradley's check for $20 is also herewith, and we aim to secure the balance from Professor Osborn and Mr. Kent.

We looked up the location of the Bull Creek Flat stand on the Land Office maps and thought it would be advisable to secure a detailed map of this location. It has never been mapped by the Geological Survey, but we may be able to work up something from the Land Office records. In the meantime you may be able to secure a map of this plot through the owners. Mr. Grant wants to bring this whole proposition to the attention of Mrs. Harriman, whom he thinks could be interested, and if you could secure any data as to valuations, etc., this would undoubtedly be valuable to him.

Mr. Bradley said that Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, had seen the redwoods in this section of California and was deeply impressed with the importance of preserving them, and Mr. Bradley felt that Mr. Vail could be interested in doing something very substantial when it came to raising funds.

I took occasion when in Chicago last week to speak to Mr. Edward E. Ayer about this proposed redwood reservation and as he was leaving for a trip through California I urged him to see you in Berkeley, if possible, and discuse the subject with you. He has been keenly interested in these redwoods since his trip last spring and plans to visit them again this year while motoring on his way to Portland to attend the meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners. I hope Mr. Ayer can get in touch with you as you could tell him just how to reach the Bull Creek Flat property, and I am sure he would be glad to see it for himself.

Mr. Bradley, Mr. Grant and I also discussed the possibility of getting a few prominent men to visit the property this summer. It may be possible to carry this out later.

Very sincerely yours,

Stephen T Mather

Prof. John C. Merriam,
University of California,
Berkeley, California.

Incs.

General Purpose

"To further the preservation, as a part of the California state park system, of areas of outstanding scenic and recreational importance and places of historic and scientific interest, for the enjoyment, inspiration, and education of the people."

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS COUNCIL

114 Sansome Street, San Francisco
Telephone Douglas 2352
Room 800 Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles
Telephone Westmore 3353

Vote YES on
NUMBER
4
November 6
State Park Bonds
"For All of California"

San Francisco
July 27, 1928.

Note to Mr. McDuffie:

My estimated budget for the California State Parks Council (San Francisco and Los Angeles) to August 1, 1928, was $9,882.00.

Mr. Johns gives me the figure, to August 1, 1928, of $10,482.44 expenditure which involves a fairly accurate estimate of the charges for the last half of July. An analysis of the expenditures of the Council, however, has disclosed items chargeable to the Hospitality Fund, occasioned by the holding of the National Conference on State Parks, amounting to $490.80 (see "A").

If we exclude, therefore, the items necessitated by the Conference, there is a difference of only $109.64 between the total expenditures of $9,991.64 and the estimate of $9,882.00.

I have had detail sheets made of the items of miscellaneous expense, printing and stationery and form letters for the period up to July 17th, to show the character and extent of these expenditures (see "B").*

I am having Mr. Johns make out a revised budget showing the total estimate for the campaign, the expenditure up to August 1st, and the balance under each heading, such as direction, stenographic, printing, etc.

Total cash received to July 31st is $12,655.00, including $2,000.00 from the Save-the-Redwoods League. Total expenditures, approximately $10,482.44 leaving a balance of $2,172.56 in bank as of August 1st, plus $1,000.00 pledged by Mrs. Bryant, or a total of $3,172.56 available. Mrs. Gould of Santa Barbara has also signified her intention of making a donation.

— E[illegible].

*List of "Assets" on hand. (See "C")

Organizations Supporting the California State Park Bonds Legislation:

Association of City Planners of Los Angeles County
Associated Sportsmen of California
Automobile Club of Southern California
Calaveras Big Trees Association, Stockton
California Alpine Club
California Congress of Parents and Teachers
California Development Association
California League of Women Voters
California Real Estate Assn.
California Redwood Assn.
California State Automobile Association
California State Federation of Women's Clubs
Conservation and Wild Life Section of the Commonwealth Club of California
Conservation Association of Southern California
Garden Club of America
Joint Parks Committee, Los Angeles
Agassiz Club of Long Beach
California Audubon Soc., Inc.
Los Angeles City Teachers' Club
Los Angeles High School Teachers' Assn.
Nature Club of So. California
Southern Dist., California Fed. Business and Prof. Women's Clubs
Southern Dist., Sierra Club
League of California Music.
National Automobile Club
National Conference on State Parks
Native Daughters of the Golden West
Native Sons of the Golden West
Point Lobos Association
Portola Fire District
Redwood Empire Association
San Diego Society of Natural History
San Joaquin Valley Tourist and Travel Association
Save-the-Redwoods League
Sempervirent Club, San Jose
Sierra Club
State Parks Association of California of Los Angeles
Tamalpais Conservation Club
Women's Save-the-Redwoods League of Humboldt County
Woodside Fire District
Chambers of Commerce
Alameda
Azusa
Beaumont
Berkeley
Beverly Hills
Calaveras County
Calexico
Calistoga District
Cloverdale
Coachella Val. Assn.
Colusa
Concord
Corona
Crockett-Valona
Davis
El Monte
Eureka
Fall River Mills
Florence
Fontana
Fresno County
Gilroy
Glendale
Greenville
Harbor Chambers of Commerce (Long Beach)
Venice Branch (Los Angeles)
Hayward
Hollywood
Humboldt Co
Huntington Bch.
Inglewood
King City
Kings County
Kingsburg
Knights Ferry
Laguna Beach
Lawndale
La Jolla
Larkspur
Livermore
Long Beach
Los Angeles
Medford
Madera Co.
Mar Vista
McFarland
Modesto
Mojave Co.
Montebello
Needles
No Monterey Co.
No. Sacramento
Norwalk
Oakland
Oceanside
Palms
Palo Verde Valley
Perris Valley
Pittsburg
Placentia
Pomona
Quincy Cal Club
Ramsburg
Ravenswood
Redondo Beach
Rio Oso
Riverside
Riverside County
Sacramento
San Benito Co.
San Bernardino
San Diego
San Dieguito Dist.
San Francisco
San Jacinto Val.
San Jose
San Juan Bautista
San Ramon Valley
Sausalito
Santa Ana
Santa Barbara
Santa Cruz
Santa Rosa
Scott Valley
Sierra Madre
So Coast Assn of Huntington Bch.
Springville
Stockton
Sunnyvale
Thermal
Tuolumne Co.
Turlock
Vallejo
Visalia
Western Yolo
West Hollywood
Westminster
Wilmar
Yolo County
—and many others interested in conservation recreation, and outdoor life.

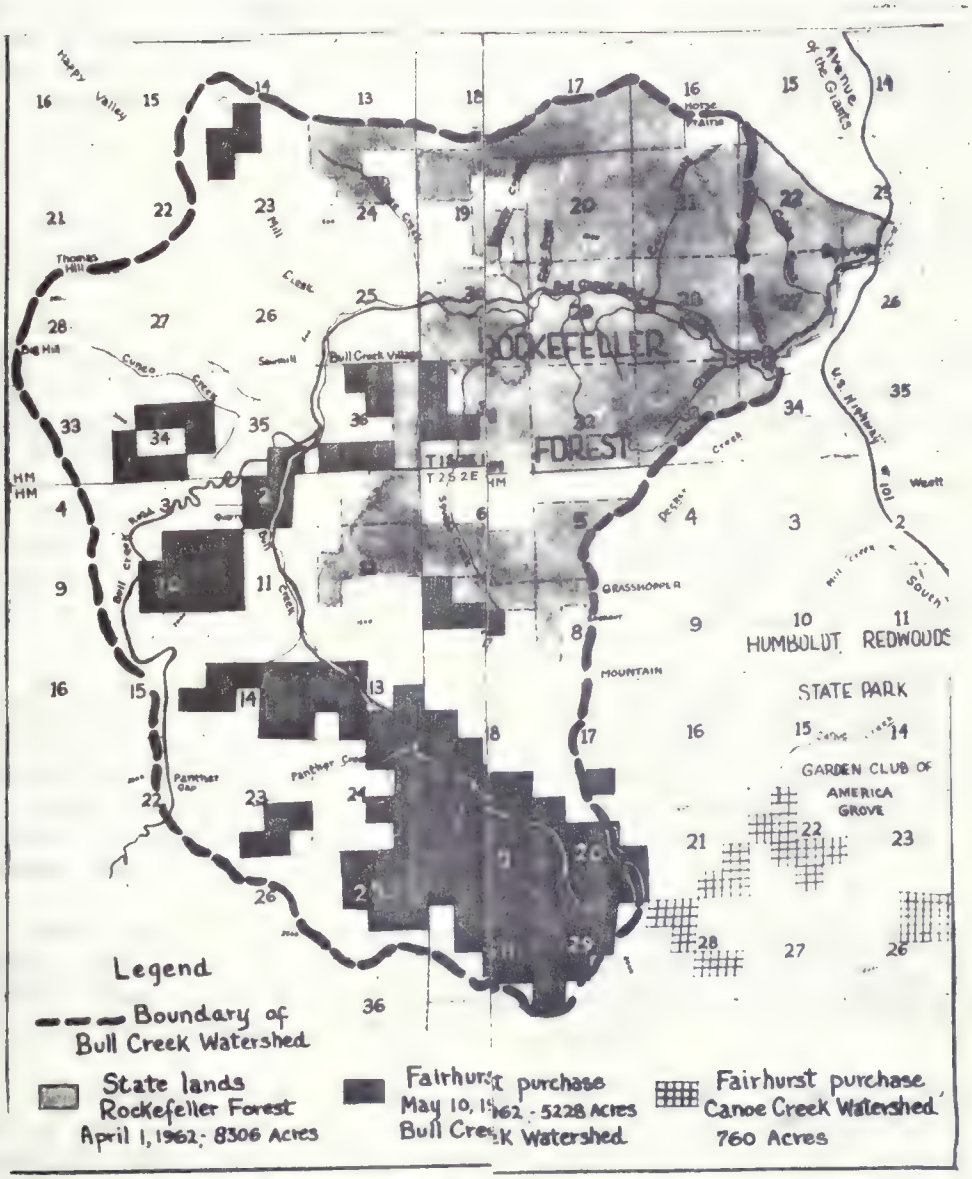
MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS COUNCIL

Duncan McDuffie, *Chairman* — Newton B. Drury, *Secretary*

Wm. F. Badé
W. A. Brackenridge
Jesse E. Brown
Mrs. Susanna Bixby Bryant
Miss Pearl Chase
Allen L. Chickering
Wm. H. Crocker
S. P. Eastman
J. D. Grant
Mrs. Robert Hunter
Mrs. Harriet West Jackson
A. C. Lovelain
George W. Marston
Louis W. Myers
William H. Orrick
Miss Mary Pickford
G. E. Reynolds
B. F. Schlesinger
J. C. Sperry
Robert G. Sproul
Clair S. Tappaan

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE PARKS · SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 26-29 · LOS ANGELES, JULY 2-3

Map of Bull Creek Basin from Save-the-Redwoods League Bulletin, 1962. Watershed location map from State of California, Department of Natural Resources Division of Soil Conservation Report on Protection of the Bull Creek Flats Humboldt Redwoods State Park California, June 1961.



ABOVE: *Map of Bull Creek Basin showing lands acquired by the Save-the-Redwoods League to further the State's program of erosion control and reforestation for the protection of the Rockefeller Forest.*

'o Friends of Saving the Redwoods:

Here are the facts about the bills before the State Legislature to allow utting of Redwoods in the State Parks in order to widen the Redwood Highway:

A.B. 2570 (Belotti) in its original form was defeated but now has passed he Assembly in amended form which takes from the State Park Commission any control ver trees on the highway right of way up to a width of 25 to 32 feet and makes the ighway engineers the sole judges as to which trees should be cut.

While less drastic than the original, this amended bill is a dangerous ntering wedge toward unnecessary destruction of the Redwoods. The State Park ommission, of which for several years I was a member, have always agreed that angerous trees should be cut, and in the past to my knowledge, the Commission have oncurred in the removal of many hundreds of such trees. They will do so in the uture. However, they contend rightly that the question is a technical one, involv- ng both landscape and highway considerations, and that the determination should ot be left solely to the Highway authorities. The Department of Public Works have ecognized this point of view, which represents their practice in the past. They id not initiate and are not advocating the Belotti bill, in its original or amended orm.

The Belotti bill (A.B. 2570) now goes before the Senate. It should be efeated unless it is amended to provide that removal of trees for highway widening urposes is with the concurrence of the State Park Commission.

S.B. 69 (Abshire) is still before the Senate Committee on Natural esources (Sen. Burt W. Busch, Chairman) and provides, as did the original Belotti ill, that the Highway authorities shall have unrestricted authority, regardless f previous agreements, to cut trees in order to widen the present highway, when n their judgment this is necessary.

This bill is a great danger to the Redwood Parks, and even opens the way o the construction, within the limits of existing easements, of a four-lane free- ay, which the highway engineers report they must ultimately build, and which would e ruinous if built on the present line of U. S. 101 through the Parks.

S.B. 69 should be defeated. In any event it surely should be amended to rovide for joint determination by the Highway and Park authorities as to which rees are to be cut, if necessary to provide proper safety of the Redwood Highway. here should also be eliminated the provision that this cutting should be "without egard to previous agreements," as this would be a breach of trust by the State oward those who have contributed millions of dollars to match State funds in stablishing the Redwood Parks.

Advocates of these bills assert that "not more than a dozen trees would e removed." This is good news, if correct; but the bills as they now stand do not ssure this. They open the way to wholesale destruction of Redwoods solely on the etermination of the highway construction forces.

The Save-the-Redwoods League and many conservation authorities support he stand of the California State Park Commission that while there is no objection o removing by mutual consent such trees as are a hazard, U.S. Highway 101 on its resent route through the Parks should not be converted into a speedway for either assenger vehicles or commercial trucks. They recognize that increasing traffic emands a much wider highway -- possibly in the near future a divided four-lane reeway -- but contend that this new highway would destroy much of the beauty of

he Redwood Parks if it plowed through them with a width of 60 to 100 feet. This s true whether the four lanes adjoin each other, or two double lane highways are onstructed through the Parks. The destruction of many trees would be involved, n any event.

Advocates of A.B. 2570 and S.B. 69 now disclaim any desire to see this appen. But the Senate bill, unless amended, would authorize this, and the Assembly ill would authorize what would turn out to have been the needless cutting of many iant Redwoods -- many of them close to 2000 years old -- if, as is logical, the ltimate improved highway were built on another location outside the Parks.

It is our belief, therefore, that both bills should be defeated, and that he Legislature should pass a Resolution insisting that both Highway and Park uthorities get together and plan for the ultimate U.S. 101 as it affects the Parks, ith the aim of finding a feasible route nearby but outside the Redwood groves; eanwhile jointly attaining proper standards of safety on the existing highway, hich when the new freeway is built, should become a parkway primarily for recreat- onal travel. If its present spectacular beauty is not destroyed, this Redwood arkway is destined to become one of the greatest tourist attractions in the United tates.

Arthur E. Connick,
President, SAVE-THE-REDWOODS LEAGUE

ave-the-Redwoods League,
114 Sansome Street
an Francisco, California

April 27, 1953

yes cc Mr. Albright + Director

From "PLANNING AND CIVIC COMMENT", December, 1940.
Official organ of American Planning Association;
National Conference on State Parks.

A summary of a report made on August 16, 1940, to the California State Park Commission, "Ten-Year Program of Acquisition", by *NEWTON B. DRURY*, when Executive Officer, Division of Parks, California State Department of Natural Resources.

Program of Land Acquisition in the California State Park System

EDITOR'S NOTE.—On August 16, 1940, just as Mr. Drury was leaving California to become Director of the National Park Service, he made a report to the California State Park Commission on a Ten-Year Program of Acquisition. For the benefit and inspiration of PLANNING AND CIVIC COMMENT readers, that report is here summarized.

The present California State Park System is based upon a plan.

There are 72 units, comprising over 300,000 acres, valued at $15,500,000.

A few of these parks and monuments have been given to the State, some have been *sold* to it, but most of them have been purchased, after study and investigation, largely in accordance with the principles and program laid down in the Olmsted Survey of 1928.

The $6,000,000 State Park Bond Issue of 1927 having been expended on June 13, 1940, a detailed report on the acquisitions to date has been rendered by the Investigating Officer. It shows that a system of parks and monuments has been built up which is reasonably well balanced as to types and geographical distribution. It shows that since 1927 gifts in an amount of over $8,000,000 have been attracted, far exceeding the requirement of the bond act that state funds be matched dollar for dollar.

Funds for acquisition now being in prospect under the State Lands Act of 1938, which allots to state parks 30 percent of royalties from oil drilling on state-owned tidelands, the California State Park Commission, on June 28, 1940, by resolution directed the Investigating Officer to outline a proposed long-range program of future land acquisition.

There is accordingly presented an outline of recommended purchases over the ten-year period beginning July 1, 1941 and ending June 30, 1950.

There is also included a summary of funds available for the current fiscal year (July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941) with recommendations as to expenditures for acquisition.

The future ten-year program is of necessity general in its terms, with the exception of certain properties that are under option or subject to fairly definite understanding. It is, however, sufficiently definite to set the pattern of acquisition for the next ten years, if adopted; and at least to provide a basis for evaluation of proposed acquisitions in the future.

It is based upon certain assumptions:

1. That the policy of requiring that state funds be matched dollar for dollar has been adjudged desirable, and will be continued. Not only has the State secured more for its money under this procedure, but in general the necessity of obtaining matching gifts has tended to confine purchases to projects of merit.

2. That with the possible exception of beach projects in Southern California, where public need is obvious, the policy will be to add to, and round out, existing parks, rather than acquiring new units, with the consequent increase of the burden of administration.

It is believed that present state funds for administration, protection and development are so inadequate that the public interest during the next ten years would best be served by confining acquisition to those properties necessary to obtain logical boundaries for the existing parks, and to include outstanding features not yet preserved. Thus the administrative problem would in most cases be simplified rather than increased.

It is even felt that proffered gifts of lands should be scrutinized carefully, and accepted only if they represent additions to the system so outstanding in their importance as to offset any additional cost of their protection.

3. That from some source sufficient funds can be obtained to carry out the program as outlined, and that if resources are less than here required, the California State Park Commission, and the state authorities, in reducing the total will take into account the urgency of the various proposals, as well as commitments already made.

The most important recommendations in the Report include:

1. Amendment of State Lands Act to provide 50 percent, instead of 30 percent, of oil drilling revenues from state-owned tidelands, if park program is to be adequately carried on by this method of financing.
2. Ten-year program of acquisition, involving appropriation of $200,000 per annum, or $400,000 per biennium from State, to be matched with gifts in equal amount. The total value of properties thus acquired over ten years would be $4,000,000
3. Completion of purchases already begun in Mill Creek Redwoods and Avenue of the Giants.
4. Carrying out of commitments to complete acquisition of Calaveras South Grove of Big Trees and Butano Addition to Big Basin Redwoods, as implied in the making of initial appropriations in 1939-41 state budget.
5. Purchase of beach lands in Southern California, in accordance with plans to be developed by State Planning Board, and approved by State Park Commission.
6. Concentration of acquisition upon additions to existing parks and monuments, rather than increasing number of units to be administered.
7. Establishment of a definite program of acquisition, with assurance of continuity of policy.

In the section on conditions necessary to encouragement of gifts, Mr. Drury re-emphasizes the need for a clean-cut statement of policy as to the use, protection and development of all properties in the state park system. He recommends staggered terms of office for state park commissioners and greater reliance upon expert knowledge. Very pertinently he declares that the park commission should not go into the resort business; that the main objective of state parks is conservation. The principal acquisition of new areas would be directed to salvaging ocean beaches in Southern California. Generally efforts would be exerted to enlarge existing parks rather than to create new ones.

Mr. Mathew M. Gleason, Chairman of the State Park Commission, in a recent interview, recalled that Mr. Drury was virtually the founder of the State Park System; that he had been associated with the department since its inception and with the legislation which founded the state park service.

Mr. Drury, it may be seen, has left a chart behind him to guide the State of California. If followed the fine properties which the State now owns plus the additions and beaches to be secured, should give California a fine estate. If administration hews to the line of the recommendations that estate should be conserved for the highest use of the people of California.

ORGANIZATION CHART 1954

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS

DIRECTOR
DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE PARK COMMISSION

CHIEF
DIVISION OF BEACHES AND PARKS
DEPUTY CHIEF

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE SECTION

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE OFFICER

BUDGET PREPARATION AND FISCAL CONTROL.
PERSONNEL TRANSACTIONS, PURCHASING, OFFICE MANAGEMENT, AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT.

LAND SECTION

LAND PLANNING & ACQUISITION SUPERVISOR

LAND PROJECT INVESTIGATION, AND LAND USE PLANNING.
LAND ACQUISITION AND PROCESSING OF RELATED DOCUMENTS.
PREPARATION OF RIGHT-OF-WAYS AND LAND LEASES.
PROPERTY APPRAISAL.

DEVELOPMENT SECTION

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING UNIT
SENIOR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

PREPARATION OF MASTER PLANS OF PARK DEVELOPMENT.
DETAIL CONSTRUCTION PLANNING.
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN OF STRUCTURES.

ENGINEERING UNIT

SENIOR CIVIL ENGINEER

SURVEYING, MAPPING, ENGINEERING INVESTIGATIONS, LIAISON WITH DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS, CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATING AND SPECIFICATION STANDARDS.
RIDING & HIKING TRAIL SURVEY AND CONSTRUCTION.

INTERPRETATION SECTION

HISTORY & LANDMARKS UNIT
HISTORIAN

ADVISES ON ACQUISITION, PRESERVATION, INTERPRETATION, DEVELOPMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF HISTORICAL AREAS.
SUPERVISES HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF AREAS IN THE STATE PARK SYSTEM.
COORDINATES THE HISTORICAL LANDMARKS PROGRAM IN COOPERATION WITH THE HISTORICAL LANDMARKS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

NATURAL HISTORY UNIT

SUPERVISOR-CONSERVATION EDUCATION

NATURALIST PROGRAM.
PUBLIC INFORMATION.
NATURAL HISTORY EXHIBITS.
VISUAL AIDS.
RESEARCH AND WILDLIFE PROBLEMS.

DISTRICT I

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PARK, BEACH, OR MONUMENT OPERATION, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE IN DESIGNATED AREAS.
COOPERATES IN INVESTIGATIONS AND PLANNING.

AREAS ADMINISTERED
TOTAL PARK PERSONNEL- 32

14 STATE OPERATED
0 LOCALLY OPERATED
14 TOTAL AREAS

4 BEACHES 14 PARKS
0 HISTORICAL
0 MILES OF R.&H. TRAILS

DISTRICT I WEOTT

DISTRICT II

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PARK, BEACH, OR MONUMENT OPERATION, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE IN DESIGNATED AREAS.
COOPERATES IN INVESTIGATIONS AND PLANNING.

AREAS ADMINISTERED
TOTAL PARK PERSONNEL- 38

21 STATE OPERATED
2 LOCALLY OPERATED
23 TOTAL AREAS

3 BEACHES 12 PARKS
6 HISTORICAL
118 MILES OF R.&H. TRAILS

DISTRICT II SANTA ROSA

DISTRICT III

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PARK, BEACH, OR MONUMENT OPERATION, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE IN DESIGNATED AREAS.
COOPERATES IN INVESTIGATIONS AND PLANNING.

AREAS ADMINISTERED
TOTAL PARK PERSONNEL- 45

16 STATE OPERATED
0 LOCALLY OPERATED
16 TOTAL AREAS

0 BEACHES 13 PARKS
3 HISTORICAL
0 MILES OF R.&H. TRAILS

DISTRICT III STOCKTON

DISTRICT IV

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PARK, BEACH, OR MONUMENT OPERATION, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE IN DESIGNATED AREAS.
COOPERATES IN INVESTIGATIONS AND PLANNING.

AREAS ADMINISTERED
TOTAL PARK PERSONNEL- 64

16 STATE OPERATED
4 LOCALLY OPERATED
20 TOTAL AREAS

7 BEACHES 8 PARKS
1 HISTORICAL
58 MILES OF R.&H. TRAILS

DISTRICT IV SAN FRANCISCO

DISTRICT V

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PARK, BEACH, OR MONUMENT OPERATION, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE IN DESIGNATED AREAS.
COOPERATES IN INVESTIGATIONS AND PLANNING.

AREAS ADMINISTERED
TOTAL PARK PERSONNEL- 53

16 STATE OPERATED
9 LOCALLY OPERATED
25 TOTAL AREAS

8 BEACHES 5 PARKS
3 HISTORICAL
50 MILES OF R.&H. TRAILS

DISTRICT V MONTEREY

DISTRICT VI

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PARK, BEACH, OR MONUMENT OPERATION, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE IN DESIGNATED AREAS.
COOPERATES IN INVESTIGATIONS AND PLANNING.

AREAS ADMINISTERED
TOTAL PARK PERSONNEL- 62

15 STATE OPERATED
23 LOCALLY OPERATED
38 TOTAL AREAS

5 BEACHES 7 PARKS
3 HISTORICAL
370 MILES OF R.&H. TRAILS

DISTRICT VI SAN CLEMENTE

TOTAL AREAS - 136
TOTAL PERMANENT PERSONNEL - 416

667

ORGANIZATION

CHIEF
NEWTON B. DRURY

INFORMATION
OFFICER
ALFRED CALAIS

ADMINISTRATIVE
ASSISTANT
GEORGE HAGENS

ADMINISTRATIVE
SERVICE OFFICER
RONALD MILLER

DEPUTY CHIEF
OPERATIONS
EARL HANSON

DEPUTY CHIEF
STAFF SERVICES
JOHN KNIGHT

ACCOUNTING
& BUDGETS
HARRY BEDDIG

CONCESSION
AGREEMENTS
JOHN NOLL

EQUIPMENT & MAT-
ERIAL SPECIALIST
ROBERT MARGOSAN

PERSONNEL
ROBERT SANDERS

DEVELOPMENT
JAMES WARREN

LAND ACQUISITION
EVERETT POWELL

PROJECT
INVESTIGATION
ROBERT HATCH

HISTORIC
AUBREY NEASHAM

CONSERVATION &
NATURAL HISTORY
JOHN MICHAEL

FORESTRY
FREDERICK MEYER

DISTRICT 1
SUPERINTENDENT
JAMES TRYNER

DISTRICT 2
SUPERINTENDENT
GORDON KISHBAUGH

DISTRICT 3
SUPERINTENDENT
CLYDE NEWLIN

DISTRICT 4
SUPERINTENDENT
LLOYD LEELY

DISTRICT 5
SUPERINTENDENT
JESS CHAFFEE

DISTRICT 6
SUPERINTENDENT
WILLIAM KENYON

CALIFORNIA STATE PARK SYSTEM
COAST and SIERRA REDWOODS

January 1, 1960

COAST REDWOODS	County	Acreage	Purchase Price and/or Gift Valuation	Attendance 1959
Am. Wm. H. Standley	Mendocino	45.22	$ 2,847.00	
Amstrong Redwoods	Sonoma	440.00	85,825.00	223,999
Bnbow	Humboldt	216.60	223,500.00	19,785
Bg Basin Redwoods	S. Cruz	11,033.38	535,188.56	692,422
Btano	S.Mateo	1,955.21	958,826.09	
Dl Norte Coast Redwoods	Del Norte	5,852.02	473,465.34	
Grizzly Creek Redwoods	Humboldt	149.50	14,500.00	33,147
Hendy Woods	Mendocino	586.84	600,000.00	
Henry Cowell Redwoods	S. Cruz	1,736.79	500,000.00	230,900
Humboldt Redwoods	Humboldt	23,462.20	6,774,525.63	609,249
Indian Creek	Mendocino	15.10	12,000.00	
Jedediah Smith Redwoods	Del Norte	9,539.49	619,867.91	122,763
Millard Redwoods	Mendocino	242.00	36,100.00	
Montgomery Woods	Mendocino	647.11	76,592.00	
Paul M. Dimmick Mem.Grove	Mendocino	11.81	2,000.00	3,980
Portola	S.Mateo	1,665.26	225,500.00	136,383
Pfeiffer-Big Sur	Monterey	795.49	259,885.43	414,369
Prairie Creek Redwoods	Humboldt	9,568.13	2,274,954.01	240,151
Richardson Grove	Humboldt	750.50	70,050.00	415,230
Samuel P. Taylor	Marin	2,332.40	79,456.00	222,430
Standish-Hickey	Mendocino	635.23	47,550.00	47,102
		71,680.28	$13,872,632.88	3,411,900
SIERRA REDWOODS				
Calaveras Big Trees (North Grove)	Calaveras	2,681.50	$ 463,630.00	237,475
Calaveras Big Trees (South Grove)	Tuolumne	2,755.00	2,975,000.00	
		5,436.50	$ 3,438,630.00	237,475

NEWTON B. DRURY

822 Mendocino Avenue

Berkeley 7, California

June 12, 1959

M. Arthur E. Connick, President
Sve the Redwoods League
35 Montgomery St., San Francisco

Dar Arthur: A.B. 720

Pursuant to our discussion this letter summarises the effect of Assembly Bill #720 (Davis et al) upon the functions and authority of the California Sate Park Commission. This bill has passed both houses of the Legislature and is nw before the Governor for signature or veto. It is to be hoped that the Governor ill heed the request in your personal letter to him of June 10th, which presents he unanimous opinion of the conservation organizations of the State and of ractically all of the leading newspapers, and will withhold his signature.

On June 9th the San Francisco News editorially urged that the overnor veto A.B. 720. The San Francisco Chronicle on June 2nd took a similar osition. All four of the Hearst newspapers in California have opposed A.B. 720 ditorially. The principal papers in Oakland, San Rafael, Santa Barbara, Monterey, an Diego, San Bernardino, Sacramento, Fresno, Modesto, Riverside, Bakersfield nd elsewhere opposed the measure and favored S.B. 363, which clarified the Public esources Code so as to differentiate between the policy-making functions of the tate Park Commission and the administrative functions of the Department of Natural esources, and was based upon a joint study by the Commission and the Director of atural Resources. S.B. 363 unfortunately was sidetracked by a political maneuver, scribed by some to political reprisal.

Except for a somewhat vague proviso that the State Park Commission "shall establish general policies for the guidance of the Director of Natural Resources, and the Chief of the Division of Beaches and Parks in the administration, protection, and development of the State Park System", A.B. 720 recites that except as provided above "the Department of Natural Resources, acting through the Division of Beaches and Parks, succeeds to and is vested with all the powers, duties, purposes, responsibilities and jurisdiction vested in the State Park Commission."

A.B. 720 specifically provides through amendment of the present code for transfer from the Commission to the Director of Natural Resources the following functions performed for the past 32 years by the Commission:

Power to adopt or alter any state master plan of shoreline development.

Establish rules and regulations.

Enter into contracts for care and maintenance of parks.

Make concession contracts.

Accept gifts or conveyances.

Acquire park properties by purchase or condemnation.

Determine public necessity for such acquisition. A.B. 720 makes further change in the law, in that such determination shall be prima facie rather than conclusive evidence of public necessity.

Grant permits and easements across park lands for highways, power lines and other utilities and for small craft harbors and recreational areas, to a public agency. The present law is further changed to eliminate the provision that such grant shall be made when there is "no substantial interference with, or impairment of, state park uses and values."

These are the main changes under A.B. 720, involving policy. It may be contended that the provision that the Commission shall establish general policies for the guidance of the Director and the chief will give them authority over those functions that are specifically transferred from the Commission to the

Department, but legal interpretation obtained to date leaves this in confusion and doubt. One official opinion has been rendered to the effect that the Director, and not the Commission, would have authority to determine the acquisition of park lands. To clear up this uncertainty, Senator McAteer proposed amendments to A.B. 720 which would provide that the actions by the Director as listed above should be "subject to policies established by the Commission." These amendments were voted down, There was no roll call on these amendments, and observers indicated that the voice vote was very close.

For some time it has been recognized by all concerned that the law should be amended to provide that administrative functions should be transferred to the Department, but that policy making as to the character, extent and use of the state park system should be a function of the Commission. Particularly with regard to pressures, of which there are many, for the improper or destructive use of park lands and properties, it has been the belief that the parks are safer if the questions involved are adjudicated, in open meeting, after hearing by a representative tribunal such as the seven members of the Commission. They are appointed by the Governor and ratified by the State Senate, for staggered terms. Because of the responsibility placed upon them for the integrity of the state park system, persons of high caliber have accepted appointment.

As a former member of the California State Park Commission you are of course familiar with all these considerations, but it is unfortunate that neither in the Legislature nor among the public are they adequately realized. It is to be hoped that, as you and others have suggested to the Governor, much wider impartial study be given this question before stripping the California State Park Commission of the authority that they have exercised so well.

Sincerely yours,

Newton B. Drury

TIDELAND OIL ROYALTIES
(from "News & Views")

November 20, 1952

Both in Marin County and in Los Angeles County, we were asked about the prospects for the restoration to California of its rights in the offshore tidelands and the revenues from oil drilling thereon. We were also asked as to the programs that the California State Park Commission had in mind to utilize these funds (if and when they are restored) in so far as the Legislature has earmarked them for the benefit of beaches and parks. As is generally known, the California State Legislature in 1943 established the park fund and the beach fund, which contained revenues derived from various sources, but mainly from the royalties paid the State for the drilling for oil on State-owned tidelands. Of the total of these royalties, after certain expenses of the State Lands Commission are deducted, 70 percent of the balance is placed in the fund for the benefit of beaches and parks. Of this amount, 1/3 goes to the beach fund and 2/3 to the park fund. Since the Supreme Court decision in 1947, to the effect that the Federal Government had a paramount interest in these tidelands, the revenues have been impounded and not made available for State use of any sort. Now with the evidences through the daily press that the coming Congress will, in all probability, restore California's rights in these revenues, it is interesting to note that a considerable sum has accrued in these impounded funds. Meanwhile, appropriations for the general operations of the Division of Beaches and Parks have been met from the General Fund, with a provision in the budget, that if and when the oil royalties are restored, the General Fund will be reimbursed.

If the fates are kind, and these revenues are restored to the State, the comptroller informs us that after meeting all of this indebtedness to the General Fund, there will be a considerable balance remaining which, subject to appropriation by the Legislature, is earmarked for beaches and parks. As of July 1, 1953, the amount thus accrued will be something over 27 million dollars. Out of this fund, the current expenditures for beaches and parks will be met, including both operations and capital outlay. More adequate development of campgrounds, picnic areas, and other recreational facilities, now overtaxed, will be made possible. Also out of these funds, provision may be made for special projects in which the Legislature has interested itself, such as the proposal for highway waysides and the preservation of the remaining privately-owned groves of Sierra Redwoods (Sequoia gigantea). Upon both which subjects the Legislature has instructed us to render reports. These and other programs, which have had legislative approval, such as the Riding and Hiking Trails, will be rendered possible of completion, if the tideland funds are restored, and if the Legislature chooses to appropriate the money for these projects. At the same time,

the comprehensive plan for the acquisition of ocean beaches, before it is too late, as embodied in County Master Plans approved by County Boards of Supervisors and by the California State Park Commission, will be possible of ultimate fulfillment. The Legislature of the State of California has been generous in appropriations, both for parks and for beaches, particularly on the score of land acquisition. It is interesting, however, to note that our activities in connection with the Master Plan for beach acquisition in California have reached the point where of the ten million dollars appropriated for beaches in 1945, only a relatively small amount remains unallocated. And yet, in accordance with the approved Master Plans, there still remains approximately two-thirds of the program to be carried out. The tremendous use of the recreational beaches established by the State of California, as well as those administered by County authorities, particularly in the southern part of the State, and the growing demand for further lands and facilities, will, we hope, convince the Legislature that the application of a portion of these funds, as they were originally intended, to the rounding out of our system of beach parks is a particularly vital and necessary thing at this time.

The encroachment of private developments on the shoreline of California throughout its length, makes it more and more difficult to purchase for public use, either ocean beach or upland. This is a resource of which there never will be anymore and the best of it is rapidly going beyond our reach either through development or enhancement of prices. The Shoreline Planning Association and the County governments of the State, as well as conservationists, generally, have urged that as soon as possible, the beach program, both as to acquisition and development, be carried out. The California State Chamber of Commerce has joined in this plea.

It is not only the beaches, but the Redwood Parks, the important recreational areas in the great Central Valley and on the Colorado and on the Sacramento, San Joaquin and other rivers that will be made possible of realization, if these oil royalty funds are returned to the State and are appropriated to the park and beach program by the Legislature. There are important projects on Lake Tahoe. There are sites and buildings of historic importance to be acquired and restored. There are many other projects that the citizens of California again and again have shown that they approved.

This is a sketchy summary of the situation and more detailed outlines of the Commission's program will be made available to the staff of the Division of Beaches and Parks. It is felt, however, that at this time, this general information will be

welcomed, as we all have a stake in this prospective fund. One important thing to remember is that the programs that I have sketched are not something new, thought up in order to absorb the oil royalty funds if they should be made available, but represent long-range plans that matured years ago and have been embodied in programs approved not only by the California State Park Commission, but by local communities and conservation groups. They are essential to a fuller and richer life in California. When asked about this, we surely should be free to give the information.

NEWTON B. DRURY, Chief
Division of Beaches and Parks

November 20, 1952.

PROJECT STATUS REPORT
October 1, 1958

Project by county and fund	Amount allocated 7-1-56	Commission action	Public Works Board action	Appraisal status	Funds			Remarks
					Expended	Encumbered	Unencumbered balance as of 10-1-58	
ALAMEDA COUNTY	$69,245.00							
Knowland State Arboretum and Park								
1/56 Item 400 (v)	67,625.00	Approved	Approved	Completed	$67,625.00		0	Completed
Sale of floodage esmt.	1,620.00						$1,620.00	
ALPINE COUNTY	100,000.00							
Grover Hot Springs			Approved					Negotiating &
1/56 Item 400 (gg)	100,000.00	Approved	$60,000	Completed	1,605.70	$55,500.00	42,894.30	condemnation
AMADOR COUNTY	40,000.00							
Indian Grinding Rock 2420/57	40,000.00						40,000.00	
BUTTE COUNTY	40,000.00							
Feather Falls 1/56 Item 400 (yy)	40,000.00						40,000.00	
CALAVERAS COUNTY	40,150.00							
Calaveras Big Trees								
1/56 Item 400 (t)	40,000.00	Approved		Authorized		5,600.00	34,400.00	
Cash gift	150.00						150.00	

Compare this October 1, 1958 State of California, Project Status Report with page one of the January 1, 1959 Property Ownership Report on the next page. The full reports are available in the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

X (1)

State of California
Department of Natural Resources

Division of Beaches and Parks

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP REPORT

January 1, 1959

Park units by county	Area		Land acquisition				Remarks
	Acres	Front footage	Purchase price and/or gift valuation	State funds expended	Initial year	Method	
ALAMEDA COUNTY	470.26		$ 724,350.00	$ 394,350.00			
Knowland State Arboretum and Park	470.26		724,350.00	394,350.00	1949	1422/45 1/56	
ALPINE COUNTY.	None						
AMADOR COUNTY.	1.75		500.00	0			
Roadside Rest	1.75		500.00	0	1958	Land gift	
BUTTE COUNTY	20.82		9,200.00	200.00			
Curry-Bidwell Bar SP. . .	20.82	720 RF	9,200.00	200.00	1947	1422/45 Land gift	
CALAVERAS COUNTY	2,681.50		463,374.50	150,725.00			
Calaveras Big Trees SP* . (Also see Tuolumne County)	2,681.50*		463,374.50*	150,725.00*	1931	765/27 23/48	
COLUSA COUNTY.	37.60		19,050.00	5,000.00			
Colusa-Sacramento River SP	37.60	1,900 RF	19,050.00	5,000.00	1955	Land gift 1/56	Transferred from St.Reclamation Bd.

* Total: 5,436.50 acres; $3,438,374.50 valuation; $1,813,063.50 State funds expended.

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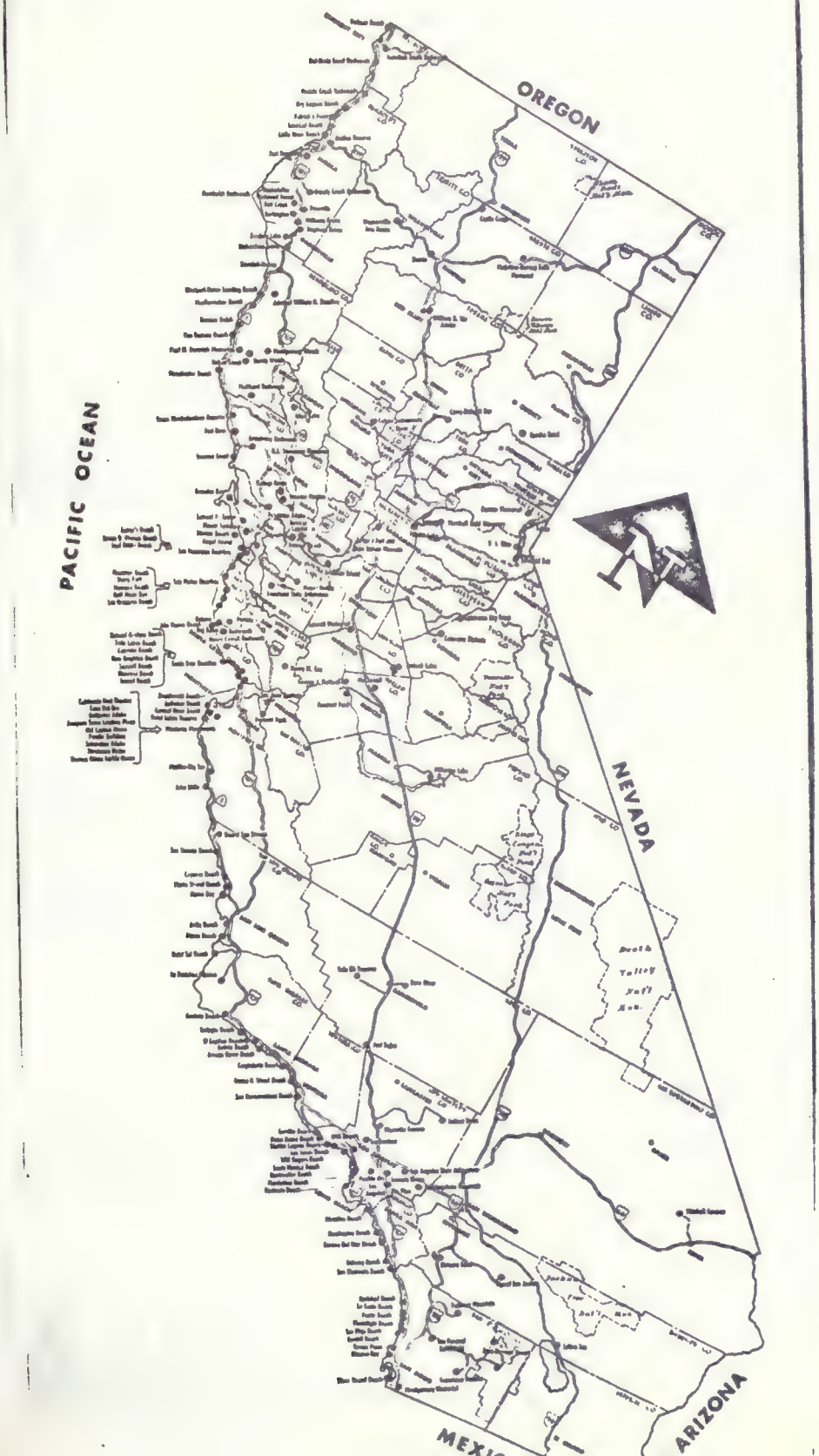
Map is included with Property Ownership Report of January 1, 1959, State of California, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Beaches and Parks (see previous page).

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

State Park System



State	Federal land	mate visitors July 1, 1947–June 30, 1948	mate visitors July 1, 1948–June 30, 1949
National parks			
	Acres		
Acadia — Maine	28,309.68	438,644	474,885
Big Bend — Texas	691,978.95	35,098	48,869
Bryce Canyon — Utah	36,010.38	166,136	179,406
Carlsbad Caverns — New Mexico	45,526.59	422,226	428,299
Crater Lake — Oregon	160,290.33	359,314	318,752
Everglades — Florida	341,969.00	(1)	70,836
Glacier — Montana	997,695.04	331,813	312,798
Grand Canyon — Arizona	645,295.91	620,875	588,189
Grand Teton — Wyoming	94,892.92	145,040	154,521
Great Smoky Mountains — Tennessee-North Carolina	461,003.79	1,277,846	1,467,113
Hawaii — Territory of Hawaii	173,404.60	409,331	393,580
Hot Springs — Arkansas	1,019.13	305,299	309,859
Isle Royale — Michigan	133,838.51	7,961	9,152
Kings Canyon — California	452,824.82	239,262	292,298
Lassen Volcanic — do	103,429.28	147,458	164,768
Mammoth Cave — Kentucky	50,695.73	190,059	191,808
Mesa Verde — Colorado	51,017.87	54,855	62,787
Mount McKinley — Alaska	1,939,319.04	4,477	4,659
Mount Rainier — Washington	241,824.77	860,335	551,249
Olympic — do	846,765.66	188,183	255,928
Platt — Oklahoma	911.97	740,580	783,856
Rocky Mountain — Colorado	252,788.28	954,779	1,014,134
Sequoia — California	385,100.13	354,481	394,248
Shenandoah — Virginia	193,472.98	887,646	1,006,766
Wind Cave — South Dakota	26,576.15	103,467	112,798
Yellowstone — Idaho-Montana-Wyoming	2,213,206.55	941,578	1,044,796
Yosemite — California	756,440.62	735,120	773,177
Zion — Utah	94,241.06	285,728	308,366
Total	11,419,549.74	11,207,501	11,715,892
National historical parks			
Abraham Lincoln — Kentucky	116.50	68,742	80,375
Chalmette — Louisiana	33.25	51,933	49,759
Colonial — Virginia	7,129.00	691,744	896,964
Morristown — New Jersey	958.37	313,365	337,065
Saratoga — New York	2,087.59	84,350	67,326
Total	10,324.71	1,180,134	1,431,481
National military parks			
Chickamauga and Chattanooga — Georgia-Tennessee	8,127.16	271,526	245,236
Fort Donelson — Tennessee	102.54	32,724	28,028
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania — Virginia	2,420.71	107,043	124,444
Gettysburg — Pennsylvania	2,534.11	657,050	658,906
Guilford Courthouse — North Carolina	148.83	36,190	35,970
Kings Mountain — South Carolina	4,012.00	32,813	34,042
Moores Creek — North Carolina	30.00	4,202	5,811
Petersburg — Virginia	1,324.62	138,383	165,301
Shiloh — Tennessee	3,729.26	275,276	304,206
Stones River — do	223.86	5,475	5,550
Vicksburg — Mississippi	1,323.56	33,299	33,942
Total	24,076.65	1,593,981	1,641,440
National battlefield parks			
Kennesaw Mountain — Georgia	3,094.21	41,362	45,983
Richmond — Virginia	684.44	26,100	38,154
Total	3,778.65	67,462	84,137
National memorial parks			
Theodore Roosevelt — North Dakota	58,341.26	[3] 4,863	63,470
National monuments			
Ackia Battleground — Mississippi	49.15	(1)	(1)
Andrew Johnson — Tennessee	17.68	24,496	22,194
Appomattox Court House — Virginia	968.25	25,600	29,350
Arches — Utah	33,929.94	6,807	11,335
Aztec Ruins — New Mexico	27.14	13,886	14,932
Badlands — South Dakota	123,972.46	345,712	392,478
Bandelier — New Mexico	27,048.89	26,710	30,414
Big Hole Battlefield — Montana	200.00	2,585	3,133
Black Canyon of the Gunnison — Colorado	13,176.02	23,710	26,167
Cabrillo — California	0.50	382,447	444,637
Canyon de Chelly — Arizona	83,840.00	3,021	2,460
Capitol Reef — Utah	33,068.74	(1)	(1)
Capulin Mountain — New Mexico	680.42	30,600	32,100
Casa Grande — Arizona	472.80	26,837	30,752
Castillo de San Marcos — Florida	18.51	266,169	312,880
Castle Pinckney — South Carolina	2.50	(1)	(1)
Cedar Breaks — Utah	6,172.20	29,228	34,948
Chaco Canyon — New Mexico	18,039.39	1,107	1,208
Channel Islands — California	[2] 26,819.26	(1)	(1)
Chiricahua — Arizona	10,539.80	13,916	18,274
Colorado — Colorado	18,120.58	58,596	65,969
Craters of the Moon — Idaho	47,210.67	28,007	33,453
Custer Battlefield — Montana	765.34	60,237	74,394
Death Valley — California-Nevada	1,550,695.20	161,359	156,158
Devil Postpile — California	798.46	(1)	(1)
Devils Tower — Wyoming	1,193.91	41,214	53,391
Dinosaur — Colorado-Utah	190,798.49	10,222	11,753
El Morro — New Mexico	240.00	1,672	2,660
Father Millet Cross — New York	.01	(1)	(1)
Fort Frederica — Georgia	74.53	47,722	54,789
Fort Jefferson — Florida	[4] 47,126.00	7,053	7,111
Fort Laramie — Wyoming	214.41	12,159	15,295
Fort Matanzas — Florida	227.76	13,211	15,665
Fort McHenry — Maryland	47.64	458,416	527,147
Fort Pulaski — Georgia	5,427.39	25,074	37,459
Fort Sumter — South Carolina	2.40	(1)	(1)
Fossil Cycad — South Dakota	320.00	(1)	(1)
George Washington Birthplace — Virginia	368.68	40,000	43,883
Gila Cliff Dwellings — New Mexico	160.00	(1)	(1)
Glacier Bay — Alaska	2,207,597.73	(1)	(1)
Grand Canyon — Arizona	196,051.00	137	168
Gran Quivira — New Mexico	450.94	2,266	2,501
Great Sand Dunes — Colorado	35,908.19	15,989	18,665
Holy Cross — do	1,392.00	(1)	(1)
Homestead — Nebraska	162.73	2,731	2,411

See footnotes at end of table.

Northwest committee have required a great deal of research and study by many Service personnel.

Travel volume again sets record.—For the third successive year, travel to the areas administered by the National Park Service set a new record during the travel year ending September 30, 1948. The total was 29,608,318. For the fiscal year 1949, visitors totaled 31,355,951, against 27,881,015 for the 1948 fiscal year.

Yellowstone and Rocky Mountain National Parks each had more than a million visitors for the first time in their history.

Yosemite motion picture.—Last spring the Atwater Kent Foundation gave the original and one copy of the sound-and-color motion picture of Yosemite National Park, taken by Mr. Ted Phillips, to the National Park Service. Arrangement are under way to reproduce and market this film in somewhat shortened and revised form, to bring this fine presentation of a great park to a large audience.

om the Annual Report of the Director National Park Service to the Secretary of the Interior. Reprinted from the annual
port of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949.

Information relating to the National Park System June 30, 1949—Contin

	State	Federal land	mate visitors July 1, 1947–June 30, 1948	mate visitors July 1, 1948–June 30, 1949
National monuments—Con.				
		Acres		
Hovenweep	Utah-Colorado	299.34	156	198
Jackson Hole	Wyoming	173,064.62	(1)	(1)
Jewel Cave	South Dakota	1,274.56	15,276	8,675
Joshua Tree	California	687,031.60	60,671	63,580
Katmai	Alaska	2,697,590.00	(1)	(1)
Lava Beds	California	46,027.56	33,768	35,500
Lehman Caves	Nevada	640.00	5,297	6,447
Meriwether Lewis	Tennessee	300.00	13,229	15,413
Montezuma Castle	Arizona	783.09	25,495	28,181
Mound City Group	Ohio	57.00	34,299	39,862
Muir Woods	California	424.56	282,469	269,795
Natural Bridges	Utah	2,649.70	1,190	1,154
Navajo	Arizona	360.00	405	661
Ocmulgee	Georgia	683.48	27,469	31,624
Old Kasaan	Alaska	38.00	(1)	(1)
Oregon Caves	Oregon	480.00	80,938	74,054
Organ Pipe Cactus	Arizona	328,161.73	94,449	121,615
Perry's Victory	Ohio	14.25	41,253	85,606
Petrified Forest	Arizona	85,303.63	340,098	332,633
Pinnacles	California	12,817.77	19,638	21,772
Pipe Spring	Arizona	40.00	743	1,057
Pipestone	Minnesota	115.60	5,143	21,435
Rainbow Bridge	Utah	160.00	(1)	(1)
Saguaro	Arizona	53,669.24	19,867	21,592
Scotts Bluff	Nebraska	2,196.44	45,884	54,050
Shoshone Cavern	Wyoming	212.37	(2)	(2)
Sitka	Alaska	57.00	6,735	6,584
Statute of Liberty	New York	10.38	537,171	555,961
Sunset Crater	Arizona	3,040.00	20,699	26,371
Timpanogos Cave	Utah	250.00	54,492	59,598
Tonto	Arizona	1,120.00	15,761	16,517
Tumacacori	do	10.00	26,425	24,904
Tuzigoot	do	42.67	16,900	17,010
Verendrye	North Dakota	253.04	(1)	(1)
Walnut Canyon	Arizona	1,641.62	20,613	21,296
Wheeler	Colorado	300.00	(1)	(1)
White Sands	New Mexico	140,247.04	106,134	138,653
Whitman	Washington	45.84	(1)	7,262
Wupatki	Arizona	34,853.03	4,999	5,710
Yucca House	Colorado	9.60	93	32
Zion	Utah	33,920.75	(1)	(1)
Total		9,383,477.29	4,185,655	4,638,314
National battlefield sites				
Antietam	Maryland	183.33	32,205	32,653
Brices Crossroads	Mississippi	1.00	(1)	(1)
Cowpens	South Carolina	1.00	1,419	1,910
Fort Necessity	Pennsylvania	2.00	80,096	89,399
Tupelo	Mississippi	1.00	(1)	(1)
White Plains	New York	00	(1)	(1)
Total		188.33	113,720	123,962
National historic sites				
Adams Mansion	Massachusetts	4.05	1,614	6,739
Atlanta Campaign Markers	Georgia	20.96	(1)	(1)
Federal Hall Memorial	New York	0.49	76,656	77,381
Fort Raleigh	North Carolina	16.45	103,846	105,407
Hampton	Maryland	43.30	(1)	(1)
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt	New York	33.23	473,724	454,564
Hopewell Village	Pennsylvania	848.06	73,249	81,373
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	Missouri	82.58	28,055	24,555
Manassas Battlefield Park	Virginia	1,604.57	9,332	19,838
Old Philadelphia Custom House	Pennsylvania	0.79	26,100	26,165
Salem Maritime	Massachusetts	8.61	15,916	21,184
Vanderbilt Mansion	New York	211.65	61,256	73,022
Total		2,874.74	869,748	890,228
San Juan	Puerto Rico	4 40.00		(1)

Information relating to the National Park System June 30, 1949—Continued

	State	Federal land	Approximate visitors July 1, 1947–June 30, 1948	Approximate visitors July 1, 1948–June 30, 1949
National memorials				
		Acres		
House Where Lincoln Died	District of Columbia	0.05	55,153	53,254
Kill Devil Hill	North Carolina	314.40	80,784	75,663
Lee Mansion	Virginia	2.71	311,573	330,745
Lincoln Memorial	District of Columbia	.61	1,511,390	1,605,646
Lincoln Museum	do	.18	102,100	105,267
Mount Rushmore	South Dakota	1,668.27	445,174	628,845
New Echota Marker	Georgia	.92	(3)	(3)
Thomas Jefferson	District of Columbia	1.20	560,896	544,081
Washington Monument	do	.37	799,548	551,272
Total		1,988.71	3,866,618	4,194,772
National cemeteries				
Antietam	Maryland	11.36	(7)	(7)
Battleground	District of Columbia	1.03	2,700	2,700
Fort Donelson	Tennessee	15.34	(7)	(7)
Fredericksburg	Virginia	12.00	(7)	(7)
Gettysburg	Pennsylvania	15.55	(7)	(7)
Poplar Grove	Virginia	8.72	(7)	(7)
Shiloh	Tennessee	10.25	(7)	(7)
Stones River	do	20.09	(7)	(7)
Vicksburg	Mississippi	119.76	(7)	(7)
Yorktown	Virginia	2.91	(7)	(7)
Total		217.01	2,700	2,700
National parkways				
Blue Ridge	North Carolina-Virginia	44,822.61	1,371,481	1,507,036
George Washington Memorial	Virginia-Maryland	2,912.67	(1)	(1)
Natchez Trace	Tennessee-Alabama-Mississippi	13,648.87	(1)	(1)
Total		61,384.15	1,371,481	1,507,036
National capital parks				
National Capital Parks	Maryland-Virginia-District of Columbia	29,046.52	(8)	(8)
Grand total National Park System		20,995,247.76	24,463,653	26,293,432

[1] No travel figures available or maintained.
[2] Travel shown from May through June 1948 only.
[3] Area encompassed by map included with and made a part of Presidential proclamation extending monument boundaries is approximately 26,819.26 acres.
[4] Area encompassed on map included with and made a part of Presidential proclamation establishing monument. Land area only is 86.82 acres.
[5] Closed to public.
[6] Acreage approximate only. Area not included in historic site figures nor National Park System total acreage since it is administered by agreement with the Department of the Army, which has basic jurisdiction.
[7] Included in travel figures of adjacent battlefield sites, military or historical parks, or memorials.
[8] Travel reported only for national memorials under National Capital Parks administration; shown under national memorials.

See footnotes at end of table.

Information relating to projects and areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service but not within the National Park System, June 30, 1949

	State	Federal land acres	Approximate visitors July 1, 1947–June 30, 1948	Approximate visitors July 1, 1948–June 30, 1949
National recreational areas				
Coulee Dam	Washington	98,500.00	106,270	269,217
Lake Mead	Arizona-Nevada	1,899,726.00	1,576,689	1,507,800
Millerton Lake	California	11,605.00	352,280	389,241
Lake Texoma	Texas-Oklahoma		1,382,123	2,996,261
Total		2,009,833.00	3,417,362	5,162,519
Recreational demonstration areas				
Catoctin	Maryland	9,918.28	(1)	(1)
Custer	South Dakota	6,083.00	(1)	(1)
Total		16,001.28		
National historic sites not federally owned				
Gloria Dei	Pennsylvania	1.20		(1)
Independence Hall	do			
Jamestown	Virginia			
McLoughlin House	Oregon			
Saint Paul's Church	New York			
San Jose Mission	Texas			
Touro Synagogue	Rhode Island			
Total		1.20		
Projects [2]				
Independence National Historical Park	Pennsylvania	.63		
DeSoto National Memorial	Florida	24.18		
Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area	North Carolina	82.10		
Olympic Ocean Strip and Queets Corridor	Washington	44,963.00		
Total		45,069.91		
Grand total, National Park System; other areas under jurisdiction of National Park Service; San Juan National Historic Site, under basic jurisdiction of the Department of the Army; and projects.		20,066,193.15	27,881,015	31,455,951

[1] No travel figures available or maintained.
[2] Includes only those in which lands are under National Park Service administration.

his duties could best be determined at that time. Meanwhile, if you approve, I should be willing to communicate with him by long distance telephone in an endeavor to pave the way for disposing of this matter in a manner that is fair and reasonably agreeable to all concerned.

"2. Approval by home interests."

Both the State Park Commission and the Save-the-Redwoods League appreciate the importance of this opportunity, and are willing that I take leave from my duties here for a sufficient period to make some contribution in the directorship.

"3. Political neutrality."

Your broad-minded attitude on this matter was appreciated. I am registered as a Republican, but as you remarked, political partisanship does not enter into the administration of National Parks. Both you and Mr. Marlow noted that the position comes under the Civil Service.

"4. Concentration on main task."

The concerns of the National Park System are so extensive that I was gratified to have you indicate that the director would not be called upon to depart from them to engage in activity respecting matters such as the Reorganization of Federal departments or similar issues not directly related to Nat onal Parks. My first concern, however, would of course be loyalty to my own department.

"5. Freedom to obtain best thought."

This is important to me, as I look upon a position such as the directorship as an avenue through which to bring to bear upon the problems of the National Park Service the most expert knowledge and best judgment that can be obtained.

"6. Assurence that recommendations will be sought, and considered on their merits, before action on major matters of policy and organization."

Your comment was that this was the rule; and that all proposals affecting the National Parks presented from outside the service would be referred to the director for recommendation.

"7. Defined line of authority."

You made clear that this line of authority was established from you to the bureau chiefs through the Assistant Secretaries and that all matters pertaining to National Parks would be routed through the director and those to whom he had delegated various phases of the work.

"8. Power to delegate."

My understanding was that it was your opinion that the director should delegate routine duties insofar as practicable, so as to devote himself to study of conditions, particularly in the field; and the formulation of policy and general procedure. Service on various boards and commissions was one of the functions that it was felt might well be delegated.

"9. Discretion as to apportionment of time between field and office; as to location of activities; and as to emphasis on various phases of the program."

Such discretion would of course be subject to general approval by the Secretary of the Interior. My understanding was that you approved the director's spending a considerable portion of his time in the field, particularly in the West; the maintaining of temporary headquarters from time to time at the various regional offices; and the focussing of study particularly at this time upon the outstanding primeval areas. You mentioned particularly the ability of the Associate Director to handle the Washington end as to general procedure; it being understood, however, that for some matters, such as making up and carrying through the budget, the director should be available in Washington.

"10. Maximum compensation allowed in classification."

This was understood to be $9,000 per annum, together with such other allowances (travel expense, etc.) as may be provided.

You asked me when I could assume active duty, and I told you that it would be difficult for me to adjust my affairs in California satisfactorily before August 15th. If feasible, I should like to have until September 1st. At any time, however, I could go to Washington to be sworn in

if, as I understood Mr. Birlew, this could be done prior to assuming active duty. This question is one that I am sure that we can adjust when I go to Washington, as I assume you would want me to do temporarily in the near future. There is a meeting of the California State Park Commission that I am duty bound to attend on June 27th, extending to June 30th, but aside from that I can go to Washington at any time you designate.

As you know, I would not leave what I consider important interests in California, except with the expectation of accomplishing something constructive on behalf of the National Park Service, particularly in the matter of defining functions and standards, and making them effective. While I expect to do my duty by all phases of the program, I am particularly interested in the primeval National Parks as a cultural institution with great educational and inspirational values for the American people.

With your support, I shall hope to make my contribution toward safeguarding these values.

Appreciating deeply your confidence in me, I am

Sincerely yours,

NBD:GLJ

Newton B. Drury

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

June 25, 1940.

AIRMAIL

My dear Mr. Drury:

I am glad that you have found it possible to accept the appointment that I offered you to become Director of the National Park Service. It happens that before your final wire came Mr. Cammerer presented to me a letter in which he said that his physicians had recommended that he seek another less arduous assignment. I assured him that I wanted him to continue in the Service and that his request would be acted upon favorably. I at once had a press release given out covering both Cammerer's resignation and your appointment. I knew that the news would leak and I did not want the politicians beseiging me for the place for some favorite.

Unfortunately, Cammerer already knew that I had discussed this appointment with you. According to him, you confided in Dr. John C. Merriam, and Merriam told the news to a friend who relayed it to Cammerer. I would have thought that a man of Dr. Merriam's standing and experience would have had more discretion than to divulge a matter of importance that you confided to him in strict confidence. I can understand why you wanted to discuss the matter with Dr. Merriam but he should not have passed it on to a third party. Yet that is the sort of thing that happens constantly here in Washington.

Accordingly, it will not be necessary for you to come to Washington

to discuss the matter in advance with Mr. Cammerer as you propose. He has gone away on his vacation and will not return for at least a month. No assignment of Mr. Cammerer will be made without consulting you. For your information, I may say that he has expressed a desire to be given the position of Regional Director, which takes in this eastern territory.

I am somewhat disappointed at the length of time which must elapse before you enter on duty. I had hoped that you could come much earlier than September 1. The question of your taking the oath of office is not important. That can be done at the time that you enter on duty or even thereafter. In the meantime, appointment papers are being prepared and they will be forwarded to you in due course.

Some comment is necessary on the fact that, apparently, your acceptance of the position of Director of the National Park Service is subject to "certain conditions".

When you were last in my office, you had with you a list of subjects that you wanted to discuss with me. I discussed these frankly and informally. None of your questions presented any difficulty to me because they merely called for an elucidation of my administrative practices during the past seven years, especially with reference to the National Park Service. In your letter of June 17, you state with substantial accuracy the position that I then disclosed to you. But

while I reaffirm what I said to you on that occasion, I cannot agree that these are conditions covering your appointment. The reason for this is simple.

The principles that I stated to you have controlled my actions as Secretary of the Interior, as I have already said, and I expect them to continue to control so long as I occupy this office. But I am, myself, only an employee and, as such, I am not a free agent. The future may require changes in policies and methods that I do not now anticipate. I am working under the direction of the President of the United States who properly influences or even changes policy at various times. I cannot bind him by any representations that I may make. The Bureau of the Budget and the Congress likewise may vary my actions involuntarily. Finally, I am powerless to bind my successor in office by any conditions to which I might agree with any employee.

There are no contracts of employment, which is another expression for conditions of employment in the Government service. All of us must necessarily undertake our duties here with whatever disadvantages that may result, both from changing conditions and changing personnel. I am no freer from these conditions than any member of my staff. But on the other hand, after policies are once established, they are not likely to be varied, at least in important matters, and a new man coming into the Department, as in this instance, can come with every assurance that policies that have been well established and faithfully

adhered to for seven years will not arbitrarily be changed.

I like to think, too, that as between me as Secretary of the Interior and my principal officials, the relationship is one of mutual trust and confidence, with the opportunity at all times for a man to man discussion of any problem and the settlement of any difference. If you do not feel that you have sufficient knowledge of my methods of administration to give you the assurance that you desire, that, as Director of the National Park Service, the relationship between you and me would be such as I indicated at our interview, you have my full consent freely to discuss the matter with any of my Department heads. My relationship with them, except when necessarily varied on account of dissimilarity of problems, during the time that I have been here, has been as I indicated in my conversation with you.

The only risk that you would be running, so far as my personal disposition and actions are concerned, would be that I might not act in good faith.

Sincerely yours,

Harold L. Ickes

Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Newton B. Drury,
822 Mendocino Avenue,
Berkeley, California.

July 3, 1940.

AIR MAIL

Hon. Harold L. Ickes,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Secretary Ickes:

On my return from the Redwood region I sent you the enclosed telegram acknowledging your letter of June 25th. As I wired you, I thoroughly appreciate the points that you have made in response to my letter of June 17th.

I am looking forward to the opportunity, soon after my arrival in Washington, of discussing such matters as you feel might require further discussion, particularly with respect to interpretation of my approach. I want to assure you, however, in all sincerity, that as far as I am concerned, no further discussion is necessary and that I look forward with anticipation to the relationship of mutual trust and confidence which you require as essential between the Secretary and one of his officials.

There is enclosed a newspaper clipping from the "Humboldt Times", indicating one of the tasks which I seem in duty bound to dispose of before entering upon my duties as Director of National Parks. I regret the considerable lapse of time between the announcement of my appointment and my reporting for duty, although I understand from your letter why the announcement had to be made when it was, and there are some phases of that matter which I hope to discuss with you.

Besides the long-range acquisition program which the State Park Commission instructed me

to submit before leaving California, there are innumerable transactions which I am more or less obligated to carry at least to a point where they can be turned over to others. The hearing with respect to the Anza Desert State Park project, which is to be held on August 15th in San Diego, is one of them, and in connection with the preservation of Redwood groves there are arrangements which I am obligated to carry through before leaving. I have, however, arranged to leave from San Diego on the 16th of August, and if this meets with your approval, to arrive in Washington and report for active duty the morning of Tuesday, August 20th. By flying, I could arrive there by Monday morning, August 19th, if you consider this preferable. At that time I can, after conference with some of my associates in the National Park Service, outline for your approval my program for the greater part of the Fall months, which I assume in the light of our previous discussions should involve considerable travel, particularly through the West Parks. Before this is undertaken, however, I assume that I should spend quite an interval in Washington, and hope to get oriented fairly rapidly.

Please send me any comment upon my proposed movements.

Unless I hear from you to the contrary I shall assume that it is satisfactory for me to report in Washington on August 20th.

As I have said in my telegram, I look forward to the opportunity of serving the cause of National Parks under your leadership, and I am grateful to you for the confidence you have shown in me. At the appropriate time I should consider it a privilege to be able to express to President Roosevelt my appreciation of his approval of your recommendation.

Sincerely yours,

NBD:CLJ
Encl.

Newton B. Drury

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Washington 25, D. C.

January 5, 1945

MEMORANDUM for the Secretary.

Subject: Administration of Reservoir Areas for Recreational Use - Shasta and Friant Dams - Central Valley Project, California.

The completion of Shasta Dam and Friant Dam on the Central Valley Project, with storage of water in their respective reservoirs, presents problems of administration for recreational uses at these points for the Regional Director at Sacramento as follows:

Shasta Area. Four major possibilities for administration of the waters and shorelands of Shasta Reservoir appear: (1) U. S. Forest Service (Department of Agriculture); (2) National Park Service (Department of the Interior); (3) State park or forest (State of California); and (4) Bureau of Reclamation (Department of the Interior).

A recommendation for extension of the Shasta National Forest to include the waters and shorelines of Shasta Reservoir was made by the Committee on Problem 23 of the Central Valley Project Studies. I have withheld action on this recommendation pending a review of the entire problem and the submission to you of my conclusions.

The National Park Service is now administering the Boulder Dam National Recreational Area under a memorandum of agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation approved by you. There is now under consideration on the recommendation of the Director of the National Park Service a somewhat similar memorandum of agreement relating to the administration of the Grand Coulee Dam Reservoir Area. The National Park Service, however, I am advised, is opposed to taking over any more artificially created attractions, and the regional office of the National Park Service at San Francisco has advised the Regional Director of the Bureau of Reclamation at Sacramento to that effect.

The State Division of Beaches and Parks, in common with the National Park Service, follows the policy of administering areas featured by natural rather than artificial phenomena and, in addition, feels that land uses other than recreation, which are of considerable significance around Shasta Reservoir, are outside the scope of its activities. The State Division of Forestry is essentially a fire protection organization and not a land-administering agency. The State is making studies looking to the establishment of State forests, but the lands around Shasta Reservoir are not the best available timber producing lands and therefore are not likely to be selected for State forest purposes.

Certain advantages from administration by the Bureau of Reclamation appear. These include the fact that the recreational and other land uses around the reservoir could be effectively integrated with the discharge of the Bureau's responsibility for other phases of project management. Also since a guide service at Shasta Dam and the vista house overlooking the dam and forebay of the reservoir will remain under Bureau supervision, other recreational services could, in the interest of unification of administration and economy be administered by the Bureau of Reclamation. The Bureau of Reclamation, having constructed Shasta Dam and created the reservoir, of course has a primary responsibility for the effective administration of all features connected with these facilities.

Friant Dam (Millerton Lake) Area. Millerton Lake in some quarters is considered of relatively minor importance from a national standpoint compared with the Shasta Dam area, but the responsibility of the Bureau of Reclamation for the operation of Friant Dam is extensive and I am concerned that the recreational uses of Millerton Lake also shall be developed to the best advantage of the public.

The Bureau of Reclamation has been studying the recreational problems related to Shasta Dam and Friant Dam with a view to the development of a permanent program either under the Regional Director at Sacramento or through the National Park Service as the agency of the Department of the Interior which has responsibility for recreational developments of national significance. Recommendations with respect to the Bureau plans are being held in abeyance until a Departmental policy in this respect is promulgated.

I am opposed to the administration of the recreational uses of any Bureau of Reclamation facility by any agency outside of the Department of the Interior. The Forest Service and the State agencies in California consequently are eliminated from consideration by me in connection with this subject.

My information is that the indicated policy of the National Park Service against assuming responsibility for the administration of recreational uses of artificially created lakes such as those at Shasta Dam and Friant Dam has not been officially submitted for your approval. In order that my recommendations with respect to the problem presented may be in accord with Departmental policy, I request that the Director of the National Park Service be requested to submit his comments and recommendation for your review and the promulgation of an appropriate policy for the guidance of the Bureau of Reclamation. While the immediate problem relates particularly to the administration of the recreational uses of Shasta Dam and Friant Dam reservoirs, a Departmental policy is desirable as a basis for the formation of Bureau of Reclamation procedures in connection with the recreational facilities at other reservoirs now in operation or which may be established in the future.

January 12, 1945.
Referred to the Director of the National Park Service for comment and recommendation.

/s/ H. W. Bashore
Commissioner.

/s/ H. L. I.
Secretary of the Interior.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ADDRESS:
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

~~WASHINGTON~~
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

C O P Y

January 25, 1945.

MEMORANDUM for the Secretary.

Concerning Commissioner Bashore's memorandum of January 5, 1945, on the subject of administration of recreational activities at Shasta Dam and Friant Dam, referred to me by you on January 12 for comment and recommendation, I concur wholeheartedly in Mr. Bashore's suggestion that "Departmental policy is desirable as a basis for the formation of Bureau of Reclamation procedures in connection with the recreation facilities at other reservoirs now in operation or which may be established in the future."

The determination of such a policy has an important bearing on the future operations of the National Park Service.

I also agree with Mr. Bashore's comment in his memorandum of January 5, reading as follows:

> "Certain advantages from administration by the Bureau of Reclamation appear. These include the fact that the recreational and other land uses around the reservoir could be effectively integrated with the discharge of the Bureau's responsibility for other phases of project management. Also since a guide service at Shasta Dam and the vista house overlooking the dam and foreby of the reservoir will remain under Bureau supervision, other recreational services could, in the interest of unification of administration and economy be administered by the Bureau of Reclamation. The Bureau of Reclamation, having constructed Shasta Dam and created the reservoir, of course has a primary responsibility for the effective administration of all features connected with these facilities."

From the standpoint of the Bureau of Reclamation, it would appear that unity of administration of the lands in the Shasta Dam and Friant Dam areas, including activities that are incidental to, and a by-product of, their primary function, would involve the simplest and most effective organization. While the National Park Service could work most co-operatively with the Bureau of Reclamation, as we do at Boulder Dam, I am convinced after extensive observation and study of this question that an arrangement under which administrative responsibility at Shasta and Friant Dams would be divided between the two Bureaus is not the best for them or for us.

From the standpoint of the National Park Service, such an arrangement would not be desirable because:

1. It would tend to dissipate our energies and divert them from the performance of our primary functions as outlined by law and dictated by the national interest. These functions involve protection and interpretation of a system of great natural areas and important historic sites, of

national significance, and their development and management "for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations". This of itself is a task that "requires all that one has of fortitude and of delicacy". For it we are now inadequately financed and manned, with little prospect of essential support for years to come. I am convinced that our highest service lies in perfecting our techniques to perform the exacting tasks we now have in hand.

2. Standards and policies built up over the years will inevitably be broken down and diluted, and the Service made more vulnerable if the National Park System is expanded as it will be if the pattern set at Boulder Dam and suggested at Shasta Dam and Friant Dam is followed. We believe the National Park Service policy of inviolate preservation is sound, and can win public support, but only if our program is clear-cut and moderate. Even now we are being criticised as "land grabbers", and although we consider the charge unjust, we have had to defend ourselves against it.

Policies now under attack, as to grazing, mining, lumbering and other adverse uses, will be weakened because of the impossibility of making a clear distinction in the public (and Congressional) mind between "multiple use" areas, and the true national park areas, if both of the are administered by the National Park Service. At Boulder Dam, properly enough in view of the nature of the area, we have had to depart from our traditional wildlife policy as to predators because of grazing commitments that are accepted there, but not accepted in the national parks. Repeated instances of this sort would tend to break down our traditional policies in all areas under our jurisdiction. Our Service will be stronger if it can keep clear of such equivocal arrangements.

3. The specific areas in question — Shasta Dam and Friant Dam — are well known to me, and I have visited both of them recently to observe the results of development by the Bureau of Reclamation. In both cases there have been created recreational opportunities that will be beneficial to the public. These should be taken advantage of. But neither area is essentially or otherwise of such national importance or significance as to warrant its administration by the National Park Service. I doubt that any artificial lake should, in the absence of special circumstances such as were present in the Jackson Hole National Monument, be administered by this Service. Surely such a case should be the exception rather than the rule.

4. Management of local or mass recreation, except insofar as it is provided incidentally to the main function of the National Park Service, is not, and I believe should not be, the concern of the National Park Service. We are not "experts" in that field, nor do I believe we should aspire to be overlords of all recreation.

There is no black magic about the administration of recreational activities, such as camping, boating, hiking, or about development of roads and trails, docks, hotel and other accommodations for visitors. The Bureau of Reclamation is an efficient organization and can handle this type of

activity as a part of its overall administration. At present, it is in effect doing so through personnel detailed from the National Park Service. I am familiar with the methods in guiding visitors at Boulder Dam and elsewhere and in interpreting the engineering works to the public. All this is excellently handled by the Bureau of Reclamation. Commissioner Bashore indicates that they intend to continue their organization to provide this service, and I can readily understand why this is so, since it is the "big show". Rather than have the National Park Service playing second fiddle in respect to lesser activities, it would appear that the organization of the Bureau of Reclamation could also be expanded to include them.

5. Specific projects of planning or construction could be undertaken by the National Park Service under co-operative agreement, as now. This is quite different from year-in and year-out administration.

There has been general recognition of the fact that all resources of the Federal Government, or of any subdivision of the United States, should be put to those uses which they can best serve. Additional recreational opportunities are needed in many sections of the country, and every available facility should be planned for appropriate use. Recreational opportunities, existing or potential, in the vicinity of any of the dams being planned and constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation should be studied from the standpoint of determining whether their shorelines, all or in part, can or should be used for recreational purposes and by what agency.

In this determination, the National Park Service can be of considerable assistance. The Park, Parkway, and Recreational Area Study Act of 1936 authorizes the National Park Service to work with other Federal bureaus and with State agencies, upon request, in drawing up and preparing general recreational plans. A preliminary study for the United States was published in 1941, involving many of the bureaus of the Federal Government and 46 of the States. Some 37 independent State reports were completed. These dealt with area standards, administration, financing, and relative recreational responsibilities within the various levels of government. Through all of this work, I am sure the National Park Service has contributed toward meeting the recreational needs of the United States, and I anticipate that the Service will continue to render assistance to the Federal agencies and to the States, in the form of advice and encouragement, to promote proper recreation at proper locations, and under adequate planning and administrative guidance.

The issue raised by Commissioner Bashore's question is, in my opinion, of the utmost importance, as trends that are established by your decision as to policy will be far-reaching in their effect upon the integrity of the National Park System and upon the quality of the achievements of the National Park Service.

I strongly recommend against placing the management of recreational activities at Shasta Dam, Friant Dam, or any similar project, in the hands of the National Park Service.

/s/ Newton B. Drury
Director.

Feb 9, 1945

Not Approved:
/s/ Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior.

C
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Y

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON
CHICAGO 54, ILLINOIS

ADDRESS:
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

January 25, 1945

MEMORANDUM for Assistant Secretary Chapman.

I recognise that my memorandum to the Secretary of January 25 on the subject of management of recreational activities at Shasta Dam and Friant Dam involves an important decision as to policy. When I am in Washington January 31 and February 1, I should like to discuss it with you, and also with Mr. Straus and Commissioner Bashore. Mr. Lee Muck would, I believe, be helpful in dealing with this question, as I know he has given it much thought.

If you feel the matter has reached the point where I should discuss it with the Secretary, I should appreciate an appointment for this purpose.

I plan to be in New York on the 28th, 29th, and 30th and will be at the Hotel Pennsylvania. I have just learned that Mr. Chorley will be in Washington on the 29th and 30th. If matters are coming up in relation to Jackson Hole, I could leave New York on the night of the 29th so as to be in D. C. on the 30th.

/s/ Newton B. Drury,
Director.

C
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
WASHINGTON

February 6, 1945.

MEMORANDUM for the Secretary.

My recommendation is that you disapprove the attached memorandum of the National Park Service and further instruct, as Departmental policy, that the Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation submit for your approval a memorandum of agreement under which the Park Service will have the planning and management of the recreational developments pertaining to Shasta and Friant dams, California. The basis of my recommendation follows:

1. The National Park Service, by law and custom, is the best-equipped agency to undertake this task.

2. Unless the Park Service fills this functional field, overlapping and duplication, not only through the Department's bureaus but through other government agencies, are inevitable—in fact, these twin evils are already apparent.

3. Refusal of the National Park Service to fill the recreational function and field vitiates our Departmental assertions of qualification to embrace the resource development field or occupy the key valley authority position.

4. The proclamations of the Park Service as to purity and restriction of jurisdiction to natural phenomena are contrary to fact as witness the jurisdiction with the National Capital Parks, Jackson Hole, Boulder Dam, Grand Coulee Dam, Dennis Dam, Statue of Liberty, Independence Hall, and countless other locales defiled by the hand of man.

5. Adoption of the policy set forth in the National Park Service memorandum is an open abdication of an important field, which inevitably will result in a stampede by countless agencies of a greedy nature with interest in self-aggrandizement to enter the field with terrific confusion.

6. There is no reason to doubt the National Park Service's ability to operate in fields other than undefiled natural phenomena without derogating standards against undesirable developments, roadside stands, advertising and unwarranted commercial exploitation.

7. I am in full disagreement with the basic philosophy of restricting the field or a narrow-visioned approach to the function for the purpose of "keeping out of trouble" with Congress or the public. The fact that there undeniably will be areas of public debate as to proper utilization of resources having to do with park or recreational work, as there have been about public education, transportation, power, swimming pools, tennis courts, golf courses, etc., is no justification for retirement to an ivory tower.

/s/ Michael W. Straus
Assistant Secretary.

I concur: Feb. 9, 1945
Abe Fortas
H.L.I.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Mr. Newton B. Drury served as Director of the National Park Service from August 20, 1940 to March 31, 1951, covering a span of nine full fiscal years and the major portion of two others.

The amounts appropriated annually to the National Park Service for operating and capital programs for the eleven fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Net Appropriation
1941	$ 9,370,030
1942	14,609,775
1943	5,487,365
1944	4,563,560
1945	4,740,810
1946	5,487,375
1947	26,027,955
1948	10,628,055
1949	14,047,649
1950	30,104,850
1951	33,975,700

The above amounts are reflected graphically in the attachment. The impact of World War II and the post war surge to catch up on deferred work are reflected in the graph for fiscal years 1943 through 1946.

et available to producers for the 1951 rop. This is a clear illustration of the anner in which ceiling prices at the rocessor level may be used to depress ne price or destroy the market for agri-ultural producers.

Third. Processors of seasonally pro-uced commodities such as poultry and ggs are not permitted under the general eiling price regulation to increase their ase period ceiling prices to reflect the osts of storage. The provision not per-itting the addition of storage costs will iscourage processors from placing poul-ry and eggs in storage during the heavy eriod of production which in turn will esult in a shortage of these commodities uring the light-production season.

CONCLUSION

I believe further illustrations are un-ecessary. The amendment rests on the asic principle of the profit system. here must be an opportunity to make profit on every item of production or he unprofitable items simply will not e produced. I believe the American eople want and have a right to demand roduction.

Newton B. Drury, a Great Conservationist

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEROY JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 13, 1951

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a statement by myself concerning Newton B. Drury, and comments by others. I wish every nature lover and conservationist in our country could read these remarks, so they would know how fortunate we were in having this great conservationist as our National Park Director for 10 years.

NEWTON B. DRURY, A GREAT CONSERVATIONIST

A few weeks ago, Newton B. Drury, the Director of the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior since August 1940, resigned and returned to his home in California. Gov. Earl Warren promptly appointed Mr. Drury chief of the division of beaches and parks, an important bureau of California's Department of Natural Resources. What was a serious loss to the National Government has been a great gain to my State of California.

Conservationists in all parts of the Nation have been disturbed by Director Drury's withdrawal from the Federal Service, and there has been much discussion of it in many councils, conferences, and association board meetings. Protests have been filed with the President and with the Secretary of the Interior. There has been a general understanding that Director Drury was maneuvered into a situation where he had to resign from the position he had held so long and filled so creditably.

Conservationists were disturbed because if Director Drury did not leave his post voluntarily, pressure of some kind might have been exercised contrary to the intent of the organic act of Congress establishing the National Park Service which provided for appointments of its executive officers under the laws, and under rules, and regulations of the United States Civil Service Commission which meant that when once qualified and appointed within the classified civil-service officials were to be immune to removal except on preferment of charges and judgment thereon after submission of ample proof of incompetence or inefficiency.

No charges were preferred against Mr. Drury, and apparently none were ever under consideration or even thought of. Apparently, the Secretary of the Interior, Oscar L. Chapman, who as a career man himself had known and worked with Director Drury for over 10 years held him in high esteem.

It seems that Secretary Chapman indicated his desire, yes, his determination, to appoint Director Drury to a position in his own office with the title of Special Assistant to the Secretary, to engage in certain important liaison activities dealing with interbureau plans and policies where conflicts had appeared, and in other directions to aid the Department head. Director Drury preferred to keep the position he had and which he had held for over 10 years. The Director realized, however, that under a recent statute making effective one of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission, the Secretary had the power to move agencies or men at will within his Department, and that he probably had no choice but to accept the new job, which, incidentally, carried compensation lower than that of a bureau chief, or resign.

It seems also that in assigning Mr. Drury to his own office as Special Assistant the Secretary had stated his desire to appoint as Director of the National Park Service Associate Director Arthur E. Demaray in order that he might enjoy the prestige of heading the Bureau until his retirement in the early future, after nearly 50 years of service in the Federal Government. The Secretary also frankly stated he expected to appoint Assistant Director Conrad L. Wirth as Director when Mr. Demaray should retire.

Director Drury concluded that he would submit his resignation rather than take the place offered by the Secretary, which he felt was likely to be temporary and which he did not think presented opportunities for the use of his talents and experience in the field of conservation in which he was especially interested.

The resignation was submitted, and accepted by the Secretary with ample time granted in which the Director could complete work on which he was engaged.

Conservationists in their protests charged that the reasons for proposing to transfer Mr. Drury were not convincing and that there were others having to do perhaps with projects for exploiting national park resources, particularly their waters and reservoir sites; or that other political considerations governed the proposal. They pointed to Secretary Chapman's approval of the dams proposed to be built in the Dinosaur National Monument, Utah, which would, if constructed, flood large areas in the watersheds of both the Green and Yampa Canyons. I have inserted in the RECORD much useful material showing that these dams are not necessary to the conservation of the waters of those streams.

Both the Secretary and Director Drury have had little to say. Director Drury submitted his resignation and Secretary Chapman accepted it with the following felicitous statement:

"During your 10 years as Director, you have been devoted to the cause of the national parks. The National Park Service is a fine organization and I think you can well be proud of its accomplishments. Since you have reached the decision that you should resign from the Department I must, of course, accede to your wishes. In doing so I wish to express my appreciation of our long and pleasant association and to extend to you every good wish for the future."

The Secretary has also explained his offer of a transfer as being in furtherance of a plan he made after he thought he had been told by Director Drury that he (Drury) had an opportunity outside the Federal Government service, and that on this plan he had made commitments regarding appointments of Associate Director Demaray and Assistant Director Wirth.

The Washington Evening Star of April 3, 1951, in reporting the installation of Director Demaray under the following headline:

"Chapman denies Drury ouster as Demaray takes top park post," said this about an interview with Secretary Chapman regarding Mr. Drury's retirement:

"Mr. Chapman explained what he called a misunderstanding in the Drury case.

"Last June, he said, Mr. Drury came to him to say he had received a very good offer of a job and was thinking of resigning.

"'That was the first I heard about it,' Mr. Chapman added. He said he had urged the park director to stay on."

The Secretary has also pointed out that he has adhered strictly to long-established policy in advancing Messrs. Demaray and Wirth to Director and Associate Director, respectively, and in appointing Dr. Ronald F. Lee as Assistant Director succeeding Mr. Wirth. Furthermore, the Secretary has made no new commitments regarding the Dinosaur Monument dams, and we will continue to hope that he has been convinced that they will not be necessary in the orderly development of the Colorado River watershed. He has been in the Department of the Interior for 18 years as Assistant Secretary, Undersecretary, and Secretary, and in that time has had the National Park Service under his general jurisdiction almost constantly. It seems reasonable to believe that he will not want to take any permanent, irrevocable position that will affect adversely his long record as a protector of national parks and as a faithful supporter of the policies that have been followed for 35 years in compliance with the National Park Service Act of August 25, 1916 which says that "The service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

So much for Director Drury's withdrawal. His place here has been filled by his chief associate and he has been appointed to head the California State Park and Beach System. The National Park Service is in good hands and so is the California State Park Service.

My object in making this statement to the Congress is to emphasize the fact that Newton B. Drury is a great conservationist and a great public servant, and that his stature is increased by the strength of character and nobility with which he met a strange situation, perhaps just as difficult for his chief, the Secretary, as it was for himself.

I have known Mr. Drury since 1912, when he and I found ourselves fellow graduate students in the Law School of the University of California at Berkeley. In undergraduate days he had been prominent in extracurricular affairs. He had won the Carnot Medal, highest debating award, for which the debaters of Stanford University and the University of California competed. He had been elected president of the Associated Students, highest office within the gift of the student body, and served in this position during his senior year.

On completion of his college course he joined the university faculty as an instructor in English, later becoming assistant professor of forensics and secretary to the president. In World War I he was a lieutenant in the Air Service of the Army, an observer in the Balloon Corps.

Back in civilian life with his brother he organized and successfully operated a public relations and advertising business in San Francisco. About this time the Save-the-Redwoods League was organized to conduct campaigns for funds to acquire outstanding groves of the Coast Redwood (Sequoia Sempervirens) which were threatened with destruction. Mr. Drury became the executive secretary of this conservation association and managed its affairs with great success for over 20 years.

As funds became available from private sources the State matched them with appropriations by the legislature. A State park commission was authorized, and it engaged Mr. Drury to direct its purchasing programs, which covered, in addition to redwood groves along the coast, the Calaveras North Grove of giant sequoia trees, beaches, and scenic and historic areas in all parts of California.

When a State park survey was authorized to develop a comprehensive plan for a system of beach, desert, mountain, and historic parks, Mr. Drury was the liaison officer with the famous landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted, who was engaged to make the survey and prepare the report.

As a result of the activities of the State park commission and the Save-the-Redwoods League, California has one of the finest park systems in the Nation. Mr. Drury's direction of affairs as the responsible executive throughout the formative period of this development brought him national recognition as an outstanding conservationist and leader in park establishment.

In July 1933, when Director Horace M. Albright, of the National Park Service, advised Secretary Harold L. Ickes that he wished to resign, the Secretary asked Albright and the Advisory Committee of the Service, headed by the late Dr. H. C. Bumpus, and a few other men prominent in national park affairs, including Frederick A. Delano, Chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Dr. J. C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution, and J. Horace McFarland, long the president of the American Civic Association, to recommend a successor to the retiring director. These men recommended Newton B. Drury, and the appointment was offered to him by Secretary Ickes with President Roosevelt's approval. Drury, however, felt that he could not at that time withdraw from State activities and so declined the invitation to come to Washington. Arno B. Cammerer, the Associate Director, was then recommended and appointed, serving with distinction until his health broke in 1940. Then Secretary Ickes again offered Drury the directorship and this time he accepted it. He took office August 20, 1940. In announcing the appointment Secretary Ickes on August 19 said:

"The Park Service is fortunate in having secured the acceptance of Newton B. Drury for the post of Director. Mr. Drury is outstanding in the field of conservation occupied by the National Park Service and is a nationally recognized authority on park affairs. He has been intimate with the work of the National Park Service and in his post as executive head of the Save-the-Redwoods League of California, has already been of great assistance to the Park Service."

Mr. Drury's years as Director (1940–51) were the years of the war and its aftermath. Exiled to Chicago for 4 years the National Park Service with other agencies of the Department carried on its activities as best it could with small appropriations and its administrative, protective, and technical staffs badly broken up by men departing to serve in the Armed Forces. There were numerous insistent proposals for utilization of the resources of the national parks by private enterprises on the pretext that these resources—timber, minerals, pasturage, etc.—were required in the war effort. With the unfailing support of Secretary Ickes, Drury resisted these proposals. At the same time, the service and the concessioners in many parks rendered great aid to the Armed Forces by making facilities in the parks available for rest and rehabilitation of soldiers and sailors returned from the battlefronts.

It would be reiterating statements of others if I set forth in detail more of Director Drury's achievements. I prefer to let others refer to them as part of these statements made on Mr. Drury's retirement.

The oldest supporter of the National Park Service and the organization most influential in securing the establishment of the Service in 1916, is the American Planning and Civic Association, now headed by Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant 3d, ably assisted by the executive secretary, Miss Harlean James. In the April–June 1951 issue of the association's quarterly, Planning and Civic Comment, there appears the following comment on Director Drury's service.

"THE SERVICE OF NEWTON B. DRURY TO CONSERVATION

"When Newton B. Drury graduated from the University of California in 1912 he was already recognized as a young man of promise, for he became successively in the next 6 years, instructor of English, assistant professor of forensics, and secretary to the president. In later years this facility in the persuasive use of the English language was to stand him in good stead.

"After his war service in the Air Force he entered upon his career in conservation. It was in 1919 that he became secretary to the Save-the-Redwoods League, which has been one of the most successful conservation organizations in the history of the United States. In 1940, when he was appointed Director of the National Park Service, his brother Aubrey succeeded him as the Secretary of the Save-the-Redwoods League. The State of California and the Nation at large have reason to be grateful to the Drury brothers for bringing into protected ownership the groves of coast redwoods along the now famous Redwood Highway extending from the Bay Region to the Oregon line—a heritage of priceless value which once lost could never be replaced. If Newton Drury had accomplished nothing more than saving the coast redwoods from destruction his name would go down in history as a revered benefactor of the State and Nation.

"But in 1929, following the pioneer, epoch-making report of Frederick Law Olmsted, which recommended an extensive State park system, it was Newton Drury who was appointed by the Governor of California to take charge of the acquisition program as the executive of the State Park Commission. Thus the redwood groves and the State parks of California are living tributes to the ideals, industry, and devotion of Newton B. Drury.

"There was to be another chapter. In 1940, Newton B. Drury was appointed Director of the National Park Service to follow two other Californians—Stephen T. Mather and Horace M. Albright, and Arno Cammerer who had grown up in the Mather tradition. From 1940 to 1951, under the directorship of Mr. Drury, the National Park Service has a fine record of achievement in the growth of the system, the maintenance of conservation standards, the protection of the parks and monuments from unrelated encroachments and in the fine working relationships with other Federal agencies.

"And now Newton Drury has returned to California where he is now the director of the State parks and again, with his brother, serving the Save-the-Redwoods League. He has already been honored by the conservation award of the Trustees of Public Reservations in Boston; by the Hutchinson medal of the Garden Club of America, and by two Pugsley medals of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; but the redwood groves and State parks of California will survive as perpetual monuments to Newton B. Drury. And when the record is examined, his constructive leadership in national park policies during his decade in Washington will be clearly demonstrated.

"The American Planning and Civic Association salutes Newton Drury, valued member and effective friend of conservation."

The American Nature Association has always supported the National Park Service. It has a large membership and publishes an excellent monthly journal, Nature Magazine. In its April 1951 issue, this magazine contained the following editorial by Richard W. Westward, president and editor.

"CONTENTIOUS MATTER

"Resignation of Newton B. Drury as Director of the National Park Service has been received with regret and alarm by many conservationists, ourselves included. There is regret at the loss of a fine public servant who for nearly 11 years has been devoted to the integrity of the areas that it has been his responsibility to administer. There is alarm because Mr. Drury's resignation was not voluntary, and because there is increasing evidence that the current policy of the Department of the Interior is weighted on the side of exploitation and development. We are certain, of course, that Arthur E. Demaray, his successor, is devoted to National Park ideals, and that he and his staff will defend these ideals. We offer any aid within our power in the face of a departmental trend that we regard as dangerous and short-sighted, however, politically expedient it may seem on the surface.

"It was in 1924 that we first met Newton Drury. He was then the fighting executive secretary of the Save-the-Redwoods League, working to preserve representative and substantial stands of the incomparable California redwoods from the ax and saw. We roamed the redwoods of Bull Creek Flat and points north with him, and have always treasured that experience. When Horace Albright resigned as Director of the National Park Serivce to enter private business, the then Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, asked the National Parks Advisory Board to recommend the man in its opinion most competent to head the Service. The unanimous choice was Newton B. Drury. He declined because of the challenge then facing him in the redwood problem and the California-parks program. Later, when the office of director again became vacant Mr. Drury was once more urged by Mr. Ickes to accept the appointment. This time Mr. Drury accepted, after being convinced by the persuasive Mr. Ickes that it was a public duty.

"Since August 1940, Newton Drury has served the American people well as chief trustee of incomparable parts of the American outdoors that are the people's property. He saw the parks through the war period with wisdom, enjoying Mr. Ickes' cordial collaboration in so doing, and these areas emerged from this trying time virtually unimpaired. He successfully led the fight against subsequent attempts to encroach upon the parks. Most recently he was called upon to present, at a hearing called by Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, the case against the proposed invasion of Dinosaur National Monument by the construction of Echo Park and Split Mountain Dams. It was a strong case, ably presented, but was opposed by an impressive parade of western Members of the Congress. Later Mr. Chapman decided against the National Park Service and in favor of the Bureau of Reclamation.

"Whether Mr. Chapman expected his decision on the Dinosaur National Monument to settle the matter we do not know. So

far as conservationists are concerned, it certainly did not. So far as the National Park Service is concerned, it did. The decision of the Secretary established departmental policy, and we can testify personally that Mr. Drury and his staff were most punctilious in this regard. But conservation organizations were not affected by any such bureaucratic gag rule, and publicity against the dinosaur dams increased. Whether Mr. Chapman laid this at Mr. Drury's door we do not know, but we would like to make the record clear.

"It is to us significant that the official release announcing Mr. Drury's resignation was innocent of the usual expression of appreciation by his superior for distinguished service. Mr. Chapman is apparently not a hypocrite, but the absence of any such sentiment is ample substantiation—if any were needed—of the involuntary character of the resignation. The Director of the National Park Service had been offered a nebulous and ill-defined position as special assistant to the Secretary, at a lesser salary. Decision was asked immediately, otherwise his resignation would be accepted as of January 15. More often than not these "special assistant" posts are equivalent to moving the official's desk right next to the front door so that he can be eased out quickly when the time comes. We have heard this device described as "Potomac fever," and at least it is an insidious and debilitating malady. Nobody seems to attain an immunity to it, and Mr. Drury did not elect to expose himself to the unfilterable virus that causes the illness.

"While we are keeping the record clear, and in view of national publicity, we must also say that Mr. Drury had no knowledge of the fact that conservationists had carried the case to the President. The Director had gone to California for the Christmas holidays when this initiative was taken, and he was dismayed when he returned to find out what had been done. In taking this step it was realized that it would not alter matters so far as the Secretary of the Interior was concerned. It was, however, felt that Mr. Drury was entitled to conclude his term of office with somewhat more leisure than apparently had been the desire on high. This, at least, appears to have been accomplished. Mr. Drury, of course, has distinct distaste for being placed in the position of a martyr, and we hope that championship of him personally will not be so regarded. Quite likely he will enjoy release from bureaucratic responsibilities, and welcome an opportunity to return to his beloved California. We will miss him, and we wish him well.

"R. W. W."

The most comprehensive review of Director Drury's official career was made by Dr. Waldo G. Leland who for many years was a member, and for 4 years, chairman of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historical Sites, Buildings, and Monuments of the Department of the Interior. This was printed in the April-June 1951 issue of the National Parks magazine, published by the National Parks Association, of which Dr. Leland is a trustee and Mr. William P. Wharton is president and Fred M. Packard is secretary. The article follows:

"NEWTON BISHOP DRURY

"(By Waldo Gifford Leland, member, board of trustees, National Parks Association)

"The members of the National Parks Association, and indeed all friends of the national parks, have been surprised to learn that Newton B. Drury has presented his resignation as Director of the National Park Service. They have been profoundly shocked as they have learned the circumstances which brought about this unanticipated action.

"The termination of Mr. Drury's 10 years of service is not a pleasant story, and nature conservationists throughout the country have every reason to be perplexed and indignant and anxious.

"Without any intimation of dissatisfaction with his administration, but, on the contrary, after repeated expressions of satisfaction and approval, Secretary of Interior Oscar L. Chapman offered to Mr Drury, early in December, a position of substantially lower grade as special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, with only advisory functions, the task of which would be to correlate, at an early stage, the plans and projects of the Department's various agencies. This proposal was followed, within hours, by a preemptory ultimatum that Mr. Drury accept the position, or resign as of January 15, 1951. It was only too clear that the proposed assistanship was nothing more than the usual device for disposing of officials whose dismissal is difficult to justify.

"A member of the National Park Service Advisory Board, Charles G. Woodbury, acting on his personal initiative, had long interviews with Assistant Secretary Doty and Secretary Chapman, and elicited the assertion that the only reason for removing Mr. Drury was the desire, which the Secretary acknowledged to be founded on sentiment, to reward Associate Director Arthur E. Demaray, whose long and distinguished services are gratefully recognized by all, by promotion for a short period to the position of Director. The haste to make this promotion was declared to be due to Mr. Demaray's request, of June 26, 1950, to be retired as of November 30, 1950. Assistant Director Conrad L. Wirth would be moved up to fill the position of Associate Director. It was reported elsewhere, and not denied, that upon the retirement of Mr. Demaray the post of director would be filled by Mr. Wirth. The competence of Mr. Demaray and Mr Wirth are not in question, but these officials have been placed in an uncomfortable position by this procedure.

"On January 10, 1951, Mr. Drury formally declined the position which had been proposed to him and, on offering to state his reasons was told that that was unnecessary. On January 19, he presented his resignation, 'with regret,' to take effect on April 1.

"These are the bald facts of the dismissal of a public servant of the finest type, in the prime of physical and mental vigor, at a time when President Truman complains of the difficulty of inducing first-class men to accept positions of responsibility in the Federal Government, and at a time, furthermore, when an increasing emergency is threatening the national parks with the same dangers which Mr. Drury so successfully overcame in 1941–45.

"In mid-January, as soon as the matter became known, such organizations as the Committee on Regional Development and Conservation of the CIO, the Izaak Walton League, the Wilderness Society, the American Nature Association, and the National Parks Association, addressed letters of protest to the President. It is understood that these letters have been referred to the Secretary of the Interior with instructions to reply to the writers.

"The Advisory Board, whose predecessor, upon being consulted by Secretary Ickes, had recommended Newton B. Drury as the best man in the United States for the post of Director, was not consulted by Secretary Chapman, although the latter met with the Board in November, at which time he had undoubtedly decided upon the course he was about to follow, and talked with apparent frankness about various problems and especially about the great danger confronting the parks, resulting from pressures by commercial interests. In a matter of such vital importance to the fundamental policies of the National Park Service as a change in the directorship, it would have been appropriate, at least, for the Secretary to consult with the body which had been created by law to advise him. If the present writer, after long association with the members of the Advisory Board, can judge the reactions of the latter, he believes it probable that their collective views will find suitable expression in due time.

"Mr. Drury was appointed Director of the Park Service in 1940.

"In May 1933 Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes convened the Advisory Committee on Education of the National Park Service in his office for special consultation. There were present, as the writer recalls, the chairman, Herman C. Bumpus, former Director of the American Museum of Natural History and former president of Tufts University, long devoted to the development of a program of education and interpretation for the national parks; W. W. Campbell, president emeritus of the University of California; Isaiah Bowman, director of the American Geographical Society, later to become president of the Johns Hopkins University; Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University; Clark Wissler of the American Museum of Natural History; Dr. Frank Oastler, of New York, noted nature lover and friend of the national parks, and the writer, who is now the sole survivor of the group. There was also present the late John C. Merriam, then president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, who had been the first chairman of the Advisory Committee.

"Secretary Ickes, with the then Director of the National Park Service, Horace M. Albright present, informed the committee that, to his great regret, the post of Director of the National Park Service would shortly become vacant because of Mr. Albright's resignation to accept an important and attractive position in private business. Accordingly, he called upon the Advisory Committee to recommend for the post the person best qualified to fill it. The Secretary insisted that the committee make its recommendation without regard to any other consideration than the outstanding qualifications of the candidate.

"The committee withdrew and after a canvass of numerous possibilities, unanimously and with enthusiasm agreed to recommend Newton B. Drury, of California, a recommendation which the Secretary accepted.

"Who was Newton B. Drury? Since 1919, he had been the executive secretary of the Save-the-Redwoods League and, since 1929, he had also served as executive officer of the California State Park Commission. He was born in San Francisco in 1889, the older son of the pioneer editor, Wells Drury, whose book, An editor on the Comstock Lode, is a revealing picture of life in Virginia City and other bonanza towns of the seventies and eighties. Newton graduated from the University of California in 1912, and spent the next 6 years, except for war service in the Balloon Corps, at the University, where he was instructor in English, assistant to professor of forensics, and assistant to the president. Later, in 1947, his alma mater was to confer on him the honorary degree of doctor of laws as a 'leader in the preservation and development of valuable recreational areas • • • a conservationist who has applied rational imagination and boundless industry to the public service of his State and Nation.'

"In 1938, Mr. Drury had already achieved a national reputation by his success in preserving thousands of acres of giant redwoods along the California coast, a task which included not only the administration of State funds, but also the raising of matching funds from private sources for the acquisition of forest lands. He was known as a forceful and eloquent writer and speaker, a man of the highest ideals, combined with sound practical sense, and an executive of solid accomplishments.

"To the disappointment of Secretary Ickes and the Advisory Committee, however, Mr. Drury did not feel at that time that he could ask to be released from his duties in California, and thus, after further consultation with the committee, the Secretary promoted Associate Director Arno B. Cammerer to the post of director.

"This arrangement did not work out as well as had been hoped. There was some incompatibility of personalities, and there was also a serious decline in Cammerer's health, with the result that he was more and more bypassed by the Secretary's office in its relations with the National Park Service. The inevitable consequence of this situation was a lowering of the morale of the service, especially at headquarters, and a growing sense of frustration, because of uncertain leadership and remote control.

"In 1940, Mr. Cammerer requested to be transferred to a position of less responsibility and so, in May of that year, Secretary Ickes again invited Mr. Drury to accept appointment as Director. In his correspondence with the Secretary Mr. Drury discussed the considerations which would influence his decision. Among these he put first the concurrence of the present Director, Mr. Cammerer. He was confident that he could secure release by his present employers, the Save-the-Redwoods League and the State of California, at least for a period long enough for him to make such contribution as he could to the national task. He asked for assurance that he would be left free to concentrate upon the concerns of the National Park Service without being drawn off on departmental tasks only remotely related to the former. He also asked for assurance of freedom to bring to bear upon the problems of the National Park Service the most competent knowledge and the best judgment that could be obtained. Finally he indicated his expectation that the Department would seek and consider, on their merits, the recommendations of the National Park Service on major matters of policy and organization.

"Even with assurance on these points, the decision was not an easy one. Other positions were offered to Mr. Drury, and he had to consider them. One of these was a high administrative post in a great university; another was an important position in a leading institution of scientific research. He felt, however, that his experience and his personal aptitudes should make it possible for him to contribute, at the national level, to the realization of his dearest ideals and purposes. He therefore accepted appointment to directorship of the National Park Service. This he did, not as a job, but as an opportunity for service; and he entered upon his duties on August 20, 1940.

"Between 1933 and 1940, Secretary Ickes had brought about a great enlargement of the scope of the National Park Service, by the transfer of 48 areas from the War Department to the Department of the Interior; by the passage of the Historic Sites Act of 1935; by the passage of the act of 1936, for the study of creational area programs; and by the transfer of all the projects of the Resettlement Administration to the National Park Service, not to mention the passage of the act of 1940, 'to encourage travel in the United States.' Thus Mr. Drury became the head of a multiple-service agency, with duties as its Director which went far beyond those contemplated in the act of 1916, creating the National Park Service.

"Furthermore, the National Park Service was entering upon the most critical period of its history. The Second World War had already begun to involve the United States, and for the next 5 years, the chief task of the Service was to defend the areas under its jurisdiction and, at the same time, to assure their maximum appropriate contribution to the military and moral strength of the Nation. This task had to be performed under adverse circumstances: the personnel of the Service was rapidly and drastically reduced; the great parks had to be administered on a bare custodial basis; the demands of numerous war agencies, which were frequently supported with insistence by private interests for nonwar purposes, had to be resisted, unless they fulfilled unmistakable war needs not obtainable elsewhere, and which would not cause irreparable damage to the areas. The situation was made the more difficult because of the ill-advised and unnecessary removal of the Service's headquarters staff from Washington to Chicago. This seriously hindered the Service by making administration difficult, and liaison with other branches of Government impossible. Yet, contact with the Army, Navy and Congress became more than ever imperative because of the demands being made upon the Service in connection with the war effort.

"The wartime uses of the various areas were exceedingly diversified. Some of them were essentially military and included the occupation of buildings and land for headquarters, installations and training; but such uses as would have done irreparable damage were, in almost all cases, avoided. Beneficent, or at least less harmful uses were for hospitalization, rest and recreation camps, care of convalescents, and so forth, and were numerous and widely distributed. They enabled hundred of thousands of American soldiers and airmen to visit for the first time the great scenic and historic monuments of their country, and contributed greatly to their morale and welfare.

"Dangerous and persistent were the demands for exploitation of the natural material resources of the parks by logging, mining, grazing, and agriculture. These were resisted with almost complete success by the firm positions taken by Director Drury and his staff, and supported by Secretary Ickes. In the case, for example, of the demands of the War Production Board for the cutting of Sitka spruce in Olympic National Park and its Queets Corridor and Ocean Strip, the Director formulated the position of the Service in his memorandum of November 18, 1941, addressed to the First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, to the effect that selected cutting might be authorized as a last resort, if immediate public necessity is shown, but that this would be a distinct sacrifice of park values in the interest of national defense and would largely destroy the qualities for which the lands were being acquired. He insisted that any legislation that might be introduced to permit cutting in Olympic National Park itself should be resisted, and he further insisted that all possible supplies of the needed timber elsewhere should be exhausted before using that in the park. He had already started a comprehensive survey by the forestry branch of the National Park Service of all available spruce in the Northwest, and this speedily demonstrated that there were important supplies in Alaska, Oregon, western Washington, and British Columbia. The pressure became such, however, that in December 1942, on the basis of a special report by an assistant in the office of the Secretary, the latter secured the authorization of the President for the sale of spruce in the Queets Corridor and the Ocean Strip, although Mr. Drury was not convinced that this move was absolutely necessary. The cutting was not of large extent, and although there was further pressure for cutting, the forest in the park itself was saved. By September 1943, estimates of needs were revised, and there were no further requests from the War Production Board for cutting spruce.

"The story of the National Parks in Wartime was presented by Mr. Drury in the August 1943 issue of American Forests. In the concluding paragraph Mr. Drury expresses his philosophy:

" 'The wisdom of the Nation in preserving areas of the type represented by the national parks and monuments is clearly evidenced on the American Continent today as increased demands upon our natural resources are invading and forever changing the native landscape. As long as the basic law that created them endures, we are assured of at least these few places in the world where forests continue to evolve normally, where animal life remains in harmonious relationship to its environment, and where the ways of nature and its works may still be studied in the original design.'

"The greatest and most persistent danger to which the national parks are subjected results from the plans of other agencies of the Government, such as the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior, for the construction of an infinite number of multiple-purpose dams for the control and utilization of water resources. In view of the relatively small aggregate area of the holdings of the National Park Service, it seems extraordinary that so many of these plans should impinge upon these areas. The projects are too well known to nature conservationists and especially to the readers of the National Parks magazine to require enumeration and description in this article. The case of the proposed dams in Dinosaur National Monument is at this moment very much in the minds of all friends of the national parks, and their disappointment and concern at the decision of Secretary Chapman to recommend the construction of the dams, over the opposition of Mr. Drury and the entire staff of the National Park Service, and the protests of nature conservationists is not relieved by the assurance of the Secretary in his Annual Report, 1950 (p. XXI), that 'if the projects are authorized as recommended, extraordinary efforts and diligence will be exercised so that the pristine beauty [sic] of this area will be preserved.'

"The essential thing to be noted in this connection is that Director Drury and his staff and the advisory board have consistently and unceasingly opposed public works which would violate the mandate of the Congress, expressed in its act of 1916, 'to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife—of the parks and monuments—and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.'

"The Advisory Board, in the course of its meeting of April 1950, communicated its views to the Secretary in these words:

" 'The Advisory Board believes that the Congress expressed unequivocally and categorically a permanent policy of complete preservation and protection of the areas under consideration, for all time. * * * The advisory board believes that in all cases where departure from this policy is urged in the name of the general welfare it will be found either that the welfare is not in fact general, that it is not national, or that it could be assured through the adoption of some alternate plan. The Advisory Board is convinced that undeviating adherence to this policy as established by the Congress and maintained through the years by the Department of the Interior is the only way to protect the national park system.'

"An important aspect of Newton Drury's administration has had to do with recreation. This is a very broad term, ordinarily associated with sports, games, camping and playgrounds. For the National Park Service, however, it means much more, and its chief functions are deemed to be educational and inspirational. In his annual report, 1949 (pp. 307–313), Mr. Drury has expounded his philosophy under the heading 'The educational function of the National Park Service':

" 'The essential task * * * of the Service is to see to it that the American

people shall have the opportunity to obtain the maximum beneficial use and enjoyment of the kinds which derive from the character of the park area themselves; enjoyment which at the same time involves the minimum of change in the natural or historic scene which the Service is required to conserve.

"'To meet that responsibility * * * involves more than satisfaction to the physical senses. * * * It places on the Service the obligation to contribute to a deeper understanding of natural processes and historical events about which any intelligent human being has a natural and legitimate curiosity.'

"Within the limits imposed by very inadequate appropriations, the National Park Service has developed recreation of this sort to a remarkable extent. The ideals and devotion of the naturalists, historians, and rangers of the staff have sought realization in their endeavors to make the visits of millions of Americans opportunities for greater understanding and appreciation of their land and of the history of their country.

"However, the act of 1936 greatly enlarged the role of the National Park Service, with respect to recreation, and made it the chief agency of the Government for planning and advising on recreational uses of all kinds of areas, notably on areas created by impounding water, on behalf of other Federal agencies and of the States and their subdivisions. In the opinion of the Advisory Board this responsibility has been well carried.

"The problem as to what extent the Service should exercise this responsibility for areas over which it does not have jurisdiction, and which are used chiefly as regional playgrounds is under consideration. A carefully thought-out report by the Advisory Board has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior and may be supposed to represent the present policy of the Service. It would undoubtedly be the opinion of nature conservationists that this function is secondary as compared with the primary function of protecting and interpreting, at the national level, our unique and most notable places.

"The decade of Mr. Drury's directorship has been one of many other major services. He has reestablished friendly cooperation with the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture with which, in earlier years, there had been a not-too-friendly rivalry. He has, in this last year, with the aid and advice of a special committee, worked out a revision of the policies and practices of the Service with respect to concessions and concessioners, which promises to be beneficial to all concerned, including the millions of visitors who must depend on the concessioners for food and shelter and transportation. He has had to deal with the delicate problem of maintaining the wildlife of the great parks in reasonable ecologic balance, and while experts often disagree with each other as to the methods employed, his approach to the problem has been scientific and he has endeavored to secure the most competent advice.

"Mr. Drury's greatest service has been the complete dedication of himself to his task. He has expressed his ideals in inspiring words in his reports, and in public utterances and writings, and he has justified his faith by his works. He has identified himself with his staff so that together they have seemed to have one voice. He has been a leader among equals, but he has not been their boss. He has inspired the loyalty of the staff to the ideals that they have held in common, but he has never demanded a personal loyalty to himself. He has been eager to obtain the best possible judgment on all problems, and his decisions have been reached after conscientious consultation and mature deliberation. He has not dramatized himself or his position; he has not been spectacular and he has avoided personal publicity. He has had to say "No" far more often than "Yes," and he has said it quietly, but as many times as were necessary to make it stick. He has not pounded the desk or made the rafters ring or broadcast epithets to the front pages of the nonedítions.

"This is the sort of public servant that Newton B. Drury has been.

"The dismissal of Newton B. Drury, in the manner described and for the reason alleged, raises many questions which nature conservationists and their organizations are bound to ask. They have had confidence in Mr. Drury, even on the infrequent occasions when not all of them have agreed with him. They have looked upon him as a stalwart defender, within the Government, of the integrity of the national parks. They have recognized his honesty, his singleness of purpose, his reasonableness, and his devotion to the ideals which they themselves hold. They ask whether his successor or successors, whoever he or they may be, will be equally strong to defend and to resist, or will they be more compliant in the face of what may seem to be considerations of expediency? Will they be able to defend the Service from undue interference, already manifesting itself, from "upstairs"? Will they have the vital spark of leadership that will reinforce the devotion of the Service to the great purposes which it has so well served since its creation and that will maintain the morale for which it is justly renowned? Will they be able to command the moral support of the nature conservationists and their organizations across the country, which they will so greatly and sometimes so desperately need? No mistake could be more unfortunate than to underestimate the value of such support or its influence upon public opinion.

"Nature conservationists will realize that now, and in the immediate future, they must be more than ever on the alert. They have not forgotten Hetch-Hetchy; if the destruction of Dinosaur, which has been conclusively shown to be unnecessary, is consummated, and if Mr. Drury is succeeded by directors less determined to defend, without exception, the great heritage of countless generations of Americans, the friends of the national parks will resort to all means in their power to create such defenses in public opinion as cannot be broken down."

Dr. Leland has made this special comment on his article:

"It was my intention, in writing my article on Newton Bishop Drury, for the National Parks magazine, to present a factual statement constructive in tone and character, which would, in itself, be the most effective refutation of so-called charges that Mr. Drury had not been aggressive in the defense of the National Parks during the last war, specifically in the matter of cutting Sitka spruce, that he had acquiesced in the construction of dams in Dinosaur National Monument, and that he had opposed the recreational activities of the National Park Service on behalf of areas not included in the National Parks system. These charges have never been made by any responsible official of the Department of the Interior, and nothing that Secretary Chapman has said, to my knowledge, has indicated dissatisfaction with Mr. Drury's administration. Furthermore, my own study of the pertinent documents as well as my personal knowledge of these matters, which were fully and frequently considered by the advisory board in its meetings, demonstrated that the charges were completely contrary to the facts. It did not seem worth while to deal with such charges in any formal way. It was clear that they had not affected confidence in Mr. Drury on the part of conservationists for these were too well acquainted with his character and integrity, as a man and as a public official, and with his whole career as a defender of our great endowments by nature, to give any credence to them."

Before Director Drury's resignation became effective, representatives of 19 national conservation organizations tendered a cocktail party to the Director and Mrs. Drury at the Cosmos Club here in Washington. At this affair many tributes were paid to the guests of honor. A press release dated March 28, 1951, describes a testimonial presented to the retiring Director and part of it is quoted here:

"'You have deserved well of the Republic,' declared representatives of 19 national conservation organizations in a testimonial presented to Newton B. Drury, retiring Director of the National Park Service, at a cocktail party in his honor at the Cosmos Club today.

"In signing the testimonial, representatives of these groups recorded their appreciation of Mr. Drury's 'distinguished services' as Park Service Director for more than 18 years, and expressed 'sincere regret that those services should now come to an end.' The statement asserted: 'We feel that our confidence in you, when you entered upon your duties, and our high hopes for your administration have been justified, completely and abundantly.'

"'You have been,' the testimonial continues, 'the chief custodian of our country's greatest treasures, unique and irreplaceable, the superlative works of nature upon our land and the monuments of the history of our people. You have guarded these treasures with devotion and with courage as a sacred trust on behalf of countless generations to come, and you have known how to draw from them inspiration and enjoyment for the generations of the present. You have held high the ideals of a branch of the public service which has been notable for its ideals and its loyalty to them, and you have maintained and enhanced its great tradition.'

"Signers of the testimonial did so 'on behalf of those millions of our fellow citizens whose lives are enriched and whose love of country is stirred by the experiences which you and your associates of the National Park Service make possible for them.'

"Organizations represented at the gathering and signing the scroll were American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, American Forestry Association, American Museum of Natural History, American Nature Association, American Planning and Civic Association, Boone and Crockett Club, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Izaak Walton League of America, National Audubon Society, National Parks Association, National Wildlife Federation, Save-the-Redwoods League, Smithsonian Institution, Society of American Foresters, Conservation Foundation, Nature Conservancy, Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, Wildlife Management Institute."

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments is now composed of the following men: Mr. Charles G. Sauers (chairman), 536 North Harlem Avenue, River Forest, Ill.; Dr. Theodore C. Blegen (vice chairman), University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. Frank M. Setzler (secretary), National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Harold E. Anthony, American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Herbert E. Bolton, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; Dr. Ralph W. Chaney, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; Mr. Bernard DeVoto, 8 Berkeley Street, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Fiske Kimball, Philadelphia Museum of Art, Fairmount, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Tom Wallace, Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Mr. Charles G. Woodbury, 1801 Hoban Road NW., Washington, D. C.

On April 26, 1951, after Director Drury had returned to California the Advisory Board met in Washington, D. C. All members were present except Dr. Bolton and Dr. Kimball. The Board reviewed all the cir-

cumstances relating to Dr. Drury's retirement, and adopted a resolution which was at once dispatched to Drury by wire:

"*Resolved*, That the Advisory Board record its profound regret that the National Park Service should lose the services of its Director, Newton B. Drury, who, for more than 10 years, has directed the activities of the Service and guided its policies with the greatest competence and distinction, maintaining its high standards and defending the Nation's parks and monuments against encroachments and the impairment of their values, and, that the Advisory Board address to former Director Newton B. Drury the expression of its gratitude and appreciation."

CHARLES G. SAUERS,
Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments.

The Izaak Walton League is a powerful organization of conservationists, for the most part fishermen, but men who ever keep watchful eyes on the National Park Service. Its executive director, William Voigt, Jr., had this statement to make to Director Drury on hearing of his resignation:

"He told me of your intention to leave the Service—at your chosen time and in your chosen manner, and I will not attempt to dissuade you if you are committed to that course. I will simply express my deep regret that you could not continue until retirement or the close of your active career. My dealings with the Service do not extend back beyond your incumbency and I cannot compare your administration with that of others, nor do I desire to do so. I simply wish to say, from the heart, that I have enjoyed working with you. You have been cooperative and understanding of our views; you have been in sympathy with the majority of the things we have proposed in what we considered the public interest, and I am convinced yours has been a constructive administration, devoted to the ideals and the spirit of the Park Service.

"When you leave we will join lots of others in saying Godspeed. When you go off the Federal staff, you actually may be in a position to be more vigorous and outspoken in defense of the resources of the park system (and similar or related areas) than is now the case. I hope that as you cast about you to choose the vehicles for spare time utilization of your energies, you will think of the league and consult with the league's leadership. We need and want men of your experience and caliber to counsel and advise us, and I hope you will give this expression from me your consideration when the time comes for you to make such decisions."

On the day Mr. Drury's resignation was announced, the only living former Director of the National Park Service, Horace M. Albright, who was at the head of the Bureau from January 1929 to August 1933, was interviewed at Carlsbad, N. Mex., by a reporter of the Carlsbad Current-Argus and made this statement on February 8, 1951:

"I have heard with keenest regret that Newton B. Drury has resigned as Director of the National Park Service. He has served as the head of this important Government bureau since August 1940, and has been an efficient and successful administrator in a very critical period of national park history.

"Mr. Drury is one of the outstanding conservationists of the country. As the executive director of the Save-the-Redwoods League, he deservedly received the major share of the credit for the success of that organization's campaign to purchase and preserve over 50,000 acres of the best stands of California coast redwoods.

"He was also the leader of the group responsible for the establishment of California's State park system, one of the best in the Nation. It was on the basis of this record that Mr. Drury was offered the post of Director of the National Park Service. In wartime it was his duty to oppose all efforts to invade national parks and movements for exploitation of their resources. This he did, yielding only in one of two cases where it was clearly proven that the war effort would have suffered had he not permitted certain limited operations within park reservation boundaries.

"The National Park system was expanded during his administration, Big Bend in Texas and Everglades National Park in Florida being added. Several national parks were enlarged in area and many new national monuments and historic sites were given the protection of his bureau. All in all, Director Drury's many achievements were of great importance and of lasting benefits to the Nation."

As I related in the early part of this statement, Gov. Earl Warren appointed Newton Drury, chief of the division of beaches and parks of California. This appointment was a most popular one, and already Drury is at work on the unfinished business of the State park commission which includes such projects as the preservation of the South Calaveras Grove of Big Trees and adjacent tracts of sugar-pine forests.

Space does not permit quotation of California tributes to Newton Drury but the views of two influential conservation organizations deserve quotation. The Sierra Club which has 7,100 members expresses itself through its board of directors and on February 17 the board unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the board of directors of the Sierra Club desires to express to Newton B. Drury its appreciation of the distinguished service he has rendered as Director of the National Park Service during the past 10 years, and that it welcomes his continued participation in the counsels of the club in his capacity as honorary vice president.

"*Resolved*, That the board of directors of the Sierra Club congratulates Arthur E. Demaray upon his appointment to the position of Director of the National Park Service following his many years of devoted service in other capacities in that Service, and pledges to him its cooperation and support."

And in April 1951, the Tamalpais Conseration Club in its magazine said:

"Newton B. Drury is the new chief of the California Division of Parks and Beaches. Mr. Drury recently stepped out as Director of the National Park Service, a post he had held for more than 10 years.

"Newton Drury has a long and distinguished record as conservationist and administrator. Graduate of the University of California in 1912 he was given honorary degree LL. D. in 1947. He was an executive of California State Park Commission 1929–40; secretary, Save the Redwoods League, 1919–40, and has received many honors and awards from various organizations and institutions as a conservationist.

* * * * *

"We congratulate Governor Warren in his prompt appointment of such an able administrator and distinguished conservationist as Newton B. Drury to head our California State park system.

"To Mr. Drury the TCC extends a welcoming hand, with our pledge of cooperation and best wishes for a long and successful career."

So Newton Drury is at home in his native hills and forests and among old friends, but wherever conservationists gather, whether their interests be in parks, forests, historic sites, wildlife soils, or waters, his achievements as Director of the National Park Service will be recalled with appreciation and great respect.

Major Problems and Dangers of Inadequate Manpower Mobilization

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL J. KILDAY
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, July 13, 1951

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a statement filed by Francis V. Keesling, Jr., formerly chief liaison and legislative officer, national headquarters, Selective Service System, with Senate House Committee on Armed Services and Senate and House Committees on Expenditures in Executive Departments and House Committee on Education and Labor:

SOME OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS AND DANGERS OF INADEQUATE MANPOWER MOBILIZATION

From personal experiences at Washington during World War II, I have good reason to be greatly alarmed over the serious consequences which could result from failure to provide a completely adequate manpower program for use during the next major mobilization.

Failure to put into effect a completely adequate manpower program during World War II was one of the major causes of the postwar inflation which since then has been fissioning and refissioning.

Such failure also impeded our war effort and jeopardized our national economy and security. Unless preventive measures are taken now, even greater mistakes may be made next time which could cause the entire mobilization structure to collapse, both the military and war production.

Let me tell you how and why manpower mobilization could collapse in whole or in part and cause great and possibly irreparable injury to our war effort and our economy.

First of all, if during full-scale mobilization, the Selective Service System ever became suspected of granting deferments on a political or any other unfair basis, it would not be long before registrants and their families might not abide by its decisions. Also, the morale of those already in the fighting forces would be disrupted. Therefore, it is imperative to avoid even the slightest suspicion of political or other bias. Experience has disclosed that to avoid such suspicion the Selective Service System must be an independent agency at the Washington level and must not be under the domination of any department having either a special interest in inductions or in deferments. Consequently, various proposals during past years to have selective service transferred to the Department of Defense, or to the Department of Labor, or elsewhere, have been turned down as potentially dangerous. Also, every suggestion to place the local selective service boards under the control of any agency such as the United States Employment Service at the local levels, have likewise been properly set aside and defeated. Such proposals must continue to be defeated, as history has proven that there is no better substitute for an independent Selective Service System operating with uncompensated local board members. No substitute can assure the same effectiveness and the same impartiality, or be assured of the same wholehearted acceptance by millions of registrants, their families, and employers.

During World War II it became necessary for me to prevent other agencies from taking over some or all of the selective-service functions. I mention this as an illustration of

702 Woodland Drive
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15238
March 11, 1964

Dear Mrs. Fry:

This is just to express warm appreciation to you and the University for the handsomely put-together transcripts of those three sessions of tape recording that reached me this morning. I am delighted to have it, and I am deeply appreciative of the nice things you had to say in the Introduction about me and about the experience of making a tape recording with me, - very flattering, but very warming, too, and a reminder of what was for me a most pleasant experience.

I have on the typewriter table as I write, your letter of February 3, in which you said that "upon seeing the really 'hard' nature of the ideas you present, I am eager to see the whole book." During the past six or seven weeks I have gone over every word of what I had written, partly to shorten it--which I did to the extent of about 35,000 words--but also to scrutinize especially carefully everything I had written which was critical of the Service, or any other agency, or of any person, to satisfy myself in each case that inclusion of it would help to give the picture of the Service and its activities that I wanted to give. One result, I shall have to admit, has been the exclusion of some of the "hard" ideas, including the rather detailed discussion of the process followed in placing a value on the recreational potential of reclamation reservoirs. As I had written it, it rather pilloried Ben Thompson; while I think that the nature of that task imposed on the Park Service is proper subject matter for the book, I concluded that I should present it somewhat differently and perhaps a little less caustically. Anyway, that is what I did; and I also eliminated some, but by no means all, of the other criticisms that I had written.

All that is somewhat aside from the purposes of a "Thank you" letter, but I thought you would be interested. Again - I am very grateful for the transcripts and the very well written introduction.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

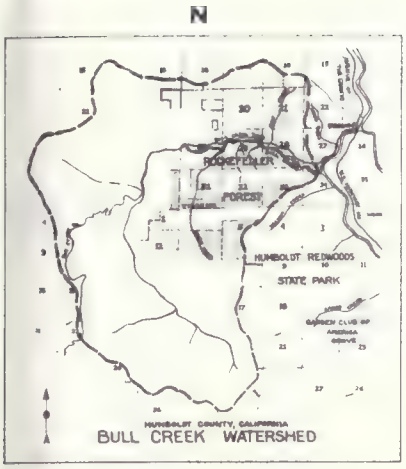
Herb Evison

S. Herbert Evison

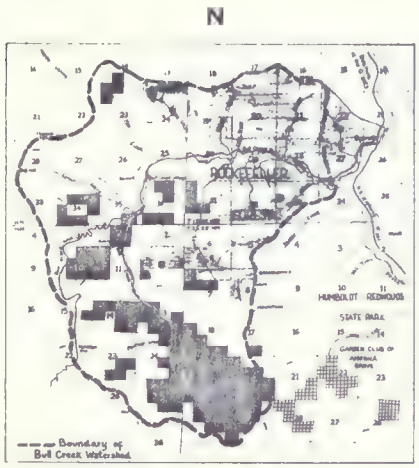
SAVE-THE-REDWOODS LEAGUE

114 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

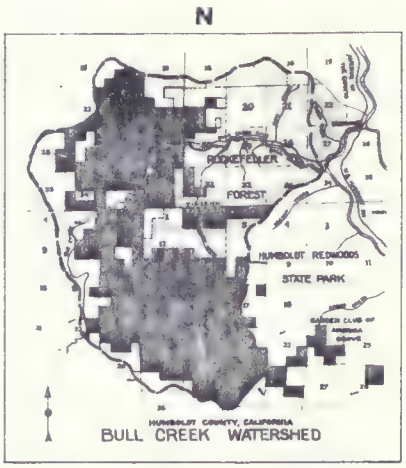
1963



April, 1962

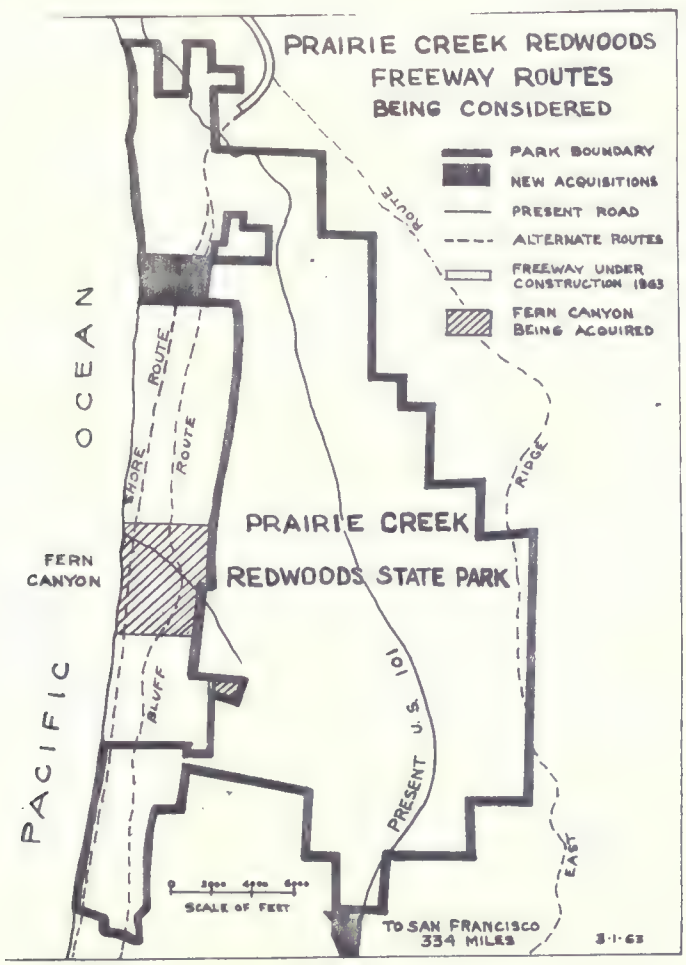


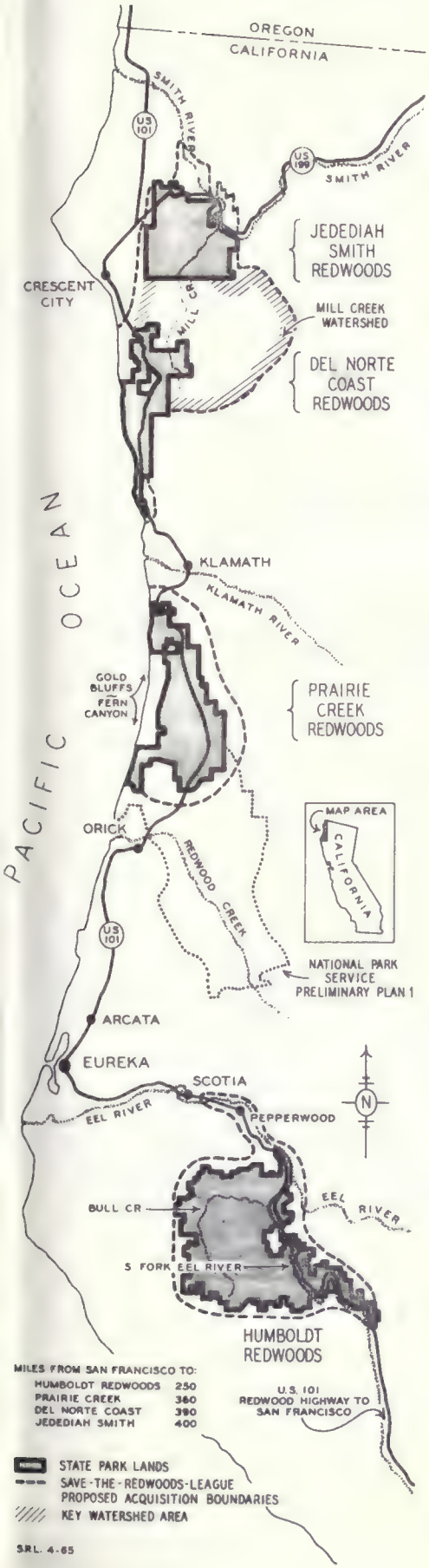
May, 1962 — 5,228 acres.



January, 1963 — 13,558 acres.

Deeded to the State





SAVE-THE-REDWOODS LEAGUE

Program

Save-the-Redwoods League has raised over $10,000,000 since 1918 which, together with matching state funds, has purchased over 100,000 acres of unique Coast Redwoods *(Sequoia sempervirens)* now in 28 state Redwood parks. Fifty thousand acres are virgin Redwoods.

The League's current goal is to purchase with matching state funds additions to existing state Redwood parks. These enlargements are necessary in order to round out natural watershed boundaries and protect already purchased groves of Redwoods. The present estimate is that the program is about 50 per cent completed.

Our key projects of highest priority are:

- **Mill Creek-Smith River Redwoods** in Mill Creek watershed. One of the great forests of the world, it embraces Del Norte Coast and Jedediah Smith State Redwoods parks. The immediate objective is the acquisition of 817 acres on U.S. 199 now privately owned, along Smith River near Hiouchi Bridge.
- **Gold Bluffs Seashore and Fern Canyon,** privately owned, on the west boundary of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. A four-lane freeway threatens this park.
- **Avenue of the Giants extension** north of Humboldt Redwoods State Park, including incomparable Pepperwood Grove. Six miles of virgin Redwoods along this world-famous highway are still privately owned.

WE NEED YOUR HELP

Time is running out on the mighty Redwoods and the League's work grows more difficult as the forest shrinks and land and timber prices climb.

Less than 300,000 acres of virgin Redwood forest remain and these are being cut at an estimated rate of 10,000 acres per year.

Your membership helps save the Redwoods.

SAVE-THE-REDWOODS LEAGUE
114 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California

Officers and Directors

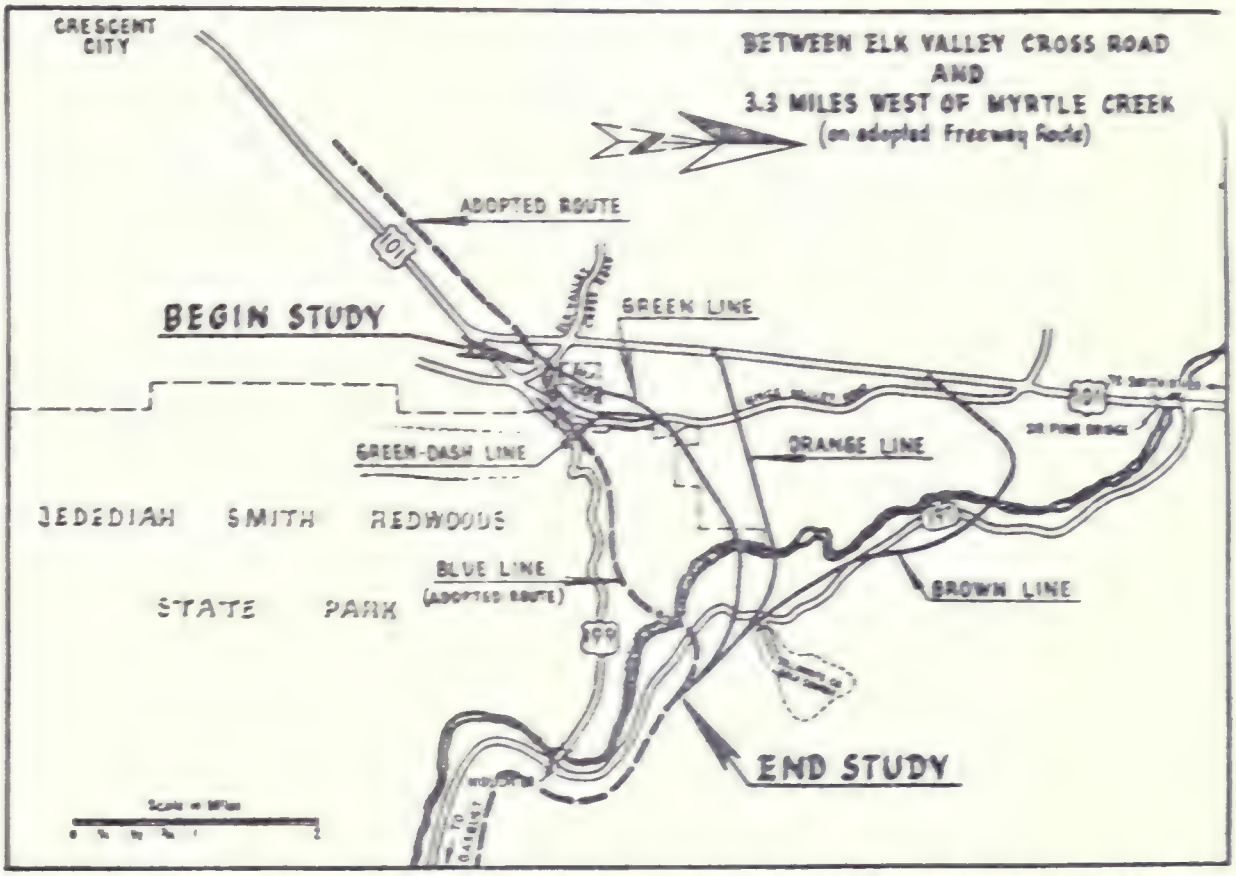
Ralph W. Chaney, *President*
Walter A. Starr, *Vice President*
Robert G. Sproul, *Treasurer*
Newton B. Drury, *Secretary*
John B. Dewitt, *Assistant Secretary*
Francis P. Farquhar
Walter A. Haas
Gerald H. Hagar
Richard M. Leonard

Annual memberships are $3, Contributing $10, Sustaining $50; Life membership $100, Patron $500. Contributions may also be made in the form of donations, bequests, memorial groves and charitable trusts.

All contributions to Save-the-Redwoods League are allowable deductions in computing income tax.

5-65-35

PUBLIC NOTICE
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING FOR ROUTE LOCATION
ON ROUTES 101 AND 199
IN DEL NORTE COUNTY BETWEEN
ELK VALLEY CROSS-ROAD
AND
3.3 MILES WEST OF MYRTLE CREEK



The California Division of Highways will hold a public freeway route location hearing on January 14, 1970, at 7:30 p.m. in the Dining Room at the Del Norte County Fairgrounds in Crescent City.

The project to be discussed is in the vicinity of Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park and extends from Elk Valley Cross-Road to 3.3 miles west of Myrtle Creek. The project is proposed as a 4-lane full freeway.

Purpose of the hearing is to acquaint interested individuals, officials, and civic or other groups with the studies made and information gathered, and to obtain their views with respect to the various studies alternate routes.

Relocation assistance programs will be discussed at the hearing.

Maps and other data, including written views received, will be available for public inspection and copying at the California Division of Highways' office at 1656 Union Street in Eureka, California. Division office is open between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on weekdays.

H.G. LARSEN, District Engineer
California Division of Highways
P.O. Box 3700
Eureka, California 95501

SAVE THE REDWOODS LEAGUE
114 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California

May 10 1965

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FERN CANYON, GOLD BLUFFS BEACH

ACQUIRED FOR STATE PARK SYSTEM

Save-the-Redwoods League reached a longtime objective today with the purchase from the Pacific Lumber Company of the celebrated Fern Canyon and 2000 acres of Coast Redwood forest in Humboldt County. The acquisition includes the spectacular Gold Bluffs beach along four miles of the shore of the Pacific at the west boundary of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park.

The announcement was made by President Ralph W.Chaney of the Save-the-Redwoods League, President Stanwood A. Murphy of the Pacific Lumber Company, and by the State Department of Parks and Recreation. All three agencies took part in the negotiations.

Under the agreement reached, 30 acres including Fern Canyon are a gift from the lumber company to the State, which is taking title to 500 acres at this time. The League is acquiring 1000 acres and contracting to purchase an additional 500 acres within the next two years. Save-the-Redwoods League will raise half the cost.

The entire area of 2000 acres, which will become part of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, is one of the high priorities in the state park program recommended by Governor Edmund G.Brown in his 1965-66 Budget now before the California State Legislature. An item of $5,000,000 to match the League in acquiring the Fern Canyon and other properties, is necessary to assure completion of this project.

The Save-the-Redwoods League at 114 Sansome Street, San Francisco, has raised over $10,000,000 from contributors all over the country since

(more)

Save-the-Redwoods League

TREASURER: DR. ROBERT G. SPROUL UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY • 114 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 94104

TELEPHONE • 362-2352

51 YEARS 1918 1969 SAVING THE REDWOODS

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LEONARD, *Vice President*
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ALDNER
REN
E. WASTE
TWER

OBJECTS

ve from destruction represent- our primeval forests.
perate with the California State sion, the National Park Service, ncies, in establishing Redwood er parks and reservations.
bate Redwood groves by pri- ion
operate with the California y Commission, and other agen- ing the preservation of trees beauty along highways
port reforestation and conserva-

May 26, 1970

MEMORANDUM TO MRS. CHITA FRY

SUBJECT: Prairie Creek Freeway

You and Miss Schrepfer asked about the part of the Ford Foundation in determining the location of the proposed freeway that at one time threatened either to bisect Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park or to mutilate irrevocably the Gold Bluffs Beach and Fern Canyon.

In my opinion their part was very important. As you know, after investigation the Ford Foundation in 1966 made an outright grant to the League, which was applied toward purchase of Fern Canyon and the portion of Gold Bluffs Beach owned by the Pacific Lumber Company. They also pledged $1,000,000 on the condition that we raise $2,000,000. This we were able to do, and the Ford grant was used toward the purchase of the Pepperwood and Chadd Creek properties (also owned by the Pacific Lumber Company) on the Avenue of the Giants, and properties at Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park.

Mr. John J. McCloy, former U. S. High Commissioner in Germany, was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ford Foundation as well as Chairman of the Board of the Chase Manhattan National Bank. His interest in the Redwoods was aroused primarily by our Council member, Mr. Herman Phleger of San Francisco, a copy of whose letter of December 9, 1964, to Mr. McCloy is appended herewith.

There is a voluminous file of correspondence with Mr. McCloy, and a memorandum addressed to him and to Mr. Gordon Harrison of the Ford Foundation staff outlining our request for a grant, which finally materialized. Mr. Tom Greig and I toured the Redwoods with Mr. Harrison, and Dr. Chaney and I covered the area with Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCloy. I also called on them in New York.

In August of 1965, we were in the midst of our dispute with the State highway authorities over the route of the proposed freeway at Prairie Creek, our contention being that it should be located on the East Ridge outside of the Park. One

day Mr. McCloy telephoned me from New York, saying that he had been reading a magazine article about the Prairie Creek freeway dispute. He asked me: "Does this affect any of the lands toward which the Ford Foundation is contributing?" I told him that it certainly did, and that the highway plans would be ruinous to Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park particularly. I told him that the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads contributed more than 50% of the cost of State highways of this type, and our only hope would be to persuade them that they should not be a party to the existing plans.

Mr. McCloy said: "I am going to see the President next week and will speak to him about this matter, which I consider very important. Please send me full information and a memorandum that can be presented to the President." This, of course, we did at once. Attached is a copy of my letter of August 30, 1965, to Mr. McCloy, enclosing a suggested draft of a letter to the President. That Mr. McCloy carried out his intention is evidenced by the enclosed copy of a dispatch from Washington in the San Francisco Examiner and Chronicle of October 17, 1965. The effectiveness of Mr. McCloy's interview with the President is also attested by the fact that shortly thereafter, we received a call from Mr. William Duddleson of the office of Secretary of the Interior Udall, asking that we send at once all available information on the freeway issue. This, of course, we did. You have most of our publications on this subject, but I enclose a visualization of the Gold Bluffs Beach route, dated December 1, 1963, and a summary of the arguments against this route that I made about the same time.

Perhaps as significant as anything else in turning the tide was the fact that shortly after Mr. McCloy's intervention, Governor of California Edmund G. Brown was in Washington, D. C. He learned that the President's Council on Environment (whatever it was then called) as well as the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads was going to take up the Prairie Creek freeway issue. He said: "You don't need to go to that trouble, gentlemen. I'll settle the issue when I get back to California."

Which he did. He instructed the Highway Commission to find an alternate route outside the Park. Today, with concern for environment a popular cause and a sympathetic highway engineer in Eureka, we feel certain that we have won the fight at Prairie Creek. We are also assured that a route for U. S. 199 will be selected which will eliminate or at least minimize damage to the Park, at Jedediah Smith Redwoods.

The enclosed article in our Spring 1965 Bulletin pretty well outlines the freeway issue.

This is an overly-long account of the Prairie Creek incident, but it was thought worthwhile to go into some detail, since it is typical of the defensive efforts in which the League and others have to engage, even after the Parks have been established.

Newton B. Drury

NBD:bmp
Enclosures

SAVE-THE-REDWOODS LEAGUE
114 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California

February 1, 1965

SUMMARY OF FLOOD DAMAGE TO REDWOOD PARKS

Damage to the California State Redwood park forests from the recent three weeks of terrible floods in Northern California is found to be considerably less than in the 1955 flood. The major damage took place in Humboldt Redwoods State Park and was largely confined to man-made facilities rather than the groves themselves. On Bull Creek there was considerable loss of trees but not nearly as much as 10 years ago.

District Superintendent Philbrook of Humboldt Park reported that on Bull Creek 296 trees were down, 198 of them, however, four feet in diameter or less. Seventy-six were four to six feet, sixteen were six to eight feet, and six trees were eight to ten feet in diameter. He also reported six large log jams, over half of which have already been removed by the State, and that Cuneo Creek was a river of gravel several feet deep.

At Humboldt Park, flood control improvements constructed on Bull Creek watershed after the 1955 flood were partially destroyed but they succeeded in preventing destruction of trees in Rockefeller Forest. In the parks north of Eureka there were some windfalls, such as occur in almost every winter storm, and the flats were flooded, but Prairie Creek, Del Norte Coast and Jedediah Smith State Parks were relatively undamaged.

State Director Charles DeTurk said at least $1.5 million in damage was dealt to the 30 Northern California park areas, with more than $600,000 in Humboldt Park alone. Carl Anderson there reported he'd never seen such destruction in his life. Camping and picnic facilities were washed away or buried in silt up to three feet deep and the Founder's Tree had a high-water mark of 31 feet, compared to 16 feet in 1955. The silt deposit will impair the appearance of undergrowth for several years as in 1955, but this is a temporary loss. The old highway bridge at Dyerville was swept away, but the new freeway bridge still stands.

At Pepperwood Flat near Humboldt Park the trees are still standing and no permanent damage appears to have been done. The town of Pepperwood, however, I am sorry to say, was virtually wiped out and great masses of debris are piled up on the edge of the forest. Loss in lives and property in the Redwood region was tragic, with 42 deaths reported as of January 2, over 20,000 families receiving Red Cross disaster aid, and property damage estimated at over $500 million. More than half the 70 lumber mills closed down and some may not reopen.

During the storms practically every major stream in the area hit the maximum flood stage and flood damage to bridges and highways alone is estimated at 80 million. Road traffic was a chaotic tangle where it moved at all. Nearly all transportation for three weeks was by air and there was little opportunity to observe conditions in the parks because of continuous rain. This was followed by convoys of emergency goods only but now it is expected most roads will be open for summer visitors.

Newton B. Drury,
Secretary

SUMMARY OF ACQUISITIONS JANUARY 1963 TO OCTOBER 1967
BY THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA WITH THE HELP OF
THE SAVE-THE-REDWOODS LEAGUE AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

PARK	ACREAGE	LEAGUE	STATE	FEDERAL
Humboldt	17,259.49	$1,598,248.50	$ 75,950.00	-----
Prairie Creek	2,259.50	1,311,550.00	1,375,052.50	-----
Del Norte Coast	470.00	25,300.00	27,200.00	-----
Jedediah Smith	834.50	734,500.00	50,000.00 (cash) 3,284,775.00 (land)	-----
Big Basin	timber rights	38,556.82	78,800.00	------
Big Sur		10,000.00	---------	------
SUB-TOTAL	20,823.49	$3,718,155.32	$1,607,002.50 (cash)	_____
Agreement completed - Cash in hand or pledged Avenue of the Giants Extension project	1,400.00	1,575,000.00	$1,925,000.00	$3,500,000.00
TOTAL	22,223.49	$5,293,155.32	$3,532,002.50 (cash) $6,816,777.50 (cash & land)	$3,500,000.00

is page and the next are from the Fall 1970 Bulletin of the Save-the-Redwoods League
r should be compared.

The 1960's: A Decade of Accomplishments

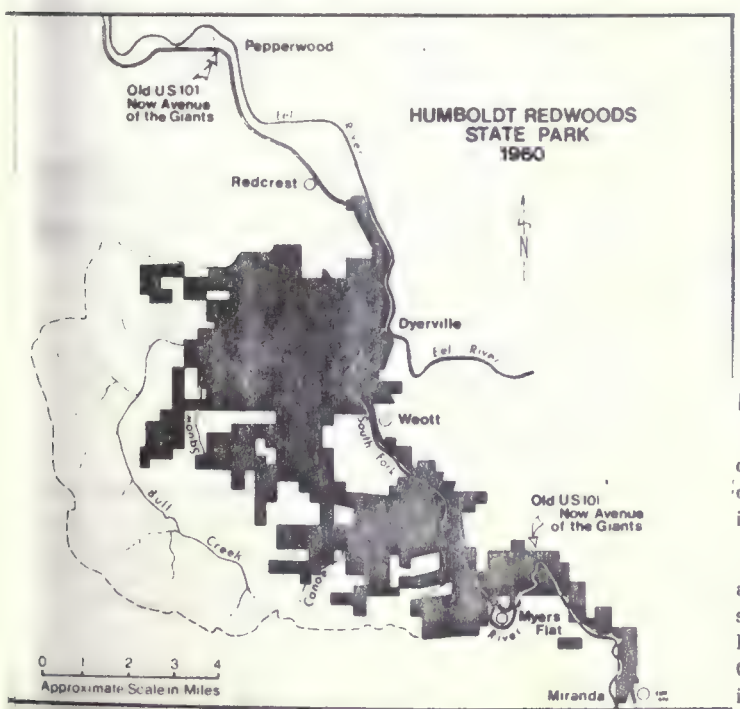
ne past ten years have been marked by a period of progress un-
cented in any similar period of the League's fifty-two year history
160 there were 54,974 acres of Redwood forest preserved in the
ifornia Coast Redwood State Parks; at present there are 120,000 acres
rgh the generosity of its members, the Save-the-Redwoods League
en able to raise $8,500,000 during this period. This money, matched
fuds of the State of California and the Federal Government, has made
sible to purchase thousands of acres of prime, old-growth Redwoods,
well as watershed lands of inestimable value for protection of some of
nest Redwoods left in existence. The comparative maps on these
ge graphically show the progress that has been made.

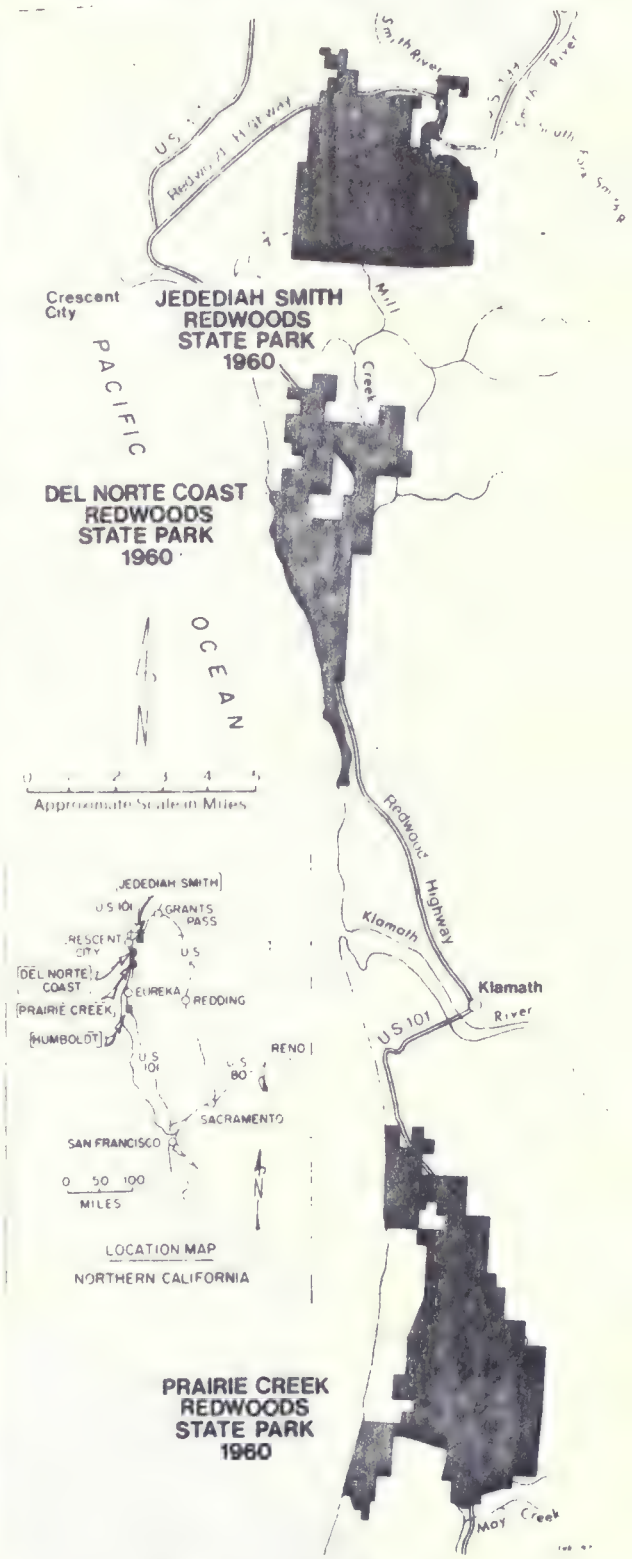
umboldt Redwoods State Park: Perhaps one of the most dramatic
uisition programs carried out by the League in the past decade has
enthat in the Bull Creek Watershed. After the devastating floods of
5 nd 1964 which caused heavy damage and the loss of more than 500
cial Redwoods on the lower flats of the park, it was realized to be
ntative that the entire Bull Creek Watershed be placed under public
ntil if Rockefeller Forest, which is the heart of Humboldt Redwoods
tePark, was to be fully protected. The League undertook an intensive
gram to acquire the watershed. This project is now almost completed;
ste 18,000 acres were acquired at a cost of over $2,000,000.

he northern extension of the Avenue of the Giants, a part of Hum-
dRedwoods State Park, was added in three units: High Rock in 1960;
ns from Englewood to Stafford, which included exquisite Pepperwood
tn 1968; and the Chadd Creek Area in 1969, thus preserving a 27-mile
kway beneath a spectacular colonnade of giant Redwoods along old
S.Highway 101, known as the Avenue of the Giants.

rairie Creek Redwoods State Park: The most significant addition to
ie Creek Redwoods State Park by the League and the State during
s eriod was the acquisition of four miles of wide sandy beach at Gold
fBeach and 1,500 acres of first-growth Redwood forest with unique
rCanyon, bringing the total acreage to 12,318 acres now in the park.

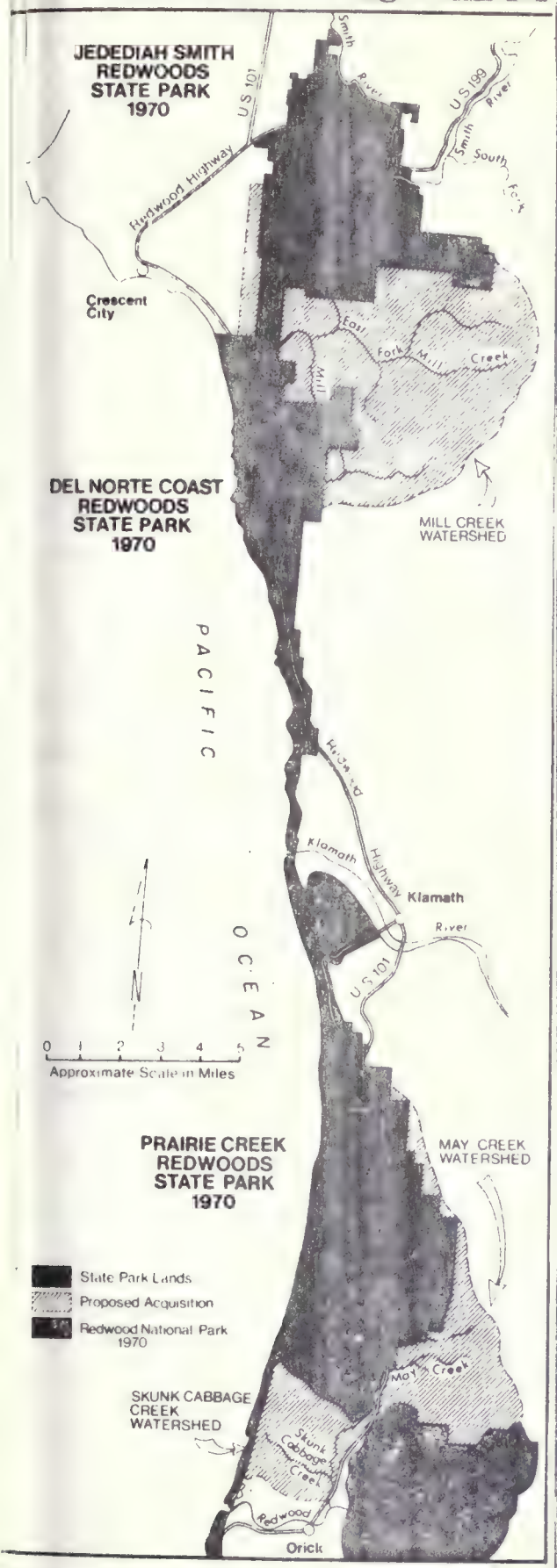
edwood National Park: For fifty years the Save-the-Redwoods League
lavored a Redwood National Park. In 1968 a milestone was reached
e the President signed the Redwood National Park Act giving the
doods the national recognition they deserve. Although the park was
ll that conservationists had hoped for, it did place in public keeping
tying additions of virgin forest, notably on Lost Man Creek, Little
sMan, and, to a lesser extent, on Mill Creek. It also preserved the Tall
, discovered in 1964 on Redwood Creek, and assured protection for
ctinuous scenic coastline along the Pacific Ocean.





Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park: The League pur
chased in cooperation with the State 470 acres of privately
owned Redwood timber land, thus acquiring the last importan
inholding at Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park.

Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park: A total of 1,019-plu
acres was added to this park. The most important single acqui
sition was 815 acres of first-growth Redwoods located alon
Redwood Highway U.S. 199 and the Smith River near Crescen
City. The other 204-plus acres were small private holdings o
important aesthetic value to the park.



"he rare, highest quality natural assets should be made gly more secure . . . to continue to serve their highest rposes—inspiration, recreation, and education."

Dr. Caryl P. Haskins, President, Carnegie Institution

Top Priority Acquisition Projects 1970
(North Coast Redwoods)

Projects	Acquired Acres	Proposed Acres	Tota Acre
I. Humboldt Redwoods State Park	45,141	9,500	54,64
II. Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park	12,318	9,000	21,31
III. Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park and IV. Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park (combined area proposed as a unit of the National Park)	15,400	17,000	32,40
Total acres acquired to date	72,859		
Additional acquisition proposed		35,500	
Total acreage			108,35

Several million dollars need to be contributed if the above top-prior program is to succeed. The League is steadily raising funds for this p pose, and it is hoped that, as in the past, these contributions will matched by the State and Federal Governments.

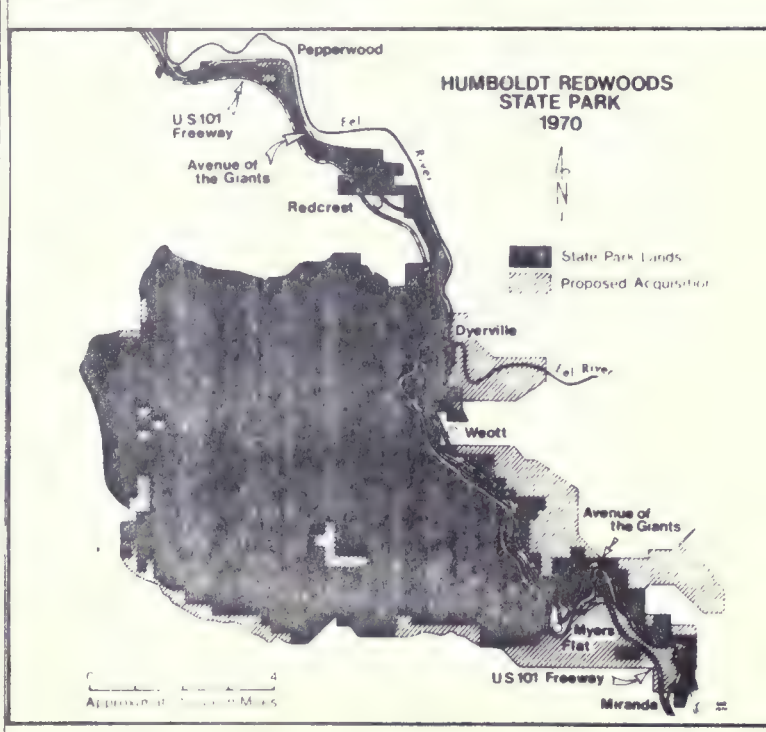
But time is of the essence. Soon it will be too late. Of the origi Coast Redwood forest of 2,000,000 acres, only 260,000 acres of virgin tim remain—60,000 acres in State and National Parks, and about 200,000 ac in private hands which are being cut over at the rate of 10,000 acres a ye

At **Humboldt Redwoods State Park**, which is not affected by the R wood National Park legislation, the League is striving to preserve seve hundred acres of private inholdings of remaining virgin forest, as well several thousand acres of second growth on the eastern boundary of park, as shown on the map below.

At **Prairie Creek**, **Del Norte Coast**, and **Jedediah Smith Redwoods St Parks**, as shown on the map to the left, there are thousands of acres nec sary to round out these areas within logical watershed boundaries. T necessity exists whether these areas are transferred to the Redwo National Park or remain as State Parks.

While hoping for a continuation of matching funds by the State a Federal Governments, the League will continue, as in the past, throu private gifts to acquire Redwood forest lands that are critically needed complete the parks.

The Save-the-Redwoods program is far from finished, and time running out.



Save-the-Redwoods League

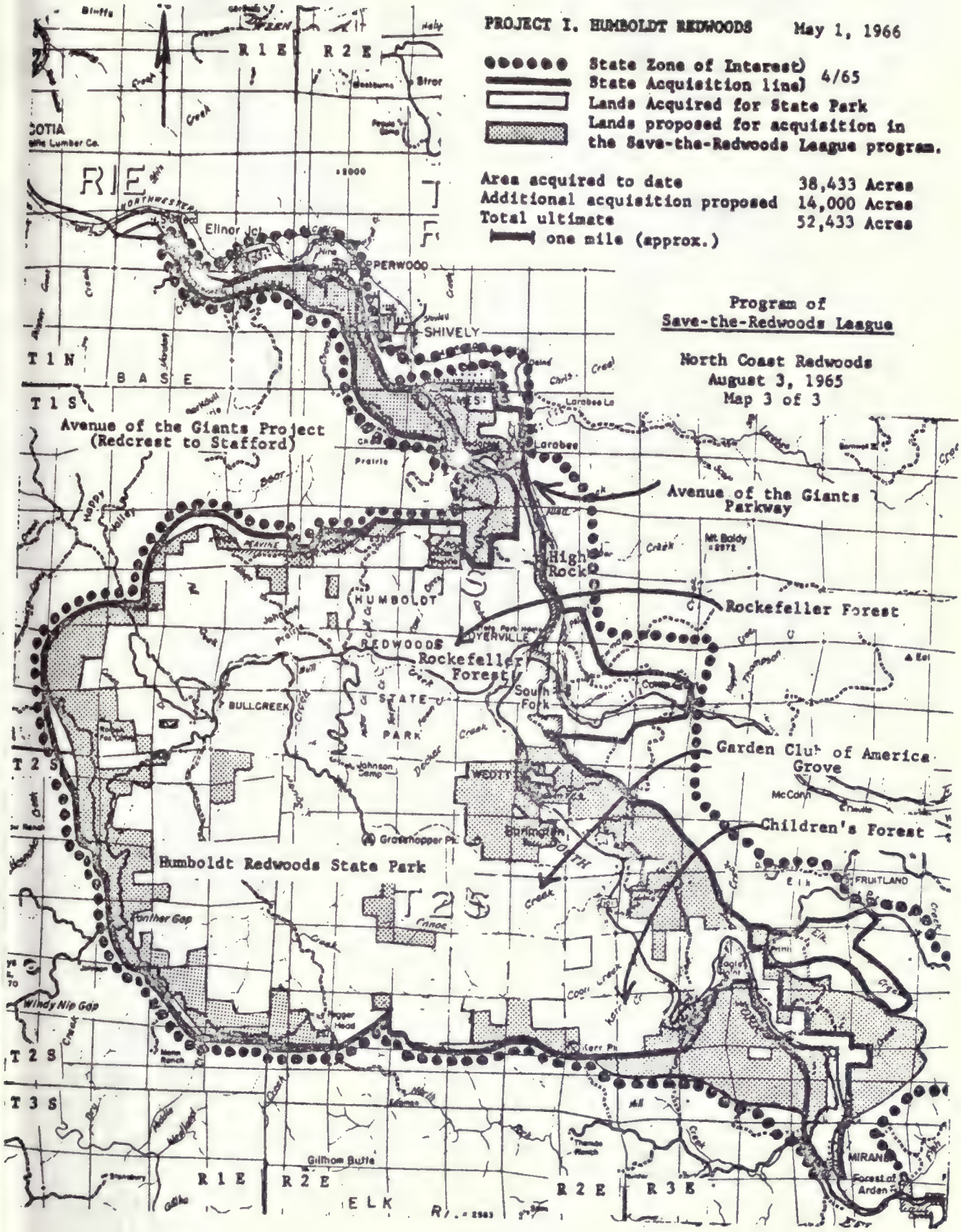
Acquisition Program - May 1, 1966
North Coast Redwoods

	Project	Acquired	Proposed	Total
I.	Humboldt Redwoods State Park (including the Rockefeller Forest and Avenue of the Giants)	38,433 Acres	14,000 Acres	52,433 Acr
II.	Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park	12,542 Acres	7,500 Acres	20,042 Acr
III. IV.	Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park and Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park (combined area proposed as a national park)	15,892 Acres	24,000 Acres	39,892 Acr
	Total acquired to date	66,867 Acres		
	Additional acquisition proposed		45,500 Acres	
	Total			112,367 Acr

The above program has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Save-the-Redwoods League as representing its priorities in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, California.

As opportunity offers the League assists in preserving other areas. It hopes ultimately to aid in the rounding out of Big Basin Redwoods State Park in Santa Cruz County, as well as other state Redwood parks.

Save-the-Redwoods League
114 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California


PROJECT I. HUMBOLDT REDWOODS May 1, 1966
State Zone of Interest)
State Acquisition line) 4/65
Lands Acquired for State Park
Lands proposed for acquisition in the Save-the-Redwoods League program.
Area acquired to date 38,433 Acres
Additional acquisition proposed 14,000 Acres
Total ultimate 52,433 Acres
one mile (approx.)
Program of
Save-the-Redwoods League
North Coast Redwoods
August 3, 1965
Map 3 of 3
Avenue of the Giants Project (Redcrest to Stafford)
Avenue of the Giants Parkway
Rockefeller Forest
Garden Club of America Grove
Children's Forest
Humboldt Redwoods State Park
SHIVELY
Larabee
High Rock
HUMBOLDT REDWOODS STATE PARK
Rockefeller Forest
South Fork
Elk
FRUITLAND
MIRANDA
Forest of Arden
Grasshopper Pk.
Johnson Camp
Bullcreek
Weott
Dyerville
Elinor Jct.
Gilham Butte
Windy Nip Gap
Fonther Gap
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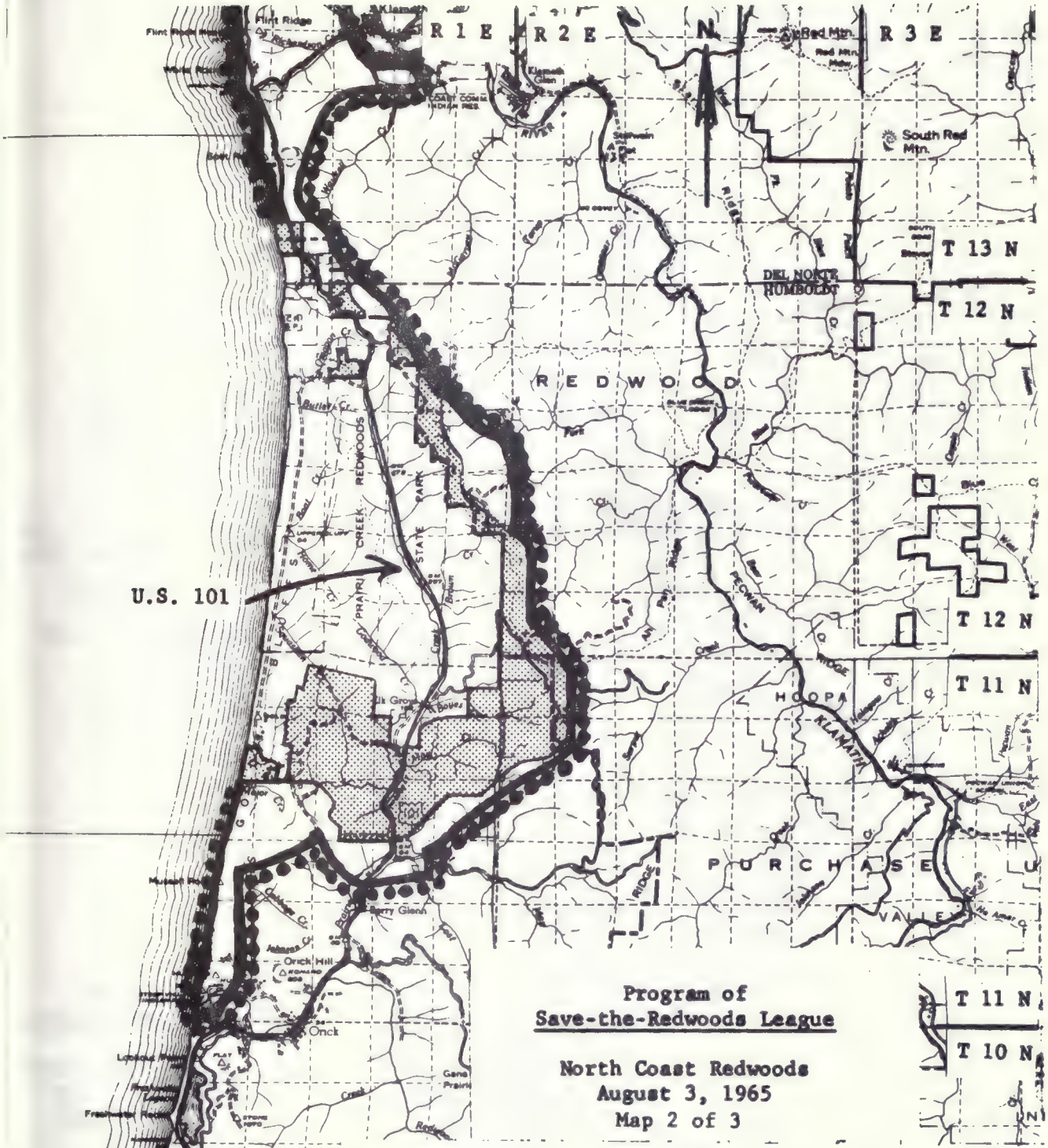
BASE



Program of
Save-the-Redwoods League

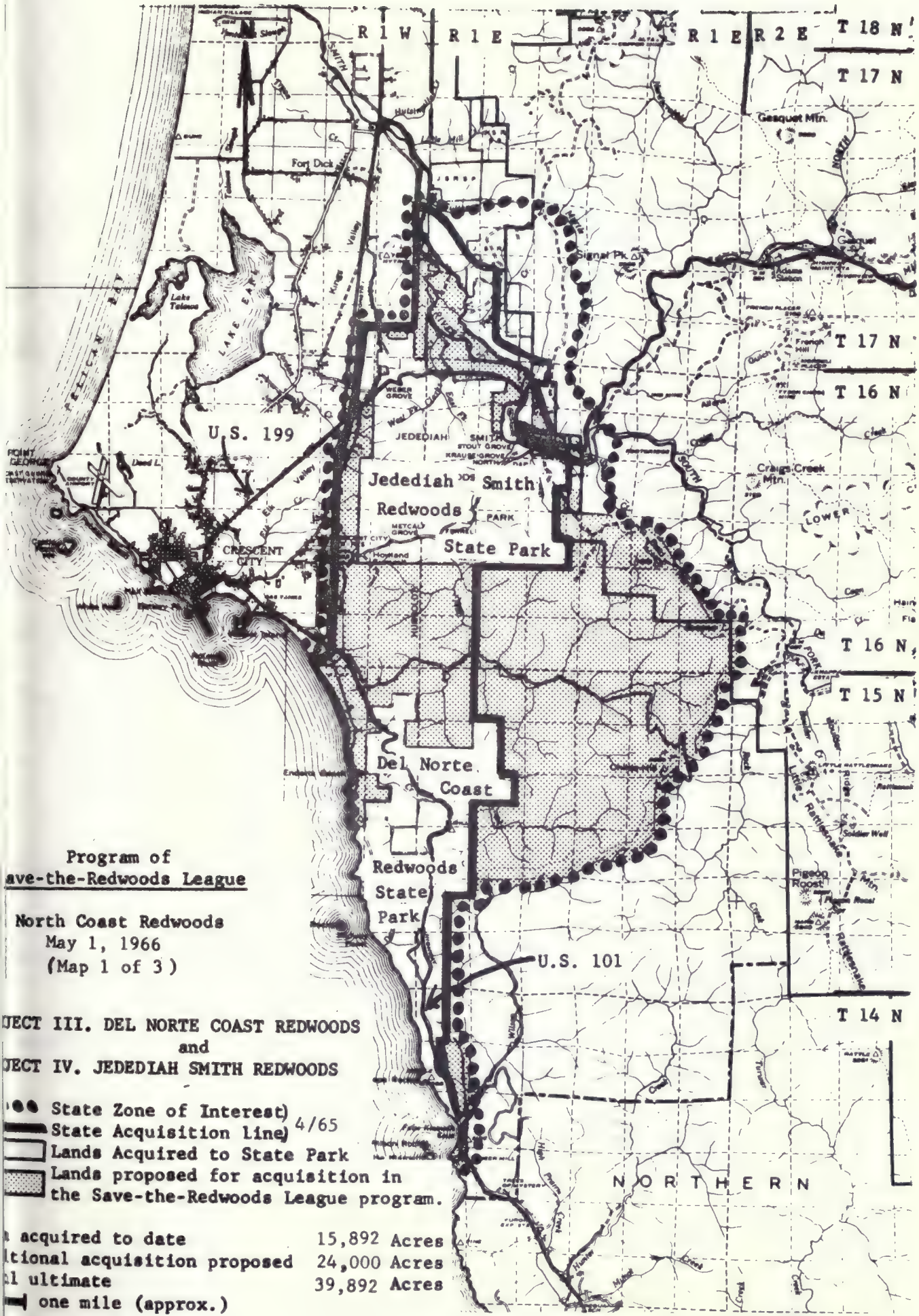
North Coast Redwoods
August 3, 1965
Map 2 of 3

PROJECT II. PRAIRIE CREEK REDWOODS May 1, 1966

State Zone of Interest) same boundary 4/65
State Acquisition line)
Lands acquired for State Park
Lands proposed for acquisition in the Save-the-Redwoods League program.

Area acquired to date	12,524 Acres
Additional acquisition proposed	7,500 Acres
Total ultimate	20,042 Acres

one mile (approx.)



Program of
ave-the-Redwoods League

North Coast Redwoods
May 1, 1966
(Map 1 of 3)

JECT III. DEL NORTE COAST REDWOODS
and
JECT IV. JEDEDIAH SMITH REDWOODS

State Zone of Interest)
State Acquisition line) 4/65
Lands Acquired to State Park
Lands proposed for acquisition in the Save-the-Redwoods League program.

acquired to date	15,892 Acres
ltional acquisition proposed	24,000 Acres
l ultimate	39,892 Acres
one mile (approx.)	

SAVE-THE-REDWOODS LEAGUE
114 SANSOME STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

CHRONOLOGY

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

852	Henry A. Crabb proposed in the California Legislature that a Redwood National Park be established.
879	Secretary of the Interior Carl Schurz proposed a Redwood National Park.
900	Bohemian Club of San Francisco purchased 160 acres near Russian River. (The Bohemian Club held encampments from 1878 in Marin County and various locations in Sonoma County.)
901	California Redwood Park (now Big Basin Redwoods State Park) preserved by the Sempervirens Club and the State of California.
)ecember, 1904	President Theodore Roosevelt in his address before Congress expressed his approval of a plan to set aside redwoods in California for a public park.
.907	William Kent donated Muir Woods to the Federal Government.
January 9, 1908	President Theodore Roosevelt accepted it under the Antiquities Act and designated it a National Monument.
1908	Eight high school students of Humboldt County petitioned Congress in favor of preservation of the Redwoods.
1911	Congressman John E. Raker of California introduced a joint resolution which provided for a committee to investigate the "advisability and necessity" of establishing a Coast Redwood National Park.. The resolution died in the House.
March 29, 1912	John E. Raker introduced House Resolution 284 to name a committee to select a site for a Redwood Park. Resolution died in committee.
September, 1913	Humboldt County Federation of Women's Clubs was organized. A committee was set up to preserve Carson's Woods near Fortuna by the Humboldt County Federation of Women's Clubs.
August 1917	Henry Fairfield Osborn, Dr. John C. Merriam and Madison Grant took a trip to the Redwoods and first conceived the idea of a National Save-the-Redwoods League. Formal organization took place in 1918.
June, 1918	Article in The Timberman urging a Redwood National Park, as suggested by the American Association of Park Superintendents.

July 8, 1919 — Congressman Clarence F. Lea of California introduced House Resolution 159 directing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the House of Representatives on the "suitability, location, cost, if any, and advisability of securing a tract of land in the State of California containing a stand of typical redwood trees of the species Sequoia sempervirens with a view that such land be set apart and dedicated as a national park...".

August 20, 1919 — The Save-the-Redwoods League appointed a committee on a Redwood National Park, Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, Chairman.

October 11, 1919 — The Saturday Evening Post presented an editorial on the Redwoods suggesting a national Park.

1919 — Women's Save-the-Redwoods League of Humboldt County formally organized and composed primarily of the Committee of the Humboldt County Federation of Women's Clubs. Later joined the national organization. Local women proposed Redwood National Park as early as 1908.

National Park Service Annual Report, by Director Stephen T. Mather discussed a Redwood National Park.

1920 — Redington Report - In accordance with resolution 159, the House Resolution directing a National Park Study, this was the first survey of the Coast Redwoods. Urged a national park, containing not less than 20,000 acres. Areas examined:

1) Lower Klamath River
2) South Fork of the Eel
3) Prairie Creek
4) Redwood Creek
5) Big Lagoon

Recommended: First priority - 64,000 acres on the Lower Klamath, plus 1,800 acres on the South Fork of the Eel River.

Also discussed:

1) Prairie Creek - 30,000 acres
2) Redwood Creek - 40,000 acres
3) Big Lagoon-Maple Creek - 34,000 acres

1928 — State of California voters approved $6 million bond issue to help acquire parks, including the Redwoods.

1935 — Redwood National Forest proposal.

September 30, 1937 — National Park Service - McLaughlin-Cook report on a proposed Redwood National Park.

Recommended: Mill Creek Redwoods - 17,000 acres, 14,000 acres of which were virgin Redwoods. Only lower part of watershed.

1943	Save-the-Redwoods League allocated funds for a study toward drawing up a Master Plan for Redwoods preservation. (By 1945, an estimated 675,000 acres of virgin forest had been cut; remaining virgin forest was estimated at about 925,000 acres.)
1945	A proposed Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial National Forest. The "Douglas bill".
1946	Suggestion of "Forest units" and "Park units" by Director of the National Park Service, Newton B. Drury. Park units to round out existing state parks within complete watersheds.
April 18, 1946	H. R. 6201 introduced in Congress by Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas for a Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial National Forest.
March 31, 1947	H. R. 2876, a revised Douglas bill, introduced.
1961	"Sierra Club and others are endeavoring to revive the idea of a Redwood National Park."
July 20, 1961	Del Norte County Chamber of Commerce's Public Parks and Lands Committee urged a limited Mill Creek-Del Norte Coast national park of Redwoods.
April 19, 1963	Secretary of the Interior, Stewart L. Udall, announced his plan to propose a Redwood National Park.
May 8, 1963	National Geographic Society announced its $64,000 grant to the National Park Service for a Coast Redwoods survey.
June, 1964	National Park Service survey completed. (Estimated remaining virgin Redwoods: 300,000, with 50,000 acres in state parks. Estimated original forest of Redwoods: close to 2 million acres.
December, 1963	The Last Redwoods, published by the Sierra Club. Secretary Udall, in foreward, proposed a national Park.
June 25, 1964	President Lyndon B. Johnson announced his support of a Redwood National Park. California's Governor Edmund G. Brown also approved of the idea.
September 23, 1964	National Park Service report, "The Redwoods", made public. Three plans suggested - Plan I most ambitious, includes Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and part of Redwood Creek Drainage, plus Lost Man Creek and May Creek watershed - 53,000 acres. Also proposed Federal grants-in-aid to State for acquisitions on Avenue of the Giants, near Van Duzen River and Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Parks.
February 16, 1965	California State Master Plan released. Plan recommends acquisition of 45,000 acres to complete existing Parks and identifies State's "Zone of Interest" in addition to acquisitions.

March 1, 1965	Citizens for a Redwood National Park organized. Composed primarily of residents of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties.
March 9, 1965	Senator Farr introduced legislation in State Senate for adoption of a resolution favoring Redwood National Park. Resolution passed in Senate and defeated in the House.
April 2, 1965	Mr. Hugo Fisher, Administrator, to Secretary Udall - Letter proposing a Redwood National Parkway in lieu of a Redwood National Park, or a National Park in the Mill Creek region.
April 9, 1965	Save-the-Redwoods League's Board of Directors passed a resolution favoring Mill Creek watershed in addition to Del Norte Coast and Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Parks as a Redwood National Park.
April, 1965	Redwood Park and Recreation Plan of the Redwood industry made public, proposing approximately 8,000 acres of virgin forest to be added to State Parks, plus over 230,000 acres of private forest lands opened to the public under multiple use concept.
May, 1965	American Forestry Association published their proposal for a Redwood National Park in American Forests magazine. Recommended Humboldt Redwoods State Park plus additional acreage adjacent to it, as Redwood National Park.
October 7, 1965	Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments (Melville B. Grosvenor, Chairman) memorandum to Secretary Udall. Recommended Redwood National Park consisting of two units - Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Parks plus Mill Creek Basin as the north unit, and Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park plus acreage "now privately owned to complete an ecologic unit, comprising the Lost Man Creek drainage and portions of the Redwood Creek drainage...including the World's Tallest Trees" as the southern unit, linked by a scenic corridor.
October 16, 1965	Secretary Udall announced that the National Park Service recommendations would be made public approximately January 1, 1966.
October 21, 1965	Bills introduced in Congress by Representatives Cohelan, Burton, Reuss and Saylor asking 90,000 acre Redwood National Park. The Park would include Redwood Creek, Bridge Creek, Devil's Creek and Skunk Cabbage Creek with part of the watershed. (See attached list for Sponsors, date, and Bill numbers of legislation introduced.)
November 15, 1966	Conservation Associates presents plan for Redwood National Park including Humboldt Redwoods State Park, Avenue of the Giants Extension, and land encircled by Mattole River including the King Range.

November 22, 1965	Conference in Washington, D. C. held by U. S. Department of the Interior. Representatives of all interested parties presented plans.
December 17, 1965	Save-the-Redwoods League representatives, National Park Service representatives and representatives from several large Foundations met in Washington, D. C. Transfer of Jurisdiction (from State to Federal) and private financing discussed.
December 17, 1965	Full page ad "An Open Letter to President Johnson on the last chance Really to save the Redwoods" placed by the Sierra Club in San Francisco Chronicle, Sacramento Bee, Los Angeles Times, New York Times, and Washington Post. Outlines proposal for 90,000 acre Park.
January 10, 1966	J. R. 11920 (Roydab) and H. R. 11923 (Scheuer) introduced.
January 12, 1966	H.R. 11966 (Dingell), H. R. 11969 (Farnum), H. R. 11993 (King, Utah) H. R. 11998 (Udall) introduced.
January 12, 1966	Citizens Committee on Natural Resources endorses all variant plans for a Redwood National Park and revives "Douglas Bill" proposal of 1946 which would put entire northern Redwood belt in a national forest.
January 17, 1966	H. R. 12096 (Moorhead) and H. R. 12102 (Yates) introduced.
January 17, 1966	H. R. 12125 (Dow) and H. R. 12134 (Race) introduced.
January 20, 1966	H. R. 12208 (Hawkins) and H. R. 12217 (O'Hara) introduced.
January 25, 1966	President Johnson's budget message to Congress included proposal for Redwood National Park without details. Asked Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund monies.
January 27, 1966	H. R. 12344 (Anderson) introduced.
February 1, 1966	H. R. 12421 (Dyal) introduced.
February 2, 1966	H. R. 12490 (Resnick) introduced.
February 7, 1966	H. R. 12619 (Thompson, N.J.) introduced.
February 9, 1966	H. R. 12711 (Edwards), H. R. 12717 (Miller), H. R. 13719 (Moss) H. R. 12728 (Bingham), H. R. 12731 (Leggett), H. R. 12733 (Olsen) H. R. 12737 (Vivian) introduced.
February 23, 1966	President Johnson's Conservation Message to Congress recommends 45,000 acres at an estimated cost of $45-56 million including Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Parks and Mill Creek watershed as one unit, and 1,400 acres on Redwood Creek in area of Tallest Trees as second unit of Redwood National Park.

February 23, 1966	Congress Clausen introduced Administration bill in House, H. R. 13011.
February 23, 1966	Senator Kuchel introduces Administration bill S. R. 2962. Sponsors include Javits (N. Y.), Anderson (N.M.), Cooper (Ky.), Scott (Penna.), Long (Mo.), Church (Idaho), Kennedy (Mass.), and Moss (Utah).
February 23, 1966	Burton introduces H. R. 13009; Olson, H. R. 13010.
February 23, 1966	Senator Metcalf (Montana) introduced S. A. 487. Other sponsors are Clark (Penna.), Douglas (Illinois), Gruening (Alaska), Kennedy (N.Y.), Kennedy (Mass.), Inonye (Hawaii), McCarthy (Minn.), McGee (Wyo.), Muskie (Maine), Nelson (Wisc.), Neuberger (Oregon), Ribicoff (Conn.), Tydings (Md.), Young (Ohio), and McGovern (S. D.).
February 24, 1966	H. R. 13042 (Clausen) introduced.
March 2, 1966	Wayne Aspinall of Insular Affairs Committee announced that no action would be taken on proposed Redwood National Park this year because of other pending matters.
March 10, 1966	H. R. 13469 (Helstoski) and H. R. 13589 (Whalley) introduced.
March 22, 1966	H. R. 13859 (Farnsley) introduced.
March 23, 1966	H. R. 13929 (Hosmer) introduced.
March 31, 1966	H. R. 14199 (McCarthy) introduced.
March, 1966	Daughters of the American Revolution, California State Society, passed a resolution commending President Johnson and Congress for Redwood National Park proposal, and urging all members of Congress to vote for it.
April 20, 1966	Interior Department announces completion of Economic Study of Proposed Redwood National Park by Arthur D. Little, Inc. "The study concluded that in the short run, by 1973, there will be approximately 250 more jobs in Del Norte County if there is not park--about a 3% difference. However, in the long run, by 1983, there would be about 1,670 more jobs if the park is established...."
May 18, 1966	California State Division of the Izaak Walton League endorsed President Johnson's proposal for Redwood National Park at Meeting in Santa Rosa, California.
June 17-18, 1966	The Parks and Recreation Sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs conducted hearings in Washington, D. C.

September 1, 1966	Senate Joint Resolution 192 introduced by Senator Kuchel (for himself, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Case, Mr. Clark, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Javits, Mr. Kennedy of New York, Mr. Long of Missouri, Mr. Moss, Mr. Muskie, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Scott and Mr. Yarborough) and House Joint Resolution 1293 introduced by Mr. O'Brien requests the Congress to resolve that the United States take "a right, privilege, and easement on all lands or interest in lands within the boundaries of the proposed Redwood National Park as identified in Senate Bill 2962...."
September 8, 1966	Five lumber companies (Rellim Redwood Company, Arcata Redwood Company, Simpson Timber Company, Georgia-Pacific Corporation and Pacific Lumber Company) voluntarily agreed to stop cutting Redwood in the areas (both Mill Creek and Redwood Creek) proposed for a Redwood National Park.
January 10, 1967	Bill H. R. 1311 introduced by Congressman Saylor.
January 18, 1967	Bill S-514 was introduced by Senators Metcalf, Mansfield, Burdick, Clark, Dodd, Gruening, Inouye, Kennedy (N. Y.), Kennedy (Mass.), Lausche, McCarthy, McGee, Mondale, Nelson, Pell, Ribicoff, Tydings, Williams, Yarborough and Young.
January 18, 1967	Bill H. R. 2849 was introduced by Congressman Cohelan calling for inclusion of a portion of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties.
January, 1967	Mr. Aspinall announced that at the request of Governor Reagan he was postponing hearings of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs until April.
February 8, 1967	H. R. 5036 introduced by Philip Burton.
March 11, 1967	Secretary Udall requests enactment of a bill to authorize a Redwood National Park of 41,834 acres in Del Norte County and 1,600 acres in Humboldt County.
March 23, 1967	Bill H. R. 7742 was introduced by Congressman Clausen.
March 23, 1967	Bill S-1370 was introduced by Senators Kuchel, Anderson, Cooper, Javits, Kennedy (Mass.), Percy and Scott.
April 13, 1967	Bill S-1526 was introduced by Senators Murphy and Fannin.
October 10, 1967	S-2515 Bill introduced by Senators Jackson and Kuchel. Would establish two park units (north and south). North Unit would include Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Redwoods State Parks and part of Upper Mill Creek. South Unit would include the Tall Trees area on Redwood Creek.
October 16, 1967	Bill H. R. 13508 was introduced by Congressman Hosmer.
November 1, 1967	S-2515 (Jackson-Kuchel bill) providing for a Redwood National Park passed the Senate by a vote of 77 to 6.

April 16-18, 1968 — Congressional Field Hearings by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee held in Eureka to debate the proposed Redwood National Park. The Senate cut the bill financing the Park, and stripped from the bill authority to earmark off-shore oil receipts.

May 20, 1968 — Congressman Aspinall's House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on the Redwood National Park held hearings in Washington D. C. Park was cut down to approximately 26,888 acres.

June 25, 1968 — Legislation to authorize establishment of a 25,286-acre Redwood National Park at a cost of $45 million was approved by a House Interior subcommittee. It differs from a Senate approved bill (S-2515) which called for a 64,000-acre Park at a cost of $100 million.

September 11, 1968 — Redwood National Park Compromise Bill S-2515 passed by the House.

Appropriation: $92 million
Acreage: 58,000

Will include Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast State Parks, with a coastal strip joining with Prairie Creek State Park and private lands in the drainage of Redwood Creek.

September 19, 1968 — Redwood National Park Compromise Bull S-2515 passed by the Senate.

Appropriation: $92 million
Acreage: 58,000

Will include Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast State Parks, with a coastal strip joining with Prairie Creek State Park and private lands in the drainage of Redwood Creek.

October 2, 1968 — President Johnson signed into Law the act authorizing the 58,000-acre Redwood National Park. (Public Law 90-545)

October 3, 1968 — Nelson Murdock was appointed as the Superintendent of the Redwood National Park.

October 3, 1968 — Crescent City was announced as the temporary Redwood National Park Headquarters.

November 21, 1968 — A National Park Service "Master Plan Team" is being organized to help in the planning of the Redwood National Park.

November 25, 1968 — Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson dedicates the Redwood National Park on the Bald Hills Road near Orick in Humboldt County.

August 27, 1969 — President Nixon dedicates the Ladybird Johnson Grove in the Redwood National Park. Those present included President and Mrs. Richard Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, Secretary of the Interior Walter A. Hickel, Governor Ronald Reagan of California, Congressman Don Clausen, Mr. and Mrs. David Eisenhower, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robb, Senator George Murphy, Congressman and Mrs. Hale Boggs, Reverend Billy Graham.

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK
BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE

Party	Representative	District	Date	Bill	Plan	
R	John P. Saylor	Penna #22	10/21/65	H.R. 11705	1	*
D	Phillip Burton	Calif #5	10/21/65	H.R. 11722	1	
D	Jeffery Cohelan	Calif #7	10/21/65	H.R. 11723	1	
D	Henry S. Reuss	Wisc. #5	10/21/65	H.R. 11726	1	
D	Edward R. Roybal	Calif #30	1/10/66	H.R. 11920	1	
D	James H. Scheuer	N.Y. #21	1/10/66	H.R. 11923	1	
D	John D. Dingell	Mich. #16	1/12/66	H.R. 11966	1	
D	Billie S. Farnum	Mich. #19	1/12/66	H.R. 11969	1	
D	David S. King	Utah #2	1/12/66	H.R. 11993	1	
D	Morris K. Udall	Ariz #2	1/12/66	H.R. 11998	1	
D	William S. Moorhead	Penna #14	1/17/66	H.R. 12096	1	
D	Sidney R. Yates	Ill #9	1/17/66	H.R. 12102	1	
D	John G. Dow	N. Y. #27	1/18/66	H.R. 12125	1	
D	John A. Race	Wisc. #6	1/18/66	H.R. 12134	1	
D	Augustus F. Hawkins	Calif #21	1/20/66	H.R. 12208	1	
	O'Hara		1/20/66	H.R. 12217	1	
	Anderson		1/27/66	H. R.12344	1	
D	Kenneth W. Dyal	Calif #33	2/1/66	H.R. 12421	1	
D	Resnick	N.Y. #28	2/2/66	H.R. 12490	1	
D	Frank Thompson, Jr.	N. J. #4	2/7/66	H.R. 12619	1	
	Edwards		2/9/66	H.R. 12711	1	
D	George P. Miller	Calif #8	2/9/66	H.R. 12717	1	
D	John D. Moss	Calif #3	2/9/66	H.R. 12719	1	
D	Jonathan B. Bingham	N. Y. #23	2/9/66	H.R. 12728	1	
D	Robert L. Leggett	Calif. #4	2/9/66	H.R. 12731	1	
D	Arnold Olsen	Mont. #1	2/9/66	H.R. 12733	1	
D	Weston E. Vivian	Mich #2	2/9/66	H.R. 12737	1	

Redwood National Park
Bills introduced in the House

Party	Representative	District	Date	Bill	Plan
D	Phillip Burton	Calif #5	2/23/66	H.R. 13009	1
D	Alex G. Olson	Minn #6	2/23/66	H.R. 13010	1
R	Don Clausen	Calif #1	2/23/66	H.R. 13011	2 *
R	Don Clausen	Calif #1	2/24/66	H.R. 13042	
D	Henry Helstoski	N. J. #9	3/10/66	H.R. 13469	1
R	J. Irving Whalley	Penna. #12	3/10/66	H.R. 13589	1
D	Charles H. Farnsley	Ky. #3	3/22/66	H.R. 13859	1
R	Craig Hosmer	Calif. #32	3/23/66	H.R. 13929	2 *
D	Richard D. McCarthy	N. Y. #39	3/31/66	H.R. 14199	
	Rees		8/2/66	H.R. 16767	1*
D	Philip Burton	Calif. #5	2/8/67	H.R. 5036	

1 - Requests 90,000 acre park
2 - requests 45,000 acre park
* - provides in lieu taxes

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK
BILLS INTRODUCED IN SENATE

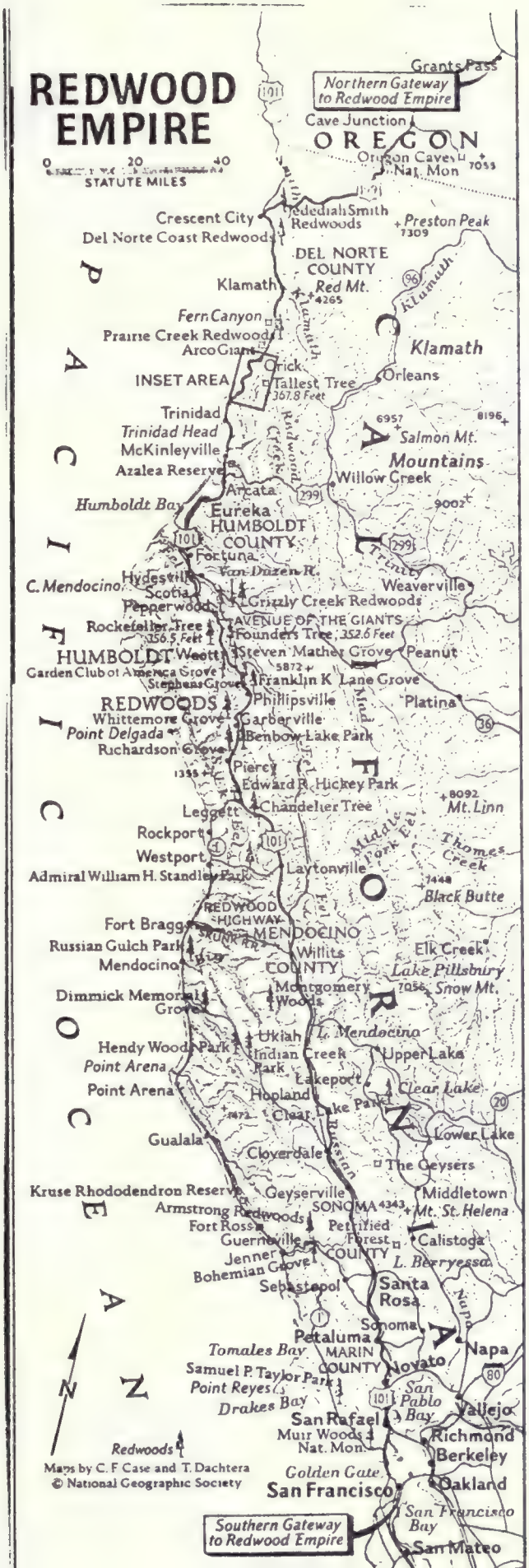
Party	Senator	State	Date	Bill	Plan
R	Thomas Kuchel	California	2/23/66	S 2962	2 *
D	Lee Metcalf	Montana	2/23/66	S A 487 to S 2962	1

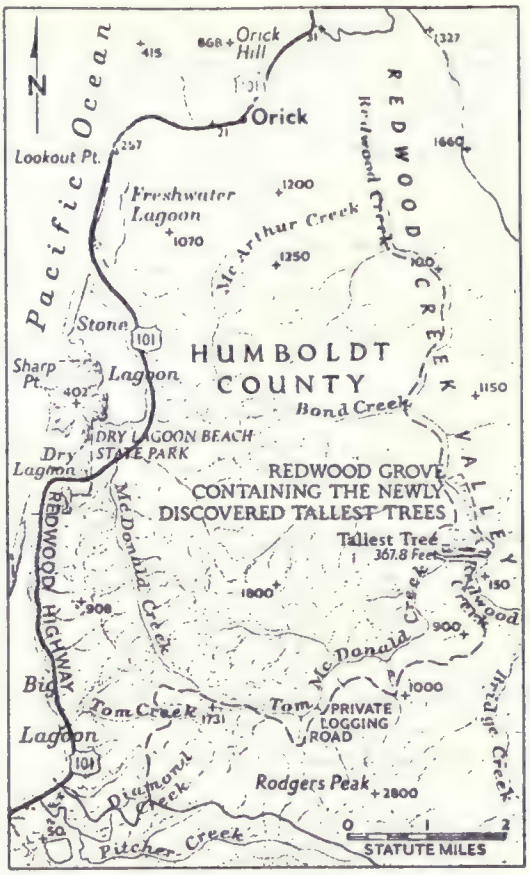
1 - 90,000 acre park
2 - 45,000 acre park
* - provides for in lieu taxes

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK BILLS
INTRODUCED IN 1967

House	H. R. 2849	Cohelan	1/10/67	(1)
	33 similar bills H. R. 2850 through H. R. 2882 all 1/10/67 (1)			
	H. R. 3052	Ford	1/19/67	(1)
	H. R. 5036	Burton	2/8/67	(1)
	H. R. 7742	Clausen	3/23/67	(3)
	H. R. 8380	Hunt	4/11/67	(3)
	H. R. 8776	Eilberg	4/19/67	(3)
	H. R. 10951	Aspinall	6/19/67	(2)
	H.R. 11105	Boland	?	(1)
	H. R. 11185	Philbin	?	(1)
Senate	S. 514 Metcalf, Mansfield, Burdick, Clark, Dodd, Gruening, Inoye, Kennedy (N.Y.), McCarthy, McGee, Mondale, Nelson, Pell, Ribicoff, Tydings, Yarborough, and Young (Ohio).		1/18/67	(1)
	S. 1370 Kuchel, Anderson, Cooper, Javits, Kennedy (Mass.), Moss, Percy and Scott		3/23/67	(2)
	S. 1526 Senator Murphy		4/13/67	(3)

(1) Redwood Creek complex
(2) Mill Creek Complex
(3) Redwood Park and Seashore





WORLD'S TALLEST KNOWN TREES

ONLY California and a pocket in southern Oregon produce earth's tallest living things —the coast redwoods, *Sequoia sempervirens*. Trees grow in a belt 500 miles long and hardly more than 30 miles wide. Largest untouched stands flourish in northern California's Humboldt and Del Norte Counties.

In order of height, the top six trees are:

HEIGHT IN FEET	LOCATION
367.8	Redwood Creek grove Humboldt County, Calif.
367.4	Redwood Creek grove
364.3	Redwood Creek grove
356.5	Rockefeller Tree, Humboldt Redwoods State Park, Calif.
352.6	Founders Tree, Humboldt Redwoods State Park, Calif.
352.3	Redwood Creek grove

Forest monarchs of three other species grow in Pacific coast states and in Tasmania and Australia. They include a 324-foot Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga taxifolia)* at Ryderwood, Washington; a 322-foot *Eucalyptus regnans* in the Styx River Valley of Tasmania; a 305-foot tree of the same species in Victoria, Australia; and two *Sequoia gigantea* in California—the 291-foot McKinley Tree and the 272-foot General Sherman, both in Sequoia National Park.

From National Geographic, July, 1964.

51 YEARS 1918–1969 SAVING THE REDWOODS

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OBJECTS
1. *To rescue* from destruction representive areas of our primeval forests.
2. *To co-operate* with the California State rk Commission, the National Park Service, d other agencies, in establishing Redwood rks and other parks and reservations.
3. *To purchase* Redwood groves by private subscription.
4. *To co-operate* with the California te Highway Commission, and other agenin assuring the preservation of trees d roadside beauty along highways.
5. *To support* reforestation and conserva-

Save-the-Redwoods League

TREASURER: DR. ROBERT G. SPROUL UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY • 114 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 94104
TELEPHONE • 362-2352

THE PROPOSED PESCADERO CREEK PROJECT

STATEMENT BY: JOHN B. DEWITT,
Assistant Secretary,
Save-the-Redwoods League
Redwood City, California

March 26, 1970
Hearing before the Board of Supervisors,
San Mateo County

Gentlemen,

I am appearing at this hearing representing the Save-the-Redwoods League of California. The Save-the-Redwoods League, in cooperation with the State of California, has helped to preserve 112,000 acres of Redwoods now protected in 28 California Redwood State Parks. 45,000 members of the Save-the-Redwoods League have a vital stake in the preservation of the Redwood Parks, and have contributed over 16 million dollars to preserve the Redwood forests in California.

Portola Redwoods State Park is one of the Parks preserved through the efforts of the Save-the-Redwoods League membership. We appreciate the opportunity to testify at this hearing, and to oppose the Corps of Engineers' economically based project for flood control and water retention measures at Worley Flat in San Mateo County, which would destroy for all time ancient Redwoods now preserved in Portola Redwoods State Park. It would fatally impair the integrity of this park.

(continued)

The construction of the high Worley Flat reservoir would cause the inundation and destruction of 60 acres of irreplaceable first growth Redwood forest land within Portola Redwoods State Park. The fluctuating reservoir impounded behind the dam would irrevocably alter the natural ecology of Pescadero Creek, thus producing the destruction of the beauty and tranquility of Portola Redwoods State Park for all time.

In 1954, the John A. Hooper Memorial Grove was established by the State of California's State Park Commission in consideration of a gift from Arthur W. Hooper with the explicit understanding that it would be maintained in its natural primeval beauty for future generations. This grove would be destroyed by the high Worley Flat reservoir, and the pledge of the State would be broken. Portola Redwoods State Park is held in trust by the State as a natural preserve. By law, it cannot be alienated to a local government body, whose purpose is to destroy its park value by flooding it. The great California State Park system must not be dominated by local economic interests.

On December 11, 1968, the Board of Directors of the Save-the-Redwoods League passed the following resolution:

The Save-the-Redwoods League:

1) Opposes any proposals to flood portions of Portola Redwoods State Park

2) opposes any cutting of Redwoods in Portola Redwoods State Park

(continued)

3) opposes the flooding and destruction of the Hooper grove

4) opposes any effort to transfer title for Portola Redwoods State Park to the County of San Mateo.

Gentlemen, we must not be a party to sacrificing our State Park system for a style of exploitation veiled under the guise of flood control. As representatives of the public, you must not permit the destruction of one of the very few areas the public has set aside for preservation of the ancient Redwoods. It would be tragic if exactly 200 years after the discovery of San Francisco Bay by Don Gaspar de Portola, one of the last great groves of Redwoods, named for the famed explorer, would be destroyed for all time.

The President of the United States has established a Council on Environmental Quality. Under the National Environmental Policy Act, all Federal agencies are required to study alternates in evaluating environmental impact of a Federal project. Following this directive, the U. S. Corps of Engineers has commendably studied alternates which would not flood Portola Redwoods State Park. Studies, however, are not enough. The basic issue before us today is: Shall we destroy for all time an irreplaceable forest of ancient Redwoods for the transient economic benefit of a few?

It is the League's view that the burden of proof as to the destruction of Portola Redwoods State Park for the convenience of developers under the guise of flood control should rest upon the exploiters, and not upon those who have helped to preserve the beautiful natural areas of California for posterity.

3/25/70
JBD:vp

RESOLUTION #1

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

WHEREAS, since its inception in 1918 the Save-the-Redwoods League has always advocated the establishment of a Redwood National Park; now be it therefore

RESOLVED: that in the opinion of the Save-the-Redwoods League the Mill Creek watershed and surrounding lands, including the present Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast State Parks, present the best opportunity to establish a Redwood National Park, because:

This area represents one of the best examples of virgin Redwood forest in all its majesty, and adds spectacular seacoast, river and mountain scenery. While there are cut-over areas, these are well-established and not so extensive as to disrupt the forest pattern if logging could be arrested in the near future; and there would be approximately 20,000 acres of undisturbed first-growth forest, containing some of the largest, tallest and oldest trees, largely in large continuous blocks, out of a total area of 41,000 acres.

It would involve a complete watershed, which is considered essential in park planning, not only because it would minimize the consequences of erosion, of which we had a disastrous example on Bull Creek, but also because of administrative, protective, ecological and aesthetic considerations. The cathedral-like stands in the flats are noble gems that deserve an appropriate setting.

It presents a wide range of ecological types, from the ocean to near the east side of the Redwood belt.

It adjoins on the east an area that is under management for the public benefit in the Six Rivers National Forest.

The relatively compact area, 41,000 acres including present state parks, the simpler ownership pattern, the relatively lower cost, and the greater possibility of meeting the legitimate requirements for amortization of investment and relief to Del Norte County for losses to their tax base and their economy, are all factors contributing to the greater feasibility of this project from the standpoint of Federal appropriations.

Last but not least, it would be a magnificent contribution by the nation toward saving a large area of virgin Redwoods that otherwise will soon be reduced to second-growth.

It would be a Redwood National Park worthy of the name.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS - SAVE-THE-REDWOODS LEAGUE

APRIL 9, 1965

Save-the-Redwoods League

TREASURER: DR. ROBERT G. SPROUL UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

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OROTHY LIEBES MORIN
LYCE MOSELEY
O'MELVENY
LD OSBORN
ATHANIEL A. OWINGS
TERSEN
N PHLEGER
AS ROOSEVELT
ENRY POTTER RUSSELL
ELVIN E. SAWIN
G. SPROUL
A. STARR
E. STONER
WALDNER
WITTWER
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OBJECTS

escue from destruction representative of our primeval forests.
co-operate with the California Park Commission, the National Park Service and other agencies, in establishing Redwood parks and other parks and forests.
urchase Redwood groves by prescription.
co-operate with the California Highway Commission, and other agencies assuring the preservation of roadside beauty along highways.
support reforestation and conservation of our forest areas.

February 23, 1966
Immediate Release

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK PLAN OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SAN FRANCISCO--The Save-the-Redwoods League is much interested in the recommendation of the President and the National Park Service for a Redwood National Park, and supports it.

Since its organization in 1918 the League has advocated such a Redwood National Park. The Coast Redwoods (Sequoia sempervirens) are of significance to all of the United States, just as are the Sequoias of the Sierra.

The inclusion of the entire Mill Creek Watershed, and of Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast Redwood State parks in the National Park Service proposal is gratifying to the League. Our program of top priorities for saving the best representative examples of the Redwood forest, within logical watershed boundaries, includes these two State parks which have been under process of acquisition for over 40 years, through matching by the State of contributions by the League.

Besides the announced Federal program, there still remains a large task ahead of the State and the League in rounding out the State parks as ecological units.

It is recognized that there will be need to work out a fair cooperative arrangement between the State of California and the Federal Government as to those lands now owned by the State.

It is also recognized that there should be equitable provision for fair compensation to private owners of land, timber

(more)

and operating plant, and for in lieu taxes to Del Norte County and aid to their economy.

The League is favorable to the proposal for inclusion of the Tallest Trees area on Redwood Creek, including the world's Tallest known tree, 367.8 feet, recently discovered by the task force of the National Park Service and National Geographic Society. The late president of that society, Dr. Gilbert M. Grosvenor, was one of the founders of the Save-the-Redwoods League.

It should be noted that besides the Mill Creek complex, there have been two other principal proposals for a Redwood National Park. Each has its merits and its advocates. They are (1) Redwood Creek, with the addition of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, established by joint efforts of the League and the State, and now practically complete with the recent purchase of Gold Bluffs Beach and Fern Canyon; and (2) Humboldt Redwoods State Park, including the Rockefeller Forest and the Avenue of the Giants, the extension of which is a top priority of the League. There will undoubtedly be discussion of these proposals, as well as the Mill Creek area.

The Save-the-Redwoods League, by action of its Board of Directors, has recommended the Del Norte County project for various reasons:

(1) The Mill Creek area represents one of the best examples of virgin Redwood forest in all its majesty. The National Park Service Report of 1937 recommended Mill Creek.

(2) It would involve a complete watershed. This is necessary for administrative reasons, and esthetic, and for protection from erosion and floods.

(3) It presents a wide range of ecological types.

(more)

(4) It adjoins on the east an area that is under management for the public benefit in the Six Rivers National Forest.

(5) The relatively compact area, 41,000 acres including present State parks, the simpler ownership pattern, the relatively lower cost, and the greater possibility of meeting the legitimate requirements for amortization of investment and relief to Del Norte County for losses to their tax base and their economy, are all factors contributing to the greater feasibility of this project from the standpoint of Federal appropriations.

The efforts of the State and Save-the-Redwoods League to complete the rounding out of the Prairie Creek and Humboldt Redwoods State parks will continue through appropriations and private contributions.

Newton B. Drury
Secretary
Save-the-Redwoods League

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December 1, 1966

A REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

Position of the Save-the-Redwoods League

A question having been raised as to a possible "compromise" we wish to outline the position of the Save-the-Redwoods League:

1. We still believe that the Mill Creek project should have top priority for the reasons stated in previous resolutions of the Board, attached herewith. We would not recommend the elimination of any part of the Mill Creek watershed.

2. As to the logging in the Mill Creek area, now subject to moratorium, we still maintain the position stated by Dr. Ralph W. Chaney, President of the Save-the-Redwoods League, as follows:

> "As to the Mill Creek watershed, our dream has been to preserve it intact in its primeval state. We have waited too long. It is now too late to accomplish our ideal completely. More in sorrow than in anger (although that might be justified) we have to note that since the national park program on the Mill Creek watershed has crystallized, serious inroads have been made by lumbering operations within important segments of the virgin forest, particularly on the south boundary of the present Jedediah Smith State Park, and along Mill Creek. This is deplorable but, in our opinion, is not yet fatal. If it goes much further it may well be so. This means that definitive action needs to be taken at the earliest possible moment, if the most satisfactory project is to be assured."
>
> - - - - - -
>
> "The cut-over lands within the watershed, whose existence we deplore and regret, will we recognize, reforest in a century or so if properly protected, thus tending to maintain intact the fabric of the forest in this great watershed."

- - - - - -

3. We have never opposed projects proposed by others, as on Redwood Creek and Humboldt Redwoods. Each has its merits. But we feel that on the basis of almost 50 years of study and experience the League is entitled to express an opinion as to priorities.

4. We recognize the superlative quality of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, and would gladly join in supporting a proposal for its addition to the Redwood National Park project, together with the watersheds of several tributaries of Prairie Creek proposed in "Plan B" of the National Park Service dated November 22, 1965, and including a coastal parkway corridor as outlined therein.

Moved by Director Bruce S. Howard and seconded by Director Francis P. Farquhar.

- - - - - -

Resolution approving the above statement was unanimously passed by the Board of Directors of the Save-the-Redwoods League, meeting in San Francisco, December 1, 1966.

Present:

Richard M. Leonard, Vice President, Presiding

Robert A. L. Menzies

Francis P. Farqunar

Bruce S. Howard

The following Directors who were not present have indicated their approval by mail vote:

Ralph W. Chaney, President

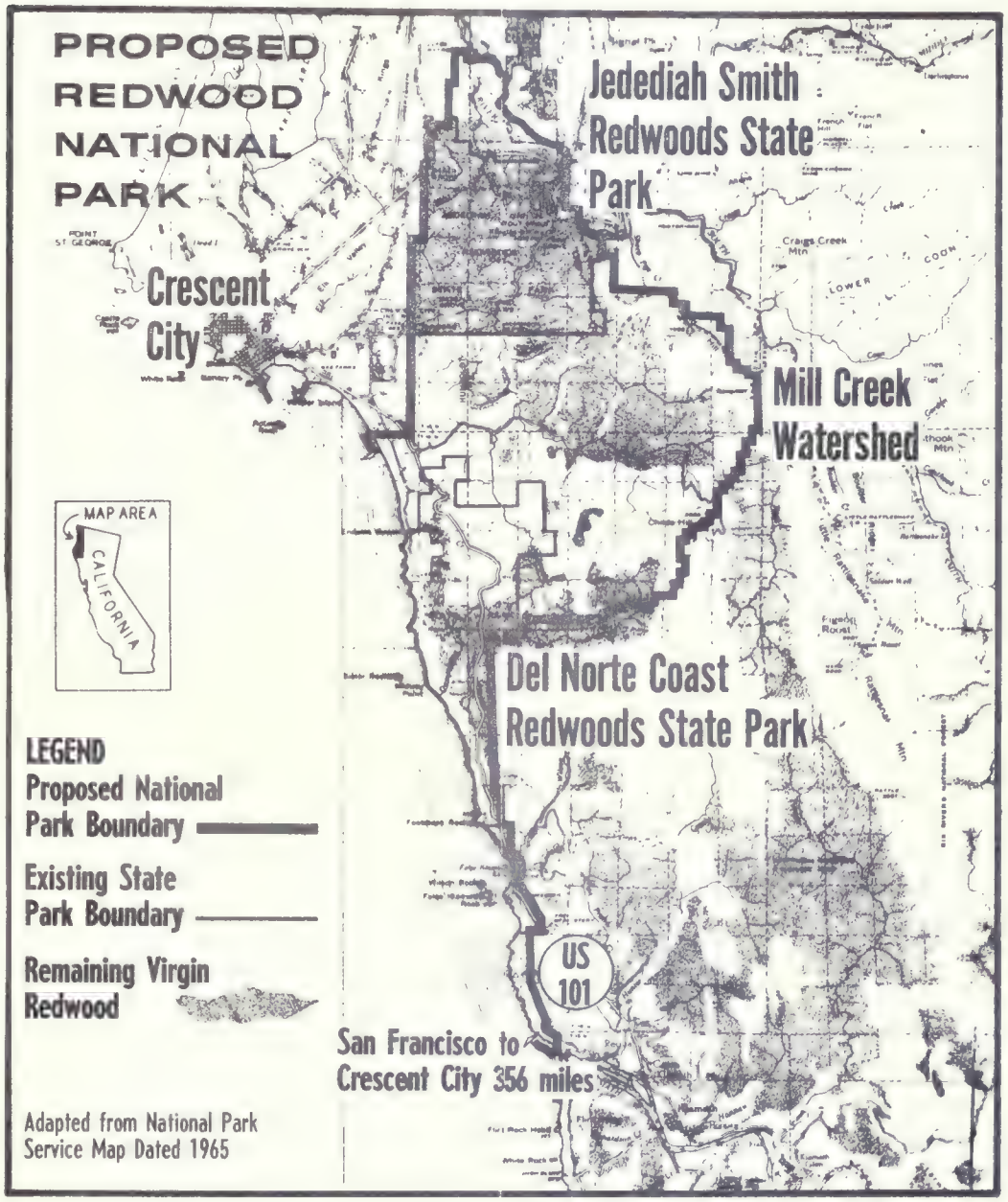
Robert G. Sproul, Treasurer

Walter A. Haas

Newton B. Drury, Secretary

From Save-the-Redwoods League Bulletin, Fall 1966

Map of the administration's proposed Redwood National Park. The separate Tallest Trees Unit on Redwood Creek is to the south.



Park in Santa Cruz County. In 1908 President Theodore Roosevelt established the Muir Woods National Monument north of San Francisco in Marin County.

Save the Redwoods League

In 1918 a small group of public-spirited citizens who saw the need for acquiring and preserving choice redwood groves created the Save the Redwoods League. In 1928 they were instrumental in getting public approval of a state bond act of $6,000,000 for park acquisition on a matching fund basis. During the past 50 years, the League has raised nearly $14,000,000 for this purpose. It has been the catalyst which made possible California's redwood state parks. To the League we owe a deep debt of gratitude. It should also be noted that for years a number of timber companies have retained thousands of acres of choice redwood groves, awaiting the time when League and public money would be available for their purchase. The League, the State, and several redwood companies, working together, have produced the present magnificent system of redwood parks for all to enjoy.

During this period of heated debate (1963 to the present time), the Save the Redwoods League has continued to raise money through contributions and has gone about the business of quietly purchasing key parcels of redwood lands. League purchase dollars are matched by state bond money and federal land and water conservation act funds. Since January 1963, over 22,000 acres of redwoods have been acquired by this method and added to existing state parks through this cooperative procedure.

What are the national park proposals?

From the National Geographic Society's study of 1963, the National Park Service in 1964 designed several preliminary alternative proposals for a redwood national park. Since that time, a number of bills have been introduced in Congress for the creation of a national park by combining the adjacent existing state parks with the purchase of additional areas. These proposals are reviewed below.

(1) *The Redwood Creek Proposal* of 1965 (the 89th Congress) was sponsored by the Sierra Club and introduced by Congressman Cohelan in the House and Senator Metcalf in the Senate. Similar bills were again introduced during the 90th Congress as HR 2849 and S. 514. This proposal encompassed 90,000 acres, including the spectacular Prairie Creek Redwood State Park and the acquisition of about 77,540 acres of redwood land, mostly located on steep slopes. It would add 32,260 acres of old-growth timber. It would include the National Geographic Society's tall trees, 22 miles of scenic river, 19 miles of scenic highway, and the Prairie Creek State Park with its herd of Roosevelt elk and its 18 miles of Gold Bluff beaches plus Fern Canyon.

This bill provided for in-lieu taxes and other economic aids for a period of five years since it would eliminate a major timber operation and impose severe hardship on two others.

The estimated cost of acquisition ranged from $150,000,000 to $250,000,000. At the recent hearing in Eureka, one witness placed the estimated cost of this 90,000-acre proposal at about $335,000,000. Senate Report No. 641 (October 12, 1967) states, "the committee decided that the 90,000-acre proposal in S. 514 (Metcalf) was too big and too expensive to be feasible."

(2) *The Mill Creek Proposal* was sponsored by the National Park Service and supported by the Save the Redwoods League. It was introduced during the 89th Congress by Senator Thomas Kuchel in bill S. 2962 and reintroduced as S. 1370 in the 90th Congress. It envisioned the combination of two beautiful state parks, Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast, with the purchase of all the remaining upper drainage of Mill Creek for a total of 43,434 acres, of which 24,000 acres would be from private lands.

This combination would add 9,190 acres of virgin redwood and include an entire drainage area, making a complete ecological unit. It would have 8 miles of coast line with 2 miles of usable beach, 8 miles of frontage on the Smith River with swimming and fishing, as well as 12 miles of scenic highway and 24 miles of scenic back country roads. It also called for the 1,400 acres in Redwood Creek for access to the Tall Tree Grove.

The estimated cost ranged from $45,000,000 to $100,000,000 plus in-lieu taxes and economic adjustments for a period of five years. The Mill Creek Proposal would remove the one major industry from Del Norte County with the county's largest

From DeWitt Nelson, Pressures on a Changing Resource Base, Corvallis, Oregon, Oregon State University School of Forestry with the aid of the South Santiam Educational and Research Project of the Louis W. and Maud Hill Family Foundation, 1960, pp. 34 - 40.

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single payroll and tax base. Seventy-three percent of Del Norte County is presently in public ownership.

Congressman Aspinall recently introduced a bill similar to this proposal; the major difference is that it does not provide for in-lieu taxes and economic adjustment for a five-year period.

(3) *The Redwood to the Sea Proposal* was introduced by Congressman Don Clausen in Bill HR 7742 and by Senator Murphy in S. 1526 of the 90th Congress. This concept provided for a gross area of 53,000 acres and included five state parks—Jedediah Smith, Del Norte Coast, Prairie Creek, Patrick's Point, and Dry Lagoon, plus the 1,400 acres for the Tall Tree Grove. This proposal would add 19,806 acres of private land with 2,706 acres of virgin redwoods. It would include 46 miles of coast line, 25 miles of usable beaches, 54 miles of scenic highways, and 3 fresh water lagoons.

While no detailed cost appraisal was made, the cost of this proposal has been estimated at about $25,000,000. Its economic impact would not seriously affect any single industry and would spread the tax loss over two counties.

While this proposal offered opportunities not included in the other bills, it did not catch fire because some opponents said it did not provide for enough additional virgin redwoods, nor did it encompass a single drainage.

Two other suggestions were made, one by the American Forestry Association and the other by Conservation Associates. Neither of these was put in bill form.

(4) *A new Redwood National Park Bill*, S. 2515, was introduced in the Senate by senators Jackson, Bible, and Kuchel on October 10. 1967. This bill was passed by the Senate on November 1, 1967, by a vote of 77 to 6 as a compromise Redwood Park Bill which would authorize the creation of a 64,000 acre park estimated to cost $100,000,000. This bill is now before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. It would add 13,030 acres of old growth and would acquire 32,144 acres of private land.

This bill, S. 2515, by itself does not provide an entity which will measure up to national park standards. Without considering local impact problems, the most logical proposal was that of taking in all the headwaters of Mill Creek and adding those lands to the Jedediah Smith and Del Norte Coast redwood

state parks. That was the proposal of the National Park Service as set forth in Senator Kuchel's S. 1370 of 1967.

The measure introduces a number of new concepts and it seems that relatively few people or groups are happy with it. Not only are there conflicts between opposing interests, there are conflicts between the park proponents and between federal agencies. What are these conflicts? In an attempt to lessen the local economic impact, the proposal establishes two widely separated national park units adjacent to three existing state parks and provides for a coastal corridor to tie them together.

The northern unit includes part of the upper Mill Creek drainage adjacent to Jedediah Smith and the Del Norte Coast redwood state parks. The south unit includes the lower reaches of Redwood Creek, and a corridor to the Tall Trees, Lost Man, Little Lost Man, and Skunk Cabbage creeks adjacent to the Prairie Creek Redwood State Park. The bill provides that the three adjacent state parks could become a part of the national park only if donated by the State of California to the federal government. While the local economic impact is not as severe as in two of the previous proposals, there is no provision to lessen the impact through in-lieu taxes and other economic adjustments.

One of the most controversial aspects of this proposal is that it provides for exchanging the 14,567 acre Northern Redwood Purchase Unit of the United States Forest Service for some of the private lands to be included in the park. The primary purpose for this procedure is to reduce the cash outlay in the total acquisition cost.

This purchase unit was acquired by the Forest Service between 1939 and 1945. It is only a fraction of what was then proposed as a redwood national forest. Of this area, 935 acres plus a larger parcel owned by a timber company are used as a cooperative research area. Findings are applied to the remaining lands for demonstrating improved management practices. This forest is being managed on a sustained-yield basis to provide timber, watershed, and esthetic protection and for public recreation.

Senate Report No. 641, 90th Congress, 1st Session, states, "Exchange of the purchase unit amounts to no more than shifting the federal redwood holdings (which are now being cut by

private operators) to a different location (containing magnificent stands now in danger of being cut) and changing management from cutting to preservation in a park."

We should examine some of the consequences of this exchange. What is the public interest losing if the exchange is accomplished?

The precedent can be far reaching. Already as a result of this proposal two strong moves are under way, one to trade off national forest lands to establish the Big Thicket National Park in Texas, and the other to trade off national forest lands to create the Voyageurs National Park in Minnesota. The Senate Report No. 641 states, "The adoption by this committee of language authorizing such an exchange should not be construed as in any way establishing a precedent for exchanging National Forest land to acquire lands for national parks." From my experience in public administration, I can place little confidence in such a cautionary statement. This exchange action would be nothing but a precedent for future exchange transactions.

In the new Redwood National Park Bill some public values will be lost, particularly two miles of frontage on the Klamath River. This is the only public land access near the mouth of the river, one of the nation's finest fishing streams. The frontage has not only high scenic values, which are now being protected, but Forest Service plans call for the development of four picnic and boat-launching facilities plus seven campgrounds for public use. These too will be lost. Protection is being given to 10.75 miles of salmon and steelhead spawning streams within the unit, and this up-stream protection is vital to 12.5 miles of the same streams below the purchase unit. The general public has not been apprised of these losses. It is difficult to understand the philosophy of some park proponents who are willing to sacrifice these public values in order to accomplish their objectives.

Even though S. 2515 passed the Senate by a vote of 77 to 6, 33 of the senators expressed disfavor with the exchange proposal.

In a minority report, Senator Anderson of New Mexico, a staunch friend of national parks and a supporter of the establishment of a redwood national park went on record in opposition to the trade-off concept. He stated in part, " . . . regardless of the efforts to distinguish the creation of a redwood national park from other federal projects we will not successfully keep down the pressures to use national forest lands as trading stock for other federal projects whose sponsors will claim that they, too, are uniquely significant. . . . To provide for it [the purchase unit] to be conveyed to operators who will convey their lands for inclusion in the national park, will single out these grantors to make them whole at the expense of the others who are now dependent on the purchase unit as a source of part of their log supply. This is a kind of 'robbing Peter to pay Paul'." (Senate Report No. 641.)

S. 2515 provides for a maximum of 64,000 acres. The exterior boundaries as presently defined encompass 61,469 acres. The bill authorizes the Secretary of Interior to "revise the boundaries from time to time . . . . but the total acreage within the park shall not be increased to more than sixty-four thousand acres, exclusive of submerged lands." These provisions give the Secretary some flexibility within a range of 2,346 acres. Proponents are urging that the acreage be added to the southern unit in Redwood Creek area. In addition, I understand that they are urging the enlargement of this addition to make a total of at least 70,000 acres.

The battle lines. The three original and distinctly different proposals may have lost some of their momentum with the introduction and passage by the Senate of S. 2515. At least one more hearing on these proposals will be held in Washington, D. C. Additional bills may be introduced or compromise proposals may be developed within and between congressional committees.

While Senate Bill S. 2515 endeavors to lessen the local economic impact by extending the life of some of the large operators, it pulls down the curtain on a number of small operators. Report No. 641 suggests that part of this impact can be lessened by making more timber available from the Six Rivers National Forest. However, no provision is made for the $11,000,000 for the required access road development before such timber can be placed on the market. These and other factors are part of the whole problem.

Both proponents and opponents have had economic analyses made by nationally known firms skilled in the business. Their short-term findings on the loss of tax base, payrolls, and

service businesses, based on the originally introduced bills, are quite comparable. However, their projected long-term benefits based on increased tourist travel resulting from the creation of a national park are far apart. The north coastal area needs more tourist travel to help diversify its economy, but one cannot avoid the fact that this is largely a seasonal business, limited mostly to three or four summer and fall months.

The timber industry has been charged with exploitation and devastation. It is not entirely blameless for its public image. A better job must be done in land management, particularly in the area of erosion control and stream protection. Some operators insulated themselves against public opinion. Until recently, they have failed to be sensitive or responsive to public pressures in a number of critical areas. But let us not condemn everything they have done. If it were not for their recognition of public values, the acquisition of many superlative groves would not have been possible. Some of the companies have held these choice areas for as long as 30 years, awaiting the time when public funds would be available for their purchase. There still remain from 4,000 to 5,000 acres in this category, and these should be acquired promptly.

Should a redwood national park be established?

I support the concept of a Redwood National Park because of the unique characteristics of the redwood forest. But without one or more of the existing state parks, it cannot measure up to the standards that we expect to find in a national park. Really the great need, in my judgment, is for rounding out some of the existing state parks, acquiring the remaining private land in-holdings and purchasing the 4,000 to 5,000 acres of superlative groves presently being held for public purchase by industrial owners. In addition, several of the existing state parks should be joined by a corridor.

Such a plan, covering about 45,000 acres, was presented by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in 1965, but it was put on the shelf pending the outcome of the national legislation.

During the period from 1963, new problems have come to the nation. There are a number of new aspects that must be considered in this and other park and recreation proposals now

before the public. At the center of the maelstrom of proposals and counter proposals lie certain indisputable facts which should be considered by conservationists, industry, and all interested citizens.

In view of the economic problems confronting the nation, another alternative could very well be an expansion of HR 7742, the *Redwoods to the Sea* concept of Congressman Clausen. This could be done by acquiring the cathedral-like groves along Smith River, plus all the land between Highway 101 and the Pacific coast from Prairie Creek to Patrick's Point. The key groves near Prairie Creek which would fall in this pattern were offered by the owner's representation at the recent Eureka hearings. This would also have a minimum impact on any major company and would not result in any immediate loss of jobs. In reality it would be an enlargement of the Clausen plan.

This combined with Jedediah Smith, Del Norte, Prairie Creek, and Patrick's Point state parks would embrace about 50,000 acres, of which nearly 31,000 acres are presently in public ownership. It would add about 4,400 acres of superlative old-growth redwoods. Acquisition costs have been estimated at $50,000,000.

This plan would have the virtue of recognizing the public demand for an excellent national park with nearly 50 miles of coast line, 25 miles of usable ocean beach, 25 miles of scenic rivers, and 54 miles of scenic highway.

A comparison of user preference indicates that people stay longer when water is a primary or added attraction. For example, during the past four years, 63 percent of the visitors to Patrick's Point camped or made other daily use of the park. Only 37 percent were tallied as sightseers. This state park has ocean frontage.

In contrast, 79 percent of the visitors to Prairie Creek Park and 69 percent of the visitors to Jedediah Smith State Park were sightseers. In these two parks redwood trees are the primary attractions.

Channeling user activities to ocean beaches also will lessen the soil compaction by large numbers of visitors in the redwood groves.

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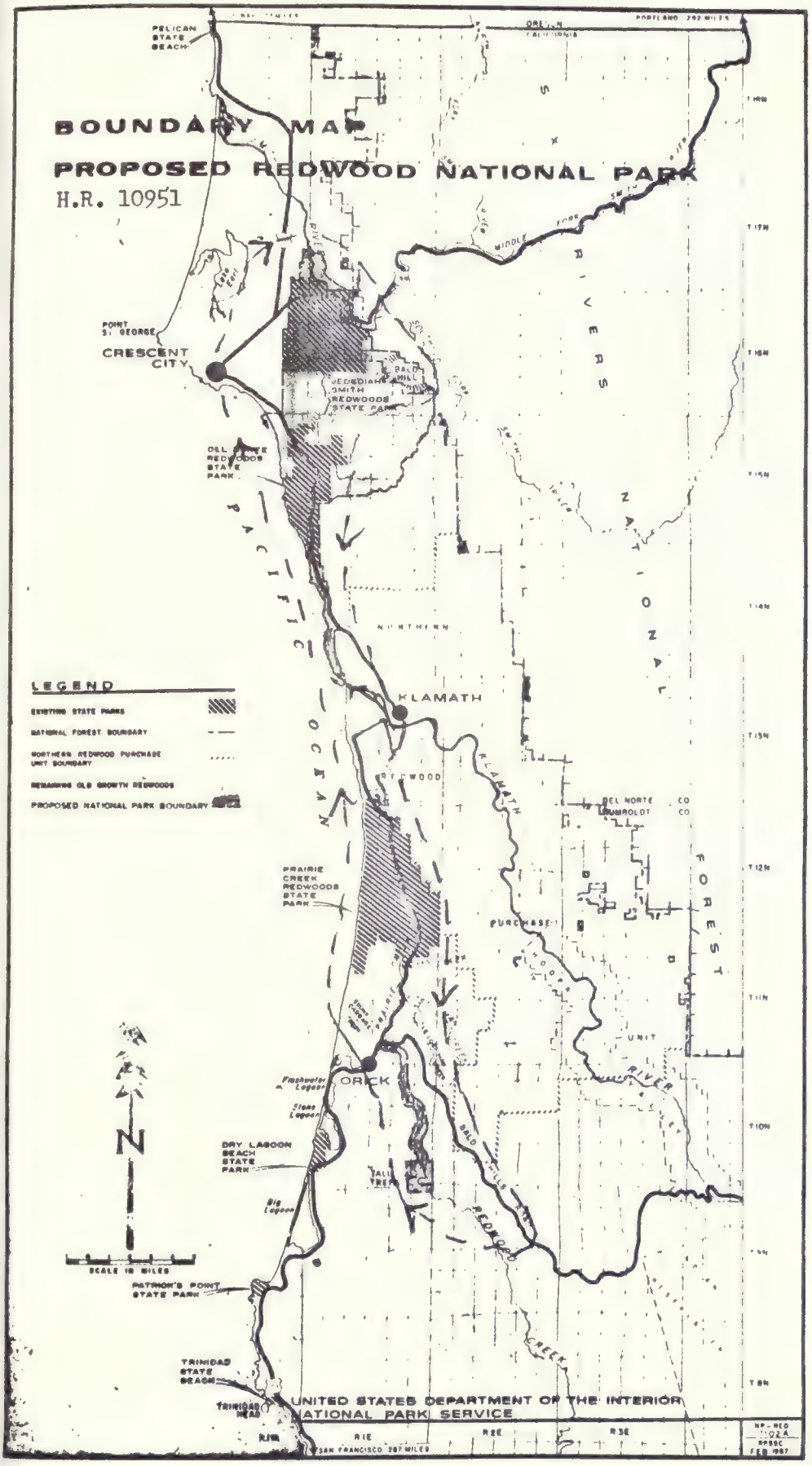
National Park Service Advisory Board Field Trip to Redwoods June 19, 20 & 21, 1968

747

→ OVER Flight



MAP S. 2515 MAP - SIERRA CLUB PLAN

MAP CLASSEN PLAN REPORT

JEDEDIAH SMITH REDWOODS STATE PARK

REDWOODS STATE PARK

National Park Service
Advisory Board Field Trip to
Redwoods June 19, 20 & 21, 1968
(MANUAL)

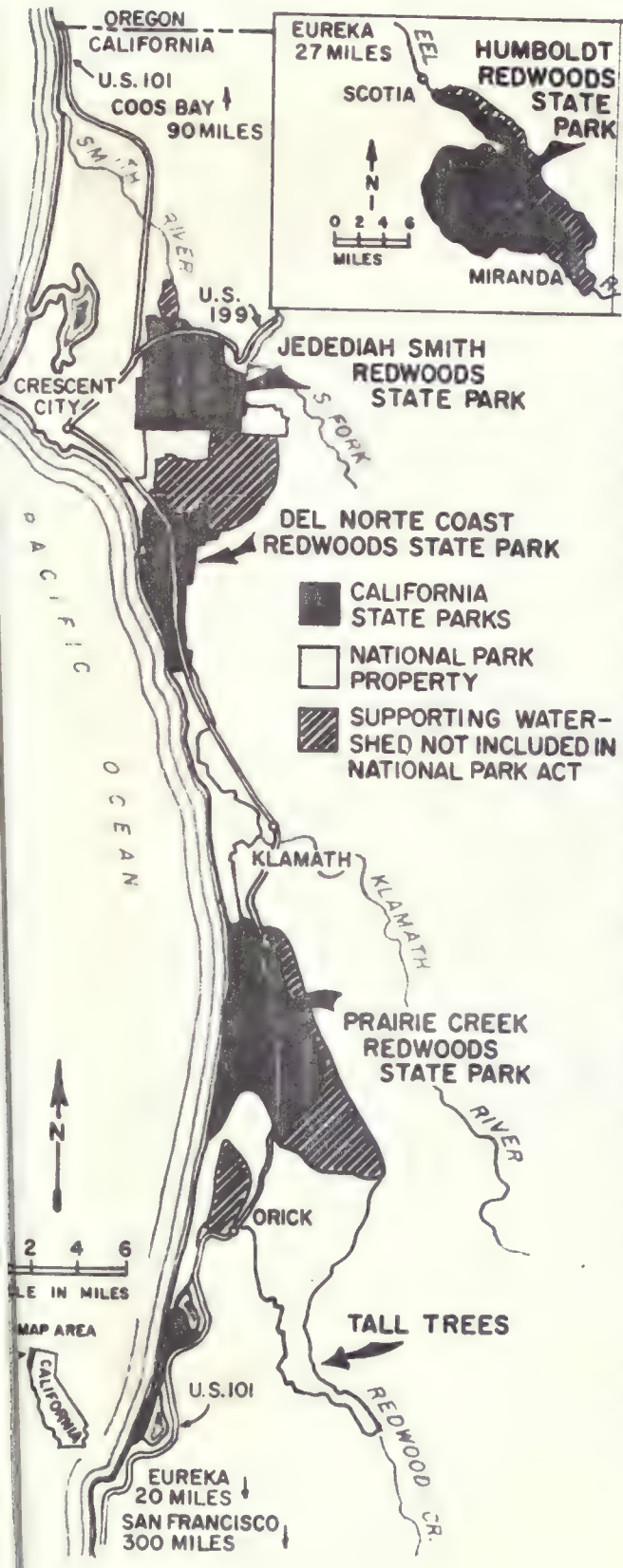
SUMMARY

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK BILLS

Location:	In Mill Creek, Del Norte County, and Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, California		
	San Francisco	393 miles	
	Portland, Oregon	332 miles	
Administration Plan:	Legislation: H. R. 10951 (Aspinall)		
	Area: Land	40,864 acres	
	Submerged land	2,570 acres	
	Principal Unit (land)	39,764 acres	
	Tall Trees Unit (land)	1,600 acres	
	Additional virgin redwoods	9,190 acres	
	Cost: Land acquisition		$60,000,000
	Development		20,868,400
	Operation (after 5th year)		835,000
Senate Plan:	Legislation: S. 2515 (Jackson, Kuchel, and Bible)		
	Area: Land	61,654 acres	
	Submerged land	4,734 acres	
	North Unit land	25,970 acres	
	South Unit land	35,684 acres	
	Additional virgin redwoods:	12,090 acres	
	Cost: Land acquisition		$100,000,000
Sierra Club Plan:	Legislation: H. R. 1311 (Saylor) H. R. 2849 (Cohelan) Numerous similar bills		
	Area:	90,000 acres	
	Additional virgin redwoods:	32,000 acres	
	Cost: Land acquisition		$150-$200,000,000
Clausen Plan:	Legislation: H. R. 7742 (Clausen)		
	Area:	53,000 acres	
	Additional virgin redwoods:	1,500 acres	

H.R. 10951
S. 2515
CLUB PLAN
CLAUSEN PLAN
REPORT
REDWOODS STATE PARK
REDWOODS STATE PARK
REDWOODS

From Save-the-Redwoods League Brochure, 1969



The Save-the-Redwoods League, which has contended for a Redwood National Park since 1918, is gratified that in October, 1968, the President signed Public Law 90-545 authorizing such a park. This is a milestone in the history of the League and at last gives national recognition to the Redwoods.

The act as passed authorized a Redwood National Park of 58,000 acres. The Federal Government has now taken title to 30,530 acres of Redwood forest and coastal lands. The authorized park boundary also encompasses 27,468 acres of Redwood forests already preserved through the efforts of the League in three State Parks. These are the core of the national park project. Negotiations between the Federal Government and the State regarding their transfer have begun and are apt to be prolonged. Meanwhile the State Parks are being well protected and administered.

The peripheral lands now in possession of the Federal Government are being surveyed and their price is being negotiated.

The diagrammatic map to the left shows the State Parks, the Redwood National Park, and in cross-hatched red the areas in the long-range program of the League that it is hoped may ultimately be acquired in order to fill the gaps in the ideal program as conceived by qualified park planners. How far this may be accomplished over the years may well depend largely on future contributions to the League. Meanwhile it is hoped the State and Federal Governments, as well as the League, will steadily move toward the goals that have been in the Redwood preservation program for many years. Rounding out the parks within logical watershed boundaries is a primary objective.

Humboldt Redwoods State Park (inset map), thought by many to be the finest of the Redwood State Parks, is not affected by the National Park Act. There are eight remaining parcels to be acquired in order to put the entire Bull Creek Watershed in park protection. These involve an estimated cost of $100,000.

In addition, there remains a vital 1,200-acre inholding in the center of the present Humboldt Redwoods State Park for which the League is now raising funds. The cost is estimated to be approximately $700,000. There are other desirable areas to be acquired.

So you can see that the work of the League is far from complete, and that private contributions are needed to complete the Redwood National Park and Humboldt Redwoods State Park in accordance with sound park planning. Will you join us in our continuing efforts to complete the preservation of these magnificent Redwood Forests?

Oakland Tribune
March, 1973

Drury U.C. 'Alumnus of Year'

BERKELEY — Conservationist Newton Drury is the University of California's "Alumnus of the Year."

Drury, 83, will receive the award at U.C.'s Charter Day banquet March 29 in San Francisco and speak at ceremonies that afternoon in the campus Greek Theater.

He's been working 50 years to save the redwoods and is still at it. Since retiring in 1959 as head of the California Division of Beaches and Parks, he's become president of the Save-the-Redwoods League and guided the collection of $10 million to buy and preserve 25,000 acres of the trees.

Drury, a one time Tribune reporter, helped write the legislation creating the State Parks Commission and was its chief executive for 11 years until 1940, then head of the National Park Service. In 1951 he was appointed to oversee California's beaches by a former Berkeley classmate, Gov. Earl Warren.

The conservationist's impact in those jobs was immense. During his tenure, the state created 56 parks, including Point Lobos and the Hearst estate at San Simeon. As head of federal parks, he became responsible for some 20 million acres of public land attracting 30 million visitors annually.

His honors include the U.S. Interior Department's Conservation Service Award. A 1947 honorary U.C. dicotorate cited his "rational imagination and boundless industry to the public service of his state."

The U.C.-Berkeley Bancroft Library has just completed a two-volume conservation history based on interviews with Drury from 1959 to 1971. The volumes, illustrated with many photographs, can be seen at the library and other research centers.

Drury's father was Wells Drury, an early state editor and columnist whose peers included Mark Twain and Ambrose Bierce. The young Newton started on the same path, reporting for several Bay Area papers.

At Berkeley, Drury was student president, edited the yearbook and won debating prizes, receiving a bachelor's degree in 1912.

He stayed at Berkeley six years, teaching English and public speaking and serving as President Benjamin Ide Wheeler's secretary. After World War I service as a balloon-borne Army observer, Drury and his brother Aubrey started an advertising agency. Drury became personally involved with one early client, the Save-the-Redwoods League, becoming its first executive secretary, thus starting his conservationist career.

Drury met his wife of 54 years, Elizabeth Frances Schilling Drury, at Berkeley in 1915, on campus. The couple lives in Berkeley. They have three children.

It's been 100 years since the U.C. campus moved to Berkeley from Oakland, and a two-day observance will mark the centennial. On March 28, Drury will be among 10 well known alumni giving free public lectures. He'll speak at 11 a.m. in Room 145, Dwinelle Hall. His topic: "Conservation's Debt to the University of California."

NEWTON DRURY
Ecology pioneer

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KEY

CSP	California State Parks
DAC	Drury Advertising Company
NPS	National Park Service
S-R-L	Save-the-Redwoods League
UC	University of California

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